The North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE

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CONTENTS

CHINESE POLITICS .. .. 97—104

LEADING ARTICLES—
- Some Delusions About China .. 105
- N.C.C., The 105
- Kuomintang Flags in Shanghai 105
- Critics of the N.C.C., The .. 105
- Ratepayers' Meeting, The .. 106
- Nanking Note, The 106
- British Budget, The 106

NOTES AND COMMENTS 107

NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS—
- More Light on Nanking Outrage 108
- Ruining the Postal Service .. 108
- Po-Hai Squadron Disarmed .. 108
- Exciting Times Up River .. 108
- Kuomintang Work in Shansi .. 108
- South Manchuria Railway .. 109
- Americans Charged with Conspiracy 109
- Customs Closed at Amoy .. 109
- Evacuation of the Interior .. 109
- Mitsui's Offer to Purchase Iron Output 109
- Orgy of Looting in Kueilin .. 109
- Fengtien's Invasion of Honan 110
- C. M. S. Hospital, Hangchow .. 110
- Mission Property Destroyed .. 111
- Another Mission Broken Up .. 111
- Merry Game of Confiscation.. 111
- Soochow Japanese in Danger .. 111
- Pirates on the Upper River .. 111
- Boycott Revived in Wuchow .. 111
- Northern Success in Anhui .. 111
- Situation Tense in Canton .. 111
- How the Mantis was Brought from Chungking 112
- British Warship in Action .. 112
- Fresh Story from Hankow, A .. 112
- Tongshan Mission, The.. .. 112
- Position of Suzuki & Co., The.. 113
- Japanese Press Opinion .. 113
- No Salaries—No Legations .. 113
- Japanese Wish to Carry On .. 113
- Gentle Hand of the South .. 113
- Kalgan Expecting the Kuominchun 113

CORRESPONDENCE—
- Need of Making Facts Known.. 114
- Salaries—And Comparisons .. 114
- Re: Summer Time 115
- No Censorship in Mukden .. 115
- Christianity's Future in China 115
- Vagaries of the Chinese Post Office 115
- Bolshevism in the Post Office .. 115
- British Forces' Recreation Centres 115
- Curfew 115
- Postal Patrols in Chapei .. 115
- Over Crowding 115

MUNICIPAL GAZETTE NEWS .. 115

PERSONAL NOTES 116

COMMERCE AND FINANCE 117

MEETINGS 117

SHANGHAI NEWS—
- Ratepayers' Meeting, The .. 120
- Attempt to Force Barriers .. 120
- National Christian Council .. 120
- Protest Over British Planes, A 120
- Late Sirdar Sahib Budha Singh 120
- Public Parks Question, The .. 121
- Retirement of Old Resident .. 121
- Rift Within the Lute, The .. 121
- Martial Law in Chapei and Nantao 121
- Communist Club Raided .. 121
- Shanghai Municipal Council .. 122
- Mass Meeting of the Kuomintang 123
- Armed Chinese in the Settlement 123
- An International Post Office 124
- More Proclamations of Good Intentions 124
- Door of Hope Occupied .. 124
- Guards on the Red Consulate .. 124
- Meeting of Opposition to the N.C.C. 124
- Another Labour Manifesto .. 124
- Anti-British League, The .. 124
- Communist Hot-Bed Raided .. 124
- North Szechuen Road Shooting 124
- China Merchants' Resumed .. 124
- Departure of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Benbow Rowe 125
- Non-British Residents' Thanks 125
- Tuesday's Small Strike .. 125
- Telegraph Labour Union .. 125
- Gen. Chiang and the Guerillas 125

LAW REPORTS—
- H. M. Supreme Court—
  - Rex v. Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada 126
  - Rex v. Asa Singh et al .. 126
- H. M. Police Court—
  - Rex v. Harbant Singh .. 127
  - Insubordinate Sikh Sentenced 127
- U. S. Court—
  - U. S. v. Heath 127
- Provisional Court—
  - Provisional Court of Appeal.. 128
  - S.M.P. v. Brodsky 128
  - S.M.P. v. Pedkin and Lonshak 128
  - S.M.P. v. Parshekoff 128

SPORTS AND PASTIMES 129

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS .. .. 130—132

SPECIAL ARTICLES—
- Story of a Denial, The 133
- From the Crow's Nest 133
- Visit to the Netherlands Cruiser Sumatra, A 134
- Ratepayers and Their Votes .. 134
- Our Responsibilities in Shanghai 135
- Rape of the Piano (Poetry) .. 135
- Modern Banditry in Honan .. 136
- Thoughts on Evacuation.. .. 136
- When Shanghai Wakes .. 136
- Nationalists' Deliberate Policy Attacking all Missions .. 137
- Communist Plot to Destroy Kuomintang and China .. 137

BOOK PAGE 138

WOMAN'S PAGE 139

C.P.O. CHANGES A GREEN UNIFORM FOR RED

MOSCOW'S NOTE ON RED EMBASSY RAID

Violent Denunciation of Peking: Demands for Release of Arrested Agents and Return of Documents: Lurid Propaganda and Details of Plots and Found in Embassy

STARTLING RECOVERY OF MARSHAL SUN AND THE NORTH

Five Powers Note on Nanking Outrage: Violent Clash Between Communists and Kuomintang at Shanghai

("TASS" NEWS AGENCY)

Moscow, Apr. 10.

The following note from the Soviet Government, over the signature of M. Litvinoff, Acting Peoples' Commissary for Foreign Affairs, has been presented to Cheng Yen-chi, Chargé d'Affaires of the Peking Government in Moscow:

"With reference to the raid of armed soldiers of Chang Tso-lin's Army and the Peking police on the premises of the Military Attaché of the Soviet Embassy at Peking and the apartments of members of the staff of the Embassy, I have the honour to request you to transmit the following to the Peking Cabinet:

"In addition to the Note of Mr. Chernykh, Chargé d'Affaires of U.S.S.R., dated April 6, wherein he communicated the fact of the disgraceful raid on the premises of the Military Attaché and the apartments of members of the staff of the Embassy, their ill-treatment and arrest, also the searching and plundering of their apartments, it is now possible on the basis of actually available information to state that the apartments and the office of the Military Attaché, in spite of protests, were searched and plundered and partly burned. The apartments of members of the staff likewise were looted and pillaged. A number of members of the staff were arrested, some of whom were beaten and subjected to acts of violence and outrage. It is impossible to ascertain the names of all those arrested because armed police and soldiers allowed nobody to enter the courtyard where are situated the apartments of the Military Attaché and members of the staff, and up to now the names of those arrested have not been communicated. Actually there are armed soldiers and police still occupying the premises of the Military Attaché as well as the apartments of members of the Embassy staff.

International Law

"The raid made by the Peking authorities presents a fact of unprecedented violation of the elementary rules of International law. The suggestion originally made by Mr. Cheng himself, Chargé of the Peking Government, that it was a raid of brigands, not a search by state police, now after the Note of the Peking Waichiaopu, received on April 8, is proved not to conform with the facts. This suggestion of Mr. Cheng the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs was inclined to consider as most plausible, for it could not entertain the idea that the legal executors of the will of the Peking Cabinet could commit acts such as those enumerated in the Note of Mr. Chernykh, the U.S.S.R. Chargé, and mentioned above: arrests and beating of members of the staff, looting of premises of the Military Attaché, search and plundering of the Trade Mission and most of the apartments of members of the staff of the Embassy situated near the latter. It actually can be considered a quite established fact that the acts which Mr. Cheng characterized as a raid of brigands were committed by Peking soldiers and police by order of the Peking Government. Such acts of violence are absolutely unprecedented between two countries having official relations.

The Incriminating Documents

"If the Peking Government considered that it attacked the building which, as it writes in its Note, is under direct control of the Soviet Embassy, then it had no right to undertake any actions regarding these premises without bringing such to the knowledge of the Soviet Embassy. However, the police and soldiers who made the raid would not allow not only representatives of the Embassy, but even the Chargé d'Affaires of U.S.S.R., Mr. Chernykh, to enter the territory where the searching and plundering proceeded. Such conduct cannot be explained otherwise than by the fact that the Peking Cabinet preferred that acts of violence and plunder by its agents should be committed in the absence of official persons. The statement of the Peking Government, altogether unlikely and wide of the truth, that during the search there were allegedly found arms and documents serving as evidence of the preparation for a rising, may explain why the raid on the premises of the Military Attaché and the apartments of the members of the staff of the Embassy was effected under such extraordinary conditions, because in such conditions, excluding the possibility of elementary control, lists of things taken away etc., no guarantee exists that under the category of things allegedly found in these premises can figure everything which can be availed of by the hostile foreign influences which inspired and sanctioned the act of raid on the 6th of April.

Extraterritorial Rights

"If the Peking Cabinet possessed information that in the territory under the direct control of the Soviet Embassy there were Chinese citizens to whom it ascribed activities directed against its interests, it had the full possibility, and was bound in the first place, to bring this to the knowledge of the U. S. S. R. Embassy. However, as may be seen from your Note, the Peking Government deemed it more correct to approach the Diplomatic Body in Peking and, in agreement with the Dutch Minister, Mr. Oudendijk, who acted on behalf of the Diplomatic Body, to violate the extraterritorial righs of the Military Attaché, to commit violence against the members of the staff of the Embassy, to loot and rob their apartments. The co-operation of the soldiers and police of the Peking Government with the representative of the Peking Diplomatic Body sheds light on the true moitves of the disgraceful acts of violence and violation of internaional rights and is the best evidence in whose interests these acts of violence were committed.

Moscow's Demands

"The Soviet Government, while energetically protesting against the above-mentioned acts of violence and violation of rights, deems it necessary to insist on the execution of the following elementary demands: The Chinese military detachment and police must be immediately removed from the premises of the Military Attaché and the apartments of the members of the staff of the Embassy and the Trade Mission; all the arrested members of the staff of the Soviet Embassy and the Soviet Economic institutions must be immediately released; all documents taken in the premises of the Military Attaché must be immediately returned; property, namely money, things, furniture, books etc., robbed and taken by the police and military command of the Ankuochun, must be immediately returned to their owners.

Chernykh Recalled

"The Soviet Government, pending the satisfaction of these demands, considers itself bound, as a sign of protest, to recall from Peking its Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Chernykh, with all the Embassy Staff, leaving only the necessary personel to perform consular functions.

"The Soviet Government limits itself to the above-mentioned most elementary demands which certainly do not put the Peking Government in a humiliating position. Any Imperialist Government regarding whose representatives analogous acts of violence had been committed, would reply with acts of the most ruthless repressions. The Soviet Government, possessing adequate resources to have recourse to repressive measures of compulsion, declares that it nevertheless resolutely refrains from such measures. The Soviet Government clearly realizes that irresponsible circles of foreign imperialists are provoking the U. S. S. R. into war. The Soviet Government likewise fully realizes that the Peking Cabinet became a tool in the game being played by foreign imperialist circles. But in its policy the Soviet Government made, makes and will make its starting point the interests of the

toiling masses of the whole world, including the interests of the masses of Chinese people and the working class of all countries. In reply to the Peking act of provocation which pursued the aim of making worse the international situation and of transforming the military action practically waged by certain imperialist Powers against China into a new world war, the Soviet Government declares that it will not give in to provocation from whomsoever and will by all means defend the cause of peace between peoples. The Soviet Government does not doubt that in this its aspiration towards peace it will meet the friendly support of the toiling masses of all countries incuding, and in the first place, the peoples of China and of the U. S. S. R."

"Tass" is the official Bolshevik news agency and an active purveyer of its propaganda.

MOSCOW'S ATTITUDE OVER THE RAID

Not Clear How armed Forces Entered Legation Quarter

Moscow, Apr. 7.

A semi-official statement giving an account of the incidents at Peking says that the full details are not yet available at the Foreign Commissariat, which has inquired at the Chinese Embassy at Moscow and also telegraphed to the Chinese Foreign Minister at Peking. Hitherto no information has been received through either channel.

The statement points out that it is not clear whether the raid was effected by order of the Chinese Government or the local authorities or was an act of the Mukden generals. It is also not clear how armed police and soldiers could appear in the inviolable Legation Quarter, which, it says, is only possible with the direct consent of the Powers.

Pending receipt of further information, the statement concludes, the Foreign Commissariat is abstaining from taking steps.—Reuter.

Diplomatic Corps' Action

Peking, Apr. 7.

The decision to permit the raid on the Soviet Embassy was reached at a meeting of the Protocol Powers, at which, it is understood, unanimity was reached, Mr. MacMurray, the American Minister, concurring with the others.

The permit was signed by the Dutch Minister, M. Oudendijk, as Senior Minister.

A *communiqué* issued by Marshal Chang Tso-lin's headquarters states that the "search was effected after the Chinese authorities, on representation of a regular warrant from the judicial authorities, had received from the competent authorities of the Legation Quarter the necessary authorization for execution of the warrant."

The whole affair was evidently well-known at all the Legations, for all the Powers' Legation Guards were fallen in and standing by when the affair began.

The Soviet Chargé d'Affaires, Comrade Chernyck, handed the press this morning a copy of a Note of protest regarding the raid which he had attempted to present at the Waichinopu yesterday afternoon. When Comrade Chernyck and his First Secretary went to the Waichiaopu, they found the doors locked owing to its being a Chinese holiday.

The Note declares that the premises raided were a part of the Embassy and should have been inviolable. It accuses the police and soldiers of acting with brutality towards those arrested and of maltreating the women they found in the residences. It declares that the matter has been reported to Moscow and Soviet action is awaited.

Permit to Search Extended

Apr. 7.

It is understood that the Diplomatic Corps intends to make a formal protest that the terms of the authorization under which armed men entered the Legation Quarter were exceeded as the permit apparently was only for a search of the Dalbank. This, however, is regarded as merely a technical point which will not be pressed.

Apr. 8.

The Soviet Embassy raid permit was only for a short period, which has twice been extended by the foreign authorities to enable the search of the premises to continue.

It was decided to grant the permit at a meeting of Ministers of the Protocol Powers, which is not quite the same as a meeting of the Diplomatic Corps. It is understood that the Powers represented were America, Belgium, Britain, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Spain.

It is pointed out that nothing can be done at such meetings unless the Ministers reach a unanimous decision.

Some of the Chinese arrested in the raid proved to be ordinary employees of the Dalbank or the Chinese Eastern Railway, and these have already been released.

In view of the anomalous constitutional position in Peking, there being no President, Dr. Wellington Koo sent a letter to the Ankuochun expressing his intention of resigning, but as possible alternative Premiers such as Mr. Liang Shih-yi and General Yang Yu-ting were not willing to take the post, efforts were made to persuade Dr. Koo to continue.

Owing to the raid and the developments likely to arise from it. Dr. Koo has now decided to retain the Premiership for the present. He saw Marshal Chang Tso-lin this afternoon and suggested that the arrested persons in the raid should be tried by the ordinary judicial courts, but the Marshal declined, saying he had his own plan for dealing with them, which apparently means that they will be dealt with under martial law.

Press Messages Delayed

Apr. 9.

Several London papers have drawn the attention of their Peking correspondents to the great delay in their messages dealing with the raid on the Soviet Embassy. Full rate messages from London regarding the delay in some cases took nearly 24 hours.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL RETICENCE IN JAPAN

Refusal to Comment on Delicate Situation

Tokyo, Apr. 8.

On view of the extreme delicacy of the situation arising from the Peking Soviet Embassy incident, officials refuse to comment on the matter and it is understood that even the Soviet Councillor, who called yesterday on the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, for the purpose of finding out the Japanese Government's attitude, failed to elucidate anything.

The press, too, is silent, except the *"Hochi,"* which emphasizes that owing to the intensified strain in the relations between the Soviet and Marshal Chang Tso-lin "the least provocation on either side will bring about an untoward event inevitably involving Japan in complications."

While sympathizing with the aspirations of the Nationalists the *"Hochi"* expresses strong disapproval of the progress of communistic activities, which the paper characterises as "hindering the Nationalist movement and obstructing sincere co-operation between Japan and China."—Reuter.

Comment in the French Press

Paris, Apr. 8.

The raid on the Soviet Embassy at Peking is considerably commented upon in the press.

"L'Echo de Paris" wondered whether Moscow "will swallow Marshal Chang Tso-lin's affront."

The paper expresses the opinion that Comrade Chicherin, the Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, has his eyes fixed upon Tokyo since the events in North China will directly affect Japan.

The *"Volonté"* is of the opinion that the "aggressive intentions of Marshal Chang Tso-lin are indubitable and since the Soviet Government has accumulated men and munitions on the frontier conflict is quite possible.

"Le Peuple" says that "Marshal Chang Tso-lin seems to be hoping for the support of the Western nations against the Cantonese."—Reuter.

NEW DIVISIONS IN HANKOW

Soldiers and Labour Bureaux Borodin's Violent Anti-Foreign Speeches

There are no British men-of-war in the Yangtze above Hankow at the present time, all of these having proceeded down river during the past week.

From Hankow comes the report that the Japanese Concession is still strongly held by Japanese Naval parties and that there are, as far as can be ascertained, no Chinese in the Concession.

Military v. Labour

The British community there is also being reduced to essential numbers, and according to authentic reports the local split in the Nationalist party is apparently developing into one between the military and the Labour Bureaux with the military in the ascendancy. Comrade Borodin is taking sides in the question by making virulently anti-foreign speeches.

Wuhu is reported quiet with the prospect of continued quiet owing to the report that General Wang Pu will remain with his troops in place of General Lee. About 3,000 of Lee's troops are in and about Wuhu, and as they are described by those who have seen them as a low type of soldier, badly equipped and with a record of looting, anxiety is felt lest they should get out of hand. It is also feared that looting of unoccupied houses will take place. A clash was, fortunately, averted between troops of different sections now in Wuhu, General Lee whose arrival has been awaited with some uncertainty is now not expected to come to Wuhu, but is reported to be going direct to Pengpu.

Wuhu C. P.'s Designs

A disturbing element in the situation is to be found in the report made by the captain of U.S.S. Stewart that the Wuhu Political Bureau had wired to Hankow for permission to seize British and American property, but as there has been no additional confirmation of this, it is hoped that the present measure of quiet will obtain.

Latest reports from Nanking show that the situation there is unchanged. Only a small number of troops crossed to Pukow during the last two days, though it is reported that Nationalist forces have now reached Linhwaikwan.

H.M.S. Wolsey is anchored at the Shanghai Nanking Railway slipway and letters have been sent to the Senior Military Officer informing him that S.N.R. engines must not be sent across the river. Verbal messages to this effect have been delivered to the Station Master.

Strike at Ningpo

All Europeans are now without servants in Ningpo. Chinese staffs of foreign firms are also on strike, and a general strike is threatened for April 10. The situation there is quiet otherwise, and H.M.S. Serapis has relieved H.M.S. Keppel which arrived in Shanghai yesterday.

The port of Amoy is again open, following orders from the Chinese authorities to the Seamen's Union that the latter should cease interference with Customs' officials. Similar protection has been promised to the consulates.

GEN. CHIANG GONE TO NANKING

A Provincial Capital in View

General Chiang Kai-shek and General Ho Ying-yin, Southern Commander in Chêkiang, left for Nanking last Friday night. The intention is apparently to establish a provincial capital.

Before leaving they established a Political Council here under the chairmanship of a Mr. Wu Tze-hui, an elderly Wusih scholar and pronounced opponent of the Communist Party. General Pei Chung-hsi remains in military charge of the district.

Two Chinese cruisers arrived in Chinkiang and one gunboat on Thursday afternoon from Kiangyin and are reported to be on their way to Nanking. Intensive movements of troops are taking place on the foreshore and landing place, apparently awaiting transport to the north shore.

1400 Chinese Rescued by British

A despatch from Hongkong states that when the Dutch steamer Tjilebolt was wrecked on Lintin Island, 1,400 Chinese were rescued by H.M.S.S. Frobisher, Dragon and Storm Cloud.

JAPANESE SAVED IN HANKOW

Beleaguered Mill Staff Brought Into the Concession

Shanghai, Apr. 8.

A message from Hankow dated April 7 states:—

Five Japanese who were residing in the native city were escorted to the Japanese Concession last night by a number of Chinese soldiers by order of General Tang Seng-chi.

The manager of the Tai An Cotton Mill, accompanied by a number of Japanese volunteers, yesterday proceeded to the Mill and brought back the whole of the Japanese in the Mill, 68 in number, to the Japanese Concession at three o'clock this afternoon.

Japanese Sailors Liberated

According to a Hankow message received by the Japanese naval authorities here, the six Japanese bluejackets who had been held by a Chinese mob, returned to their respective ships at midnight. They are injured, but slightly. Some of the sailors were deprived of their belongings. The sailors say that there were taken to the Headquarters of the Chinese Garrison on April 4 from the General Labour Union Office where they had been kept prisoners, and that at the Garrison's Headquarters they were treated fairly well. On the night of the 7th, the sailors were secretly carried to the Customs Jetty on a motor-truck under guard of 20 Chinese soldiers. The sailors were handed over to members of the staff of the Japanese Consulate.

The gunboat Hira left Hankow for Shasi to-day to take in the Japanese refugees there.—Toho.

MORE QUESTIONS BY LABOUR

Anxiety Over Safety of Britons Resident in Peking

London, Apr. 7.

Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, the Secretary of State for War, replying in the House of Commons today to a trio of questions on China by Commander Kenworthy (Labour), said, with reference to an inquiry as to whether he were satisfied with the forces available at Tientsin and Peking, that the Government were closely watching the situation, but he was not able to make a statement on the matter.

In accordance with a request by the Shanghai Municipal Council to co-ordinate the action of all the troops (including the Shanghai Volunteers) in the Settlement, Major-General Duncan, he said, had allotted certain sectors to the troops of various nationalities, but they were not under his orders. The officer lent by the War Office to command the Volunteers, however, was responsible to Major-General Duncan. The present arrangement with regard to the fresh brigade which had been ordered to China was that it should proceed to Hongkong.

Mr. John Beckett (Labour) also asked a question, to which Mr. Locker-Lampson, the Under-Secretary to the Foreign Office, replied that he had no precise information of the number of British subjects at Peking, but the question of their safety was one of the many problems created by the existing conditions engaging the Government's anxious attention.

Later Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and other Labour Members pressed for information regarding the invasion of the Legation territory at Peking, which, they said, had been reported to have been done with the concurrence of the Diplomatic Corps, but Mr. Locker-Lampson declined to make any statement on the matter until the Government were in possession of official information of what had occurred, which, he said, was expected at any moment.—Reuter.

FOREIGN SECRETARY'S REBUKE

Answer to Labour Member's Suggestion

Birmingham, Apr. 7.

A suggestion by Mr. Wheatley (Labour) in the House of Commons yesterday that British subjects in China should be repatriated drew a strong condemnation from Sir Austen Chamberlain in a speech at West Birmingham to-day.

"We may have different views about economics and finance," said the Foreign Secretary, "but is there a man who loves his country, who cares about his country's honour or who has any regard for his country's interests who will support a party whose policy in the face of such provocations is to desert their own fellow-citizens and leave the country in which they occur, abandoning all our interests to their fate?

"We, anyway, take a different view of the duties and responsibility of the British Government. We propose to afford protection as long as protection is needed to the great community in Shanghai, but we remain ready, when the Chinese Government—whatever Government it is—shews power to preserve order and its will and power to protect the foreigner, to resume negotiations and to seek by friendly settlement a solution of all problems.....but we are not prepared to do that in response to force which we are ready to do as an act of friendship with a friendly people."—Reuter.

CANADA IN TOUCH WITH SITUATION

Ottawa, Apr. 8.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Woodsworth (Labour) asked if the Canadian Government were being kept informed of the events in China by the British Government.

The Premier replied in the affirmative, adding that the information received was largely on the lines of press despatches.

The Canadian Government, he said, had not been consulted regarding Britain's policy towards China, nor had it offered any advice on the subject.—Reuter.

AIR FORCE SQUADRON UNDER ORDERS

London, Apr. 8.

One of the Air Force Squadrons stationed at Ramsgate has been ordered to China.

Apr. 9.

The Air Force Squadron ordered for service in China is Number 2, under Squadron-Leader Sowrey.

NANTAO merchants announce that, in accordance with instructions from the Nationalist military authorities, they will accept at par notes issued by the Nationalist military authorities and the Central Bank of China. So far, three denominations are being circulated, $1, $5 and $10.

THOSE who had the good fortune to be on or near the Race Course last Friday morning at about 11 o'clock, saw a pleasing act of courtesy on the part of the famous regimental band of the Green Howards. A battalion of men and officers of the Imperial Japanese Navy, with colours flying, marched on to the course, where they were received by officers of the Yorkshire Regiment, better known as the "Green Howards." While the naval men were standing easy, the band of the "Green Howards" played a selection of beautiful music under the conductor, a well-known Kneiller Hall graduate, and when the naval battalion reformed ranks and stood to attention, the band played the Japanese National Anthem, while British officers and men of the regulars and volunteers stood either at the salute or attention. When the naval men marched off, the band played the spirited "Gladiators" march, and as a fitting finale, the British National Anthem, not in the perfunctory manner in which it is often rendered, but with a rare grace and expression that impressed many. The whole episode was one of those graceful acts that make the world a much happier place than it would be without them.

Events of Sat. & Sun., Apr. 9 & 10

STARTLING RECOVERY OF MARSHAL SUN CHUAN-FANG

Defeat of Nationalists at Yangchow: Southern Troops Falling Back Across Yangtze: Nationalist Flags Come Down in Chinkiang

REPORT OF A NORTHERN MOVE ON HANKOW

Reports of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang's counter skirmishes in the vicinity of Chinkiang, which were being rumoured in Shanghai on Saturday, now appear to be definitely confirmed. A big battle took place against the Southerners during which the latter were driven to the river. First reports announced that Marshal Sun had reached the South Gate of Yangchow, the important salt city not far north of Chinkiang, and that his outposts were already established at Kwachow, on the Yangtze opposite Chinkiang. Confirming this, eight launches and 13 junks full of stores, troops and horses as well as about 300 wounded soldiers crossed all day on Friday from the north bank of the river to Chinkiang and continued their movements during the following day.

The Southern authorities, just before their *débâcle* confirmed by later reports from Yangchow, had issued a demand by letter to the shipping agents ordering that they should be informed whenever ships were expected, so that search could be carried out. The shipping agents, however, were directed by British authorities to reply that this could not be done and that henceforth an armed guard would be on duty at the hulks whenever a ship was expected.

Down Comes the Red Flag

All Nationalist flags were reported hauled down in Chinkiang and in Silver Island Forts on Saturday, and the retreat of Southern troops continued with greater intensity as the day advanced. Rifle fire was heard from the north bank all day on Friday and gun-fire was distinctly audible from down-river. Later information from sources considered entirely reliable states that Northern troops have now arrived at Szekiakiao, but that they are not expected at Chinkiang. Most of the Southerners from Chinkiang have gone to Changchow and Nanking, and by Saturday practically all troop movements had ceased according to these reports.

Conditions at Nanking are still unfit for foreigners to go on shore. Anti-foreign placards are posted all over the city, and some speculation is voiced as to how the arrival of Chiang Kai-shek will affect the present "Red" *régime* of the city. It is said that this element has been trying to persuade General Chang to align himself with it, but that so far he and his officers have refused.

Northern Push on Pukou Side

It is reported that Russian troops belonging to Northern forces have made raids down the railway as far as Chuchow and that 2,000 refugees have arrived at Pukou. Only a small number of Nationalist troops and a few guns crossed to Pukou on Saturday, and about 1,500 crossed the day before. Northern troops are reported to have been seen in Kwachow, but no firing is being heard anywhere around Nanking. What is believed to be the sign of Nationalist troops retreating from Pukou to Nanking, however, has been observed. Junks full of soldiers were seen crossing the river, according to yesterday's information.

Coal stores belonging to the International Export Company at Nanking are being commandeered and it is expected that an attempt will be made to send the coal across the river for use on the Tientsin-Pukou line.

Internal Discords at Hankow

Northerners are still at Sinyangchow, the mountain divide between Honan and Hupeh, and their reported advances in the vicinity of Hankow are confirmed.

Reports from Hankow indicate that elements of dissension are present inside the Nationalist ranks as well as a few military failures. Wuchang troops have declared themselves with General Chiang Kai-shek, and according to authentic information, Borodin and several other officials have left the British Concession and removed to the Chinese city. The removal of the Nationalist capital from Hankow to Nanking is also imminent.

Later Details

According to information received in Shanghai by official circles over the week end, Marshal Sun Chuan-fang has collected the remnants of his Kiangsu and Chêkiang armies and has started a drive which has put him in control once more of the district from Yangchow to the Yangtze. The reports further state that Chinkiang is being evacuated hastily and in disorder by the Nationalist forces.

The fighting, which was apparently on a large scale when viewed in the light of Chinese warfare, started on April 8, when a force under the deposed Tuchun, consisting of his own loyal troops and reinforcements of other divisions of the Northerners, started their drive in the neighbourhood of Yangchow.

By Saturday they had apparently broken the Nationalist defences and put the Cantonese troops to complete rout. That day boatloads of Nationalist wounded were being brought across the river, attesting to the severity of the fighting. At the same time all the river craft in the vicinity had been commandeered to bring across the river the defeated Southern forces, who were completly demoralized.

As fast as the Nationalists poured into Chinkiang they were being put on trains, some of them being sent to Changchow, while the others were sent along the railway to Nanking.

It is further reported that th re is great consternation among the merchants of Chinkiang owing to the situation. In many instances these are replacing the Kuomintang flag with the five-barred banner of the Northerners. It is not known whether the retreating armies have looted, but foreign houses at least will be safe from this since they were completly looted during the Cantonese invasion.

MORE U. S. MARINES FOR CHINA

Admiral Williams' Report of Worsening Conditions

Washington, Apr. 8.

The Government have decided to send 1,500 more marines to China, in addition to the 1,500 who sailed yesterday by the transport Henderson.

Admiral Williams has informed the Navy Department that conditions at Hankow are steadily becoming worse: the authorities there are apparently not trying to check the lawlessness.

This is the third contingent. It will leave San Diego about April 12.

It is understood that President Coolidge's decision is not the result of advice of any important alteration in the situation in China, but is due to the difficulty of holding fast transports ready at San Diego for an emergency dash in the event of a call for reinforcements.—Reuter.

Not War But Police Duty

London, Apr. 9.

The following sailings for China have been fixed provisionally:—

The Second Battalion of the Welch Regiment will leave aboard the Derbyshire to-morrow;

The Second Battalion of the Scots Guards and two companies of the First Battalion of the Northamptonshire Regiment will leave aboard the City of Marseilles, which also sails to-morrow;

The First Battalion of the Queen's Royal Regiment and the remainder of the 2nd Northants will leave aboard the Nevasa on April 13;

Two batteries of the Field Artillery will leave aboard the City of Poona on April 22.

At this Northants, Lieutenant-General Sir David Campbell, addressing the troops, said:

"At the present moment there is a great civil war in China with which we have nothing to do. It is a Chinese affair. They must be allowed to settle it for themselves. At the same time the British Government have considered it necessary to send troops to China to preserve law and order and protect British lives." He emphasized that they were not going to China for war but rather as police men. Only as a last resort must force be used.

The Air Force Squadron will depart for Southampton on April 15 in readiness to sail for China on April 18.—Reuter.

A FAMILIAR CHINESE GAME

Latest Attempt to Divide the Powers

Hankow, Apr. 9.

It is stated, on reliable authority, that Mr. Eugene Chen, the Nationalist Minister for Foreign Affairs, made the following proposals to the Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Takao, yesterday evening, requesting him to communicate them immediately to his Government in Tokyo:

The Nationalist Government will agree not to interfere with the Japanese Concession in Hankow, nor to demand its retrocession and will immediately suppress all anti-Japanese agitation in China provided the Japanese Government will agree not to join Great Britain and the United States in the ultimatum arising out of the Nanking incident:—Reuter.

NANKING CONFERENCE OF KUOMINTANG

Device of Chiang Kai-shek as Counterblast to Hankow

Preparations are being made by local members of the Kuomintang, other than the extreme wing, for the convention of a plenary session of the Central Executive Committee of the Party and the Supervisory Committee in Nanking on Thursday, the 15th instant. A preliminary meeting will be held to-day, we understand, at Nanking in order to give the delegates an opportunity of exchanging their ideas.

The meeting, we are told, will be held in order to thresh out misunderstandings, settle outstanding problems relating to the Nationalist party and patch up old differences between the members. It will be a pure Kuomintang meeting and none but members of the Nationalist Party will be permitted to attend, even to watch the proceedings. The conference was suggested by Mr. Wang Ching-wei, whose idea is to bring up the question of the relationship between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party, the head of which is Mr. Chen Tu-hsiu, and, if possible, to arrive at some sort of a compromise.

Chiang Kai-shek's Policy

According to good authority, it is doubtful if there will be the necessary quorum of 25 members present as it is certain that those at Hankow will purposely keep away. But it is said that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is determined to hold the conference and countermand certain mandates which have been promulgated by the Hankow party whether there is a legal quorum or not. The possibility is that those who will attend will mostly be military officers who are loyal to Gen. Chiang and a few civilians, including Mr. Wang Ching-wei, chairman of the Central Executive Committee, Mr. Chang Ching-kiang, who acted as chairman during Mr. Wang's absence in Europe, and, possibly, Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance in the Nationalist Government, who is a brother-in-law of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Attacked by C. P.

The proposed conference is being attacked by the Communist party, who hold that the conference should be held in Hankow, where it would be free from possible military interference.

WHAMPOA CADETS' MANIFESTO

Declaration of Loyalty to Chiang Kai-shek and Sun-Wenism

Former students of the Whampoa Military Academy have issued a statement explaining their stand and expressing their confidence in General Chiang Kai-shek. It should be noted that the majority of students of the famous Cantonese military college are members neither of the Right nor Left Wings of the Kuomintang: they represent what may be described as the Centre Wing and they are members of the Association for the Study of Sun-Wenism.

In their statement, the cadets say:—

The Three Principles

"The Whampoa Military Academy was established by the Kuomintang for the purpose of educating and training men for revolutionary work in order to fulfil the unaccomplished desires of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen and to enforce the Three Citizens' Principles of our late President. The aim of the academy is not to educate students for counter-revolutionary work. We students of the Whampoa Military Academy can, therefore, only obey the orders and the rules issued and promulgated by the real Kuomintang. We will support our principal, General Chiang Kai-shek, who, in our belief, is the only man to carry out the task of enforcing the Three Citizens' Principles.

"No matter how people endeavour to sever our relations with our principal, we make this statement to assure all concerned that they will not succeed in bringing about a split between us. They can never cause us to lose confidence in our principal who, we fully believe, will obey to the very last the principles and orders issued by the real Kuomintang for the furtherance of the citizens' revolutionary work.

Threat to the Misguided

"In case any Whampoa cadets have been misguided by agitators and work with the counter-revolutionaries for the overthrow of the real Kuomintang, we hereby announce that it is not only the Kuomintang that is empowered to prevent such actions and deal with them but we Whampoa cadets reserve the right to take whatever action they think fit.

"At the same time, all students of the Whampoa Military Academy should thoroughly understand that the Three Citizens' Principles only will be able to meet the present demands of the Chinese people as a nation and any introduction of system that may be practiced in another country cannot and will not meet with our approval. Such will only create misunderstandings, jealousies and disturbances among us, so we should remain united and support the Three Citizens' Principles in order to uphold the real Kuomintang and suppress counter-revolutionaries and opposing elements. We must support our leaders, Principal Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Ching-wei, to the end. All cadets are respectfully requested to take note of this if they really have the salvation of China at heart."

COMMUNISTS AND JAPANESE

Political Bureau for Seizing Hankow Concession Forthwith

Hankow continues to be in a state of tension, according to to-day reports. Strong defences have been erected by the Japanese around the Concession and volunteers are mobilized. All private Japanese property outside the Concession is being brought inside by an arrangement with the Chinese authorities, who, however, are not permitting things to remain at a standstill. A meeting of the Political Bureau and the Military party was held on Saturday to discuss the question of whether to take the Japanese Concession over without more ado or not. It is understood that the former was in favour of the action and that the latter party was against. The result of the meeting is not definitely known, however.

Considerable movement is going on among the Chinese population who are displaying manifest uneasiness at the present state of affairs.

Labour Attacks on Chinese

Reports from Ichang state that things are going from bad to worse there also. The Labour Union continue to make outrageous demands and have not limited their attacks to the few remaining foreigners but are directing them against Chinese capitalists, according to reliable information. The manager of Young Brothers Banking Corporation, was badly beaten owing to his refusal to comply with the Union's demands.

Standard Oil installations are now closed at Ichang and sealed, this having been done on April 7, and the U.S.S. Monocacy and Elcano are proceeding down-river with some of the Yangtze Steamship Company's ships in convoy. All American gunboats as well as British have now left stations up river beyond Hankow.

The Tide of Education

The U.S. Consulate at Changsha was closed on Friday and the last party of evacuees, including the American consul who is on board U.S.S. Palos, have left for Hankow. Japanese are also evacuating Changsha and all Japanese gunboats above Hankow are being removed. A similar action is expected by the French, of whom all shall have evacuated Szechuan by April 20, according to reliable information. A few American missionaries still remain in Szechuan because of their refusal to evacuate, but their position is not deemed an enviable one with the removal of foreign gun-boats and the closing of foreign consulates consistently in places above Hankow.

Japanese evacuated Wuhu on April 7, and the next two days were reported as quiet. A telegram has been received by representatives in Wuhu of Jardine's, Butterfield & Swire, and the Japanese firm N.K.K. from the Political Council of the province through the native superintendent of the Customs, saying, "Owing to the non-calling of steamers of the various companies when passing though Anking, great inconvenience has been felt amongst the public. Please take this matter up with the companies concerned regarding embarking passengers to their steamers from said ports and obtain their replies in the matter."

It is understood that a similar reply is being sent by each company to the effect that the matter is being referred to their respective headquarters.

Big Fire in Wuhu

A big fire was noted in the native part of Wuhu on Saturday night. The city is reported as quiet generally, and no movement of troops has been taking place in the last few days.

Owing to expected trouble in Swatow on Saturday and yesterday from a big demonstration which has been much heralded, a British man-of-war will remain in that place for the present.

Events of Monday, April 11

POWERS' NOTE ON NANKING

Presented to Eugene Chen at Hankow and Chiang Kai-shek's Representative at Shanghai: Prompt Acquiescence Required to Three Demands

PUNISHMENT, APOLOGY, REPARATION

Official Statement of the Attitude of the Powers Towards Chinese People

The Consuls-General for Great Britain, the United States, Japan, France and Italy called at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs yesterday afternoon at three o'clock and presented five identic Notes with reference to the Nanking affair to General Pei Chung-hsi. As the Notes were addressed to General Chiang Kai-shek, General Pei accepted them on behalf of General Chiang without examining their contents and promised to transmit them without delay to Nanking where General Chiang now is.

Similar identic Notes were handed to Mr. Eugene Chen in Hankow at eleven o'clock in the morning.

In the copy of the Note which we publish below none of the names of "the undersigned" are mentioned, as at the time the Note was presented to the Nationalist representative here it was not known who would sign the Notes in Hankow on behalf of the Governments concerned.

The Note is as follows:—

Under instructions of the American, British, French, Italian and Japanese Governments, the undersigned are directed by the diplomatic representatives of their several countries in China to present to you the following terms (which are simultaneously being communicated to General Chiang Kai-shek, Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist Armies) for the prompt settlement of the situation created by the outrages against their nationals committed by Nationalist troops at Nanking on March 24 last:

1. Adequate punishment of the Commanders of the troops responsible for the murders, personal injuries and indignities and material damage done, as also of all persons found to be implicated.
2. Apology in writing by the Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist Armies including an express written undertaking to refrain from all forms of violence and agitation against foreign lives and property.
3. Complete reparation for personal injuries and material damage done.

Unless the Nationalist Authorities demonstrate to the satisfaction of the interested Governments their intention to comply promptly with these terms the said Governments will find themselves compelled to take such measures as they consider appropriate.

In connexion with the Note the following official statement has been issued to the Press. This latter naturally, did not accompany the Note when the presentation of the latter was made:—

Upon entry of Nationalist forces into Nanking there were perpetrated against foreign Consuls and other residents by uniformed and organized bodies of troops of the Nationalist Armies during the morning and afternoon of March 24, systematic outrages upon their persons and properties. A number of American, British, French, Italian and Japanese nationals were murdered or wounded, many others were brutally assaulted and their lives jeopardized: they were robbed and treated with the utmost indignities and women were subjected to nameless outrages. American, British and Japanese Consulates were violated and their national flags insulted. Houses and institutions of all foreigners resident at Nanking were systematically looted and in many cases burnt.

In view of these obviously premeditated assaults upon their official representatives and upon their nationals peacefully engaged in their lawful occupations, the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan have found it necessary to formulate demands for satisfactory amends by responsible Nationalist authorities. Terms thus agreed upon are studiously moderate covering only minimum of what would in the circumstances be done by way of honourable amends by any Government conscious of its own dignity and of its duty towards other friendly peoples in the family of nations.

Demands are not made in derogation of sovereignty or dignity of Chinese people, whom the Interested Governments are glad to believe friendly and with whom they earnestly desire to continue and improve relationships of goodwill and co-operation: they are directed rather towards those influences both foreign and Chinese which have made themselves responsible for the Nanking outrage by their activities in seeking to break up existing friendship and to inflame Chinese people to distrust, hatred and violence towards people of friendly Powers.

LONDON GRATIFIED

London, Apr. 10.

Responsible circles in London are gratified at the wholehearted agreement of the five Powers at Peking regarding the identic Notes, which, it is now learned, will be in the nature of a general demand for reparation for the Nanking outrages. No time-limit will be set and the question of penalties will be left for future consideration.—Reuter.

THE EVACUATION OF HANKOW

Departure of 1,400: Volunteers Left to Defend Concession

Peking, Apr. 11.

Up to the present 1,400 Japanese have evacuated Hankow, and less than 100 women and children remain with 800 men. The latter practically all belong to the Volunteer Corps and are helping to defend their concession.

Extremists are striving hard to stir up mobs to attack the Japanese Concession.

The French evacuation of Szechuan will be completed on April 20. vessel is lying off the Bund at Hankow, ready to convey the French refugees from Szechuan to Shanghai.—Reuter.

THE Nationalist Army Command has instructed the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs to request the French Consul-General to return the arms which were taken from certain southern troops who entered the Concession "by mistake."

HANKOW GROWING DAILY WORSE

Crowds of Hungry Unemployed an Increasing Menace: Most Foreigners Now Gone

There are now no British gunboats on the river above Hankow. The remaining foreigners beyond Hankow include one Japanese and one French subject at Chungking, two Americans and one Japanese at Ichang, and one Japanese at Shasi.

The American Consul at Hankow has now chartered the str. Kiangwo for the remaining American community to live in during the strained situation which is daily developing in that port, and it is understood that the community from which 85 departed on Sunday for Shanghai, is now reduced to a minimum. Several nasty incidents have been reported to local authorities from Hankow caused by mobs of coolies who are out of work and hungry and adding a considerable amount of anxiety to the prevailing situation.

The situation at Hankow is indeed extremely serious and appears to be growing tenser every day. Industry is at a standstill. Mobs and crowds are in a truculent mood, and foreigners do not go far from the Bund. About 85 Americans are trying to do a little business, but nothing is moving inland.

Amoy's Red Trouble-Makers

The postal strike in Amoy still continues, directed by Red leaders, but it is anticipated that the Chinese authorities will suppress the movement shortly. The Consular Body has protested against the abominable service. Rumour has it that several of the ringleaders have been arrested. On Sunday the milder element held a meeting and elected delegates to replace the radical element. The move, it is believed, will be successful, as the authorities are in accord. Chinese Marines from Foochow have arrived. The authorities have arrested six of the radical element, sent three of them to Foochow for trial and released three. During a student parade on Sunday, observers noticed banners in support of Chiang Kai-shek and urging protection for the foreigners. The Commissioner of Foreign Affairs has promised to issue instructions for the protection of Americans.

Red Agents Shot at Tsingtao

At Tsingtao matters appear, according to information, to be taking a normal course—business as usual. The authorities are, however, searching all incoming steamers and it is reported, quite authentically, that they have seized about 150 Cantonese agents and executed them.

SUN CHUAN-FANG'S OFFENSIVE

South Fled from Chinkiang: Others Deserting

Despatches late this afternoon stated that all Southern troops have now left Chinkiang, with the obvious destination of Changchow and Nanking. Thereafter movements of troops across the river which has been a feature of the past week ceased.

A report from Amoy says that a large demonstration took place in the city on Saturday, but that order was maintained by the Chinese authorities. Two extremists are reported arrested and martial law proclaimed in the endeavour to keep the situation in hand.

A brigade of Chang Ching-li's troops, formerly a part of Marshal Sun's army, which subsequently went over to the South, was destroyed on Sunday, north of the river, according to reports from Chinkiang where the General and 300 troops managed to escape. A brigade general, two divisional generals and 5,000 troops are said to have crossed to the north bank above Chinkiang on Saturday morning and deserted to the Northern army who are reported to be executing all prisoners.

Chinese men-of-war are noted to be showing considerable activity in the vicinity of Chinkiang, and two Chinese cruisers and one gunboat have been seen cleared for action off Kiangyin. These cruisers when engaged by gunfire from the north bank are reported to have replied.

Ships Fired Upon by Reds

Shanghai, Apr. 11.

A message from Chinkiang under date of April 10 states that Southern patrol-boats are keeping strict surveillance on native boats on the river and occasionally fire shots. According to this message, when the China Merchants' S. N. str. Kianghsin arrived there from down-river in the evening, Chinese passengers who got off the steamer were subjected to a strict search by a patrol-boat.

The message states also that two Chinese men-of-war which came up from down-river at about 6 o'clock the same evening replied to rifle fire which came from the opposite bank of the River with a heavy fusillade as they proceeded up-stream.

According to reports circulated in the city, it adds, Marshal Sun's forces pressed hard upon the shore extending from Shih-er-hui to Tsingchow, crossed the River after repulsing the Southerners stationed in the region above Kiangyin, and are now confronting the Southern troops stationed in the district of Tanyang.

The message concludes that the city of Chinkiang is quiet at present, but Southern troops are arriving at the city from Tanyang in rapid succession.—Toho.

THE Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Quo Tai-chi, whose dismissal is reported to have been ordered by the Hankow Government has lodged still another protest this time, it is said, in connexion with the "invasion" of Chapei by Japanese marines and British troops.

NORTHERN STAR SHOWS SIGNS OF REGAINING ITS LUSTRE

Pukou, Chinkiang and Honan: Wu Pei-fu in Command and Said to Be Moving on Hankow: Sun Chuan-fang Well this Side Chinkiang

By Rodney Gilbert

Northern military movements continue to be much obscured by rumour, but there seems to be no doubt now that Sun Chuan-fang, Chang Chung-ch'ang and Wu Pei-fu are at last moving in unison and are making a determined drive southward on three main routes, with flanking columns, to retrieve their losses, not to mention their reputations. Sun Ch'uan-fang, moving with his usual rapidity down the Grand Canal, has given the Southerners no opportunity to recover from their panic and has not only reached the Yangtze but, according to the latest reasonably reliable advices, has crossed the river below Chinkiang, seized the railway and advanced as far towards Shanghai as Penniu station.

Shanghai to-day was full of gossip about a Southern restreat towards Chêkiang from both Changchow and Soochow, bodies from the former city moving west of Taihu *viâ* Ihsing, and those from Soochow taking a course east of the lake *viâ* Wukiang. If there is foundation for these current reports, there is no reason why large bodies of Northerners should not be within striking distance of Shanghai at almost any time.

A Contemptible Defence

In this community even a small body of troops would certainly meet with no serious resistance. When Chiang Kai-shek made up his mind to move his forces out of Shanghai he took everything he could rely upon and left here nothing but a division of 7,000 Chêkiang troops who have a record for never letting the enemy come within striking distance of them. These worthies are commanded by General Chow Feng-ch'i, the first man, to betray Sun Chuan-fang in the Kiukiang area and turn over to the South, so it is unlikely that either commander or men will await the arrival of a large force, but almost certain that they will bolt for Chêkiang if the returning Northerners take Soochow. General Chow, a native of Huchow and a Japanese returned student, may not decide to take the field since his headquarters are safely established in the French Concession.

Straws Show the Wind

One indication of the way the wind is blowing is the very strong disposition of all the striking mill workers to return to work on any terms the employers care to offer them. A number of mills reopened to-day and received back hosts of meek and penitent labourers and the Mill Owners' Association, since the burden of responsibility for fixing terms was upon them, decided to be generous and grant a ten per cent increase in wages all around.

To revert to the military situation, it is reported through indirect foreign advices that, in anticipation of a retreat, the "nationalist" forces in Soochow were doing no little looting in that city to-day and either looted or attempted to loot the Japanese Consulate.

The report that Pukou had been taken by Chang Chung-ch'ang's advance column on the Tientsin-Pukow railway, seemed a little premature this evening. Latest reports indicated that while large bodies of "nationalists" had recrossed the Yangtze in full flight to Nanking, the rout was checked before the main body had crossed and preparations were being made for a stand against the North on the Pukou side.

Wu Pei-fu on the Offensive

Still further west, on the Kin-Han railway, the allied forces under the general command of Wu Pei-fu are making a hard drive for Hankow. The Red Spears in Honan have shown no disposition to welcome the Fengtien troops under Chang Hsueh-liang and for a time it seemed that Red propaganda was making some headway among them, but the usual compromise was reached when the Fengtien leaders decided that Chang Hsueh-liang should return to Peking and that Wu Pei-fu should resume his old *rôle* of commander-in-chief. On these terms the Red Spears not only put aside their hostility to Fengtien but joined the expedition against Hankow in large bodies. The report that Wushengkuan, the pass in the watershed that divides Hupeh from Honan, had been taken by Wu Pei-fu cannot be locally confirmed.

Northerners Sanguine

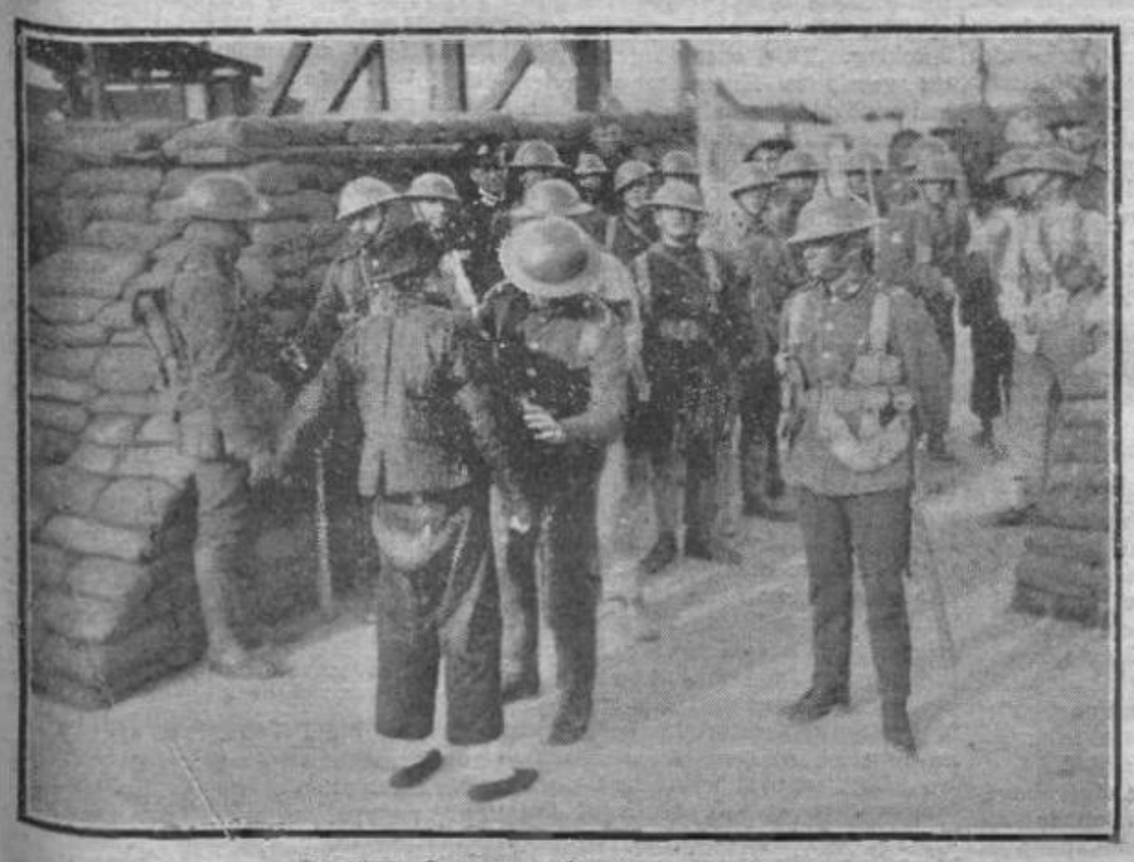
Local Northern sympathizers are naturally extremely sanguine. They say that Chiang Kai-shek has lost most of his 1,800 Whampoa cadets who, serving as non-commissioned officers, were the backbone of his personal following, and that he has no more than 3,000 men upon whom he can rely absolutely in an emergency, that is men who would fight either the North or the Communists if they were told to do so. It is explained, and probably correctly, that all the Northern collapses in the face of the Cantonese advance have been due to disloyalty, to lack of co-operation, or to mutual suspicion among the high commanders. It is claimed that perfect co-operation is now established between the three Northern columns and that, with the dissensions between the various elements in the Southern armies, no serious stand is anticipated anywhere on the Yangtze. This is undoubtedly propaganda in part, and to some degree the Northern sponsors here may be overconfident, but there is no doubt that the new movements appear to be swift and businesslike.

ROUND SHANGHAI'S DEFENCE LINE

Photos by Ariel L. Varges, Far Eastern Correspondent for the International Newsreel Corp., of New York.

FRENCH COLONIAL TROOPS ON DUTY ALONG SICCAWEI CREEK.

JAPANESE BLUEJACKETS ON DUTY AT RANGE AND SZECHUEN ROADS



SEARCHING CHINESE AT JESSFIELD, NEAR SHANGHAI

STANDING EASY AT AN AVENUE HAIG REDOUBT

NORTHERN DRIVE ON PUKOU

Southerners Coming Back Over Yangtze: Hurried Measures of Defence Begun

Strong rumours are current in Nanking that Fengtien troops are advancing rapidly on Pukou. Refugees and Nationalist troops who crossed the river from Pukou to Nanking in the past few days in large number bore these rumours out, although the movement cannot be said to be a general retreat by the Southerners.

Northern victories are now well confirmed in the region around Chuchow, 35 miles north of Pukou, and in view of the belief that Pukou and Nanking will be the next objective should the Fengtien men continue with their successes, preparations are apparently being started for a defensive by Nationalist troops. Guns on Lion Hill are seen to be trained on Pukou with crews in readiness to open fire. Field guns and troops which had proceeded to Pukou a few days previously are once more across the river in Nanking.

Meanwhile gunfire is being distinctly heard from the direction of Chuchow and the Nationalist military authorities continue their commandeering of available supplies and stores in preparation for what is believed to be eventual developments. Coal stores belonging to the International Export Company have been taken away in lorries and a high-handed demand for 1,000 tons of coal for use on the Tientsin-Pukou Line has also been made, although the outcome of this order is not known.

Feverish Defence Measures

An authentic report from Nanking states that Chang Kai-shek arrived in that portion of Pukou on a Chinese gunboat, which preceded another of the same type. That the Southerners are alarmed at the turn of events is to be noted from their feverish attempts at erecting defences along the river front, while the guns from Lion Hill are trained across toward Pukou. Observers believe that Chang Chung-chang will try to retake Pukou and are of the opinion that, if he is successful, a combined movement his men and those of Sun Chuan-fang, will be inaugurated with the objective, Nanking, thence a push down the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

Mountain guns have been placed on the Bund and command the Yangtze. H.M.S. Emerald, U.S.S. Ford, and a Japanese gunboat have moved half a mile up river, so as to be out of range should hostilities begin. More than 500 wounded are reported to have arrived in Nanking.

Marshal Chang Chung-chang is reported by the Chinese press to have arrived in Pengpu, an important town on the Tientsin-Pukou Railway, from Hsuchowfu. This is very significant as the Nationalists several days ago claimed to have captured Pengpu and driven Marshal Chang's commander, Gen. Hsu Chun, back to Hsuchowfu.

Down Comes the Red Flag

Shanghai, Apr. 11.

According to a Nanking message under the date of April 10, it appears that the Southern troops stationed in the region along the Tientsin-Pukou Line have been defeated by Marshal Sun's forces.

The message indicates that a large number of Southern soldiers and refugees have been fleeing to Hsiakuan (the river suburb of Nanking) from Pukou since last night.

The message adds that all the Revolutionary flags which had been hoisted at every door in the town of Pukou have disappeared.—Toho.

SOVIET PLEASED WITH ITSELF

"Izvestia" on the Desires of the Bolsheviks: No Admission of Weakness

Moscow, Apr. 10.

The *"Izvestia"* emphasizes that the Soviet Note to Peking has been actuated by "a sincere desire not to permit world slaughter, which irresponsible circles and foreign imperialists are trying to provoke."

The paper adopts as its views some statements in the Note regarding refraining from repressive measures. It says that the Soviet Government is not influenced by the fact that its step may be interpreted as a "sign of weakness and loss of prestige"—considerations which, it declares, usually influence the policy of a bourgeois Government.

The paper declares that the Note will figure in the history of diplomatic relations as a document of peace.—Reuter.

Necessity for Firmness

Paris, Apr. 11.

Perfinax describes the Soviet Note to Peking as feeble.

"Le Journal" expresses the opinion that Marshal Chang Tso-lin is trying to provoke the Russians to warlike action against Manchuria which would force the Japanese to intervene, but the Bolsheviks, says the paper, are not going to expose themselves to such dangers. Their best weapon is propaganda and in order to wield this freely they are ready to swallow worse insults than the invasion of their Peking Embassy grounds. The paper concludes that now is the moment for the Powers to take united action: there must be no unnecessary violence but firmness is absolutely necessary.—Reuter.

Financial Repercussion

Tokyo, Apr. 11.

As a result of the virtual severance of diplomatic relations between the Soviet and Peking, various stocks dropped during this morning's session of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, the shares worst hit being the new shares of the South Manchuria Railway, which fell Yen 6.50 but recovered slightly during the afternoon. Kanegafuchi's new shares declined Yen 6.70, reaching Yen 215.50 the lowest in recent months. —Reuter.

A Complete Severance

Peking, Apr. 11.

Comrade Chernych, the Soviet Chargé d'Affaires in Peking, called on Dr. Wellington Koo at the Waichiaopu this morning and handed in a memorandum declaring the severance of diplomatic relations between the Moscow and Peking Governments.

The Soviet Embassy has announced that it has decided to withdraw the whole staff of the Embassy including the Chargé d'Affaires from Peking within a short period.

It is understood that the Soviet Consul-General Superuvanekk will remain here in order to wind up the remaining affairs of the Embassy. —Toho.

The Baffled Culprit

London, Apr. 11.

In the opinion of diplomatic circles in London if the Soviet Embassy is withdrawn from Peking as a consequence of Marshal Chang Tso-lin's raid, this would be regarded as an open declaration by Russia of partisanship in the Chinese civil war.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that Comrade Litvinoff's Note bespeaks in every line the baffled rage of a detected culprit.—Reuter.

HANKOW JAPANESE INDIGNANT

Strong Resolution Demanding Despatch of Expeditionary Force

Shanghai, Apr. 11.

A message from Hankow received here this afternoon states that the Japanese residents at Hankow unanimously passed the following resolution yesterday, regarding the recent Hankow riot:—

"The Japanese residents at Hankow are now reduced to a most miserable condition. As the result of attacks made by the Chinese mobs on the Japanese Concession on April 3, the Japanese influence and foundation, which was built up by 30 long years' hard toil and labour, was ruthlessly destroyed by the Chinese mobs in a day.

"We warn both the Government and people at home not to be misled by groundless and fabricated reports on China and not to be fascinated by the pro-Japanese propaganda of the National Government.

"The Government, seeing through the real state of the organization and system of the National Government, should abandon its present China policy and establish, with firm resolution, a positive policy in order to deal properly with China.

"We earnestly desire that our Government will despatch a punitive expedition to China with the object of smashing the autocratic Administration organized by a group of persons influenced by mobs."

The resolution, according to the message, was immediately despatched to Premier Wakatsuki, the Minister of War, the Minister of the Navy, both Houses, various political parties, and various leading organizations.—Toho.

Events of Tuesday, April 12

ORGANIZED ATTACK ON C.P.

Shanghai Awakened by Heavy Firing in Nantao and Chapei: Dawn Attack by Troops on Communists in All Quarters

MANY KILLED: BIG HAUL OF ARMS

Red Raid on Barricades Frustrated: Siege of Commercial Press and Other Buildings

The first shot in the struggle between the Kuomintang and the Communists for mastery in Shanghai was fired at five o'clock this morning in the struggle between armed Kuomintang and Communist labourers for possession of the General Labour Union in Chapei.

Simultaneously smaller bands of Kuomintang labourers suddenly fell upon labour and Communist headquarters in various parts of Chapei and Nantao, seized the buildings wherever possible and when they met with obstacles, there was firing and shooting which early morning risers heard in all parts of Shanghai.

The struggle between the Kuomintang and Communist Labour Unions began to become intense immediately upon the arrival of General Chiang Kai-shek in Shanghai. It was at that time known that the General Labour Union planned to perpetrate outrages similar to those in Nanking for the purpose of leaving no place in Kiangsu for General Chiang to make his headquarters. The Kuomintang labourers complained bitterly of the attitude of the General Labour Union, which had arrogated to itself powers of government, had established its own Political Bureau and its own Commune in Chapei and Nantao, which kidnapped and assassinated opponents and threw the fear of their mighty, secret organization in the hearts of hard-working honest labourers who wanted to earn their rice bowl in peace.

Coup d'Etat in View

The authorities are reported to have known that the General Labour Union was planning a *coup d'état* here, seeking to embroil the Southern army in a conflict with the foreign troops; but still, not having completely broken with Hankow, they did not send their soldiers into Chapei in sufficient numbers to suppress this powerful, well-financed subversive organization. During the past week, however, steps have been taken to indicate to the General Labour Union that it was not wanted in this district. Its political organs were destroyed, its telegrams and letters were intercepted and censored, its lesser leaders were arrested. Finally, it became evident that there could be no further delay as a mass meeting had been called for to-day for the purpose of welcoming Mr. Wang Ching-wei who is actually in Hankow at the present time. It was suspected that the Communists planned to utilize this occasion to throw themselves against the barricades and to involve General Chiang Kai-shek in further difficulties with the Powers. The local Kuomintang authorities thereupon determined that the time had come for the complete suppression of the Communists.

Kuomintang Labour Auxiliaries

More than 1,000 armed Kuomintang labourers, wearing blue denim labourers' uniforms with white arm bands, on which in a circle appeared the Chinese character for labour, feverishly worked through the night organizing secret parties to appear at dawn as though from nowhere, to seize and occupy the premises of the General Labour Union in the Huchow Guild in Chapei, to kidnap Wang Shao-hua, the militant Communist leader of Shanghai, and to announce to the Chinese people that the labourers of Shanghai are not associated with Communism.

A fight was anticipated. All the authorities concerned, Chinese and foreign, after midnight, were secretly made cognizant of the events which were to take place in the morning. The foreigners closed the barricades which were not opened until 10 a.m. The soldiers, under General Pei Chung-hsi, loyal Kuomintang troops who are antagonistic to the Communist opponents of their party and general, were sent to critical places in Chapei and Nantao to maintain order and suppress rioting.

Communists' Fierce Resistance

Promptly at five, the fight started. The armed Communists aroused, fired back. Several have been killed, including two soldiers of General Pei's army and perhaps as many as 50 are reported wounded. The noise of the battle was most conspicuous in Nantao, bordering on the French Concession, but it also went on briskly northwards of the Settlement. The Communists fought in the narrow streets of Chapei and finally got into the compound of the Commercial Press where they entrenched themselves, taking with them, it is reported, two machine-guns, with which they expected to fight to the last. In the mêlée Wang Shao-hua, the leader, disappeared and as word swept through Communist ranks that he had been killed in the fight, which is not yet confirmed, they lost their courage and began to agree with General Pei's demand that they should submit to his orders, being further stimulated by his threat to use field-guns. There were no fewer than 300 Communists in this impromptu fort.

What action the soldiers took beyond disarming the Communists, is naturally not known. It is not going to be advertised by the Chinese authorities. As the morning wore on, the Communists agreed to be disarmed, except those in the Commercial Press compound, and then General Pei announced that he would disarm all armed labourers, Communist and Kuomintang, to which both sides agreed.

The General Labour Union has not been formally dissolved, but in effect, it has ceased to exist. The Kuomintang and General Labour Unions will be merged into an organization under the control of the Political Bureau of General Pei Chung-hsi's army of which the Director is Mr. Chen Chun, who is reported to be an open opponent of the Communists.

Labour Must Behave

Mr. Chen said this afternoon:

"The policy of the Government is to have labour working in harmony with the revolutionary army and Government, but when labour becomes a disturbing element, when it arrogates to itself tasks which are detrimental to the movement and disturbing of law and order, labour must be disciplined."

The Kuomintang labourers have sent a circular telegram throughout the country and have distributed handbills everywhere containing the following declaration:

"We labourers have as our object the putting into practice of the Three Principles of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The General Labour Union has fallen into the hands of the 'black sheep' of the labourers. We have therefore organized to take possession of the General Labour Union and to support the Kuomintang on April 12."

At 4 p.m. this afternoon, the Chinese authorities were satisfied that they had the situation in hand and that they would succeed in disarming all the armed labourers before nightfall.

KILLED AND WOUNDED

Also Formidable Lot of Bombs Rifles and Machine Guns

The Chinese were unable today to give the number killed and wounded during the shooting, but from foreign sources it was learned that the casualty list was in the neighbourhood of 15 killed and at least that number wounded while the number disarmed were about 600. A large amount of arms and ammunition was also seized.

At the Huchow Guild two were killed and 60 disarmed while a considerable number of rifles, pistols, bombs and ammunition were seized. Four were killed at the General Labour Union in Jessfield Village and 10 were disarmed while two machine-guns, 40 rifles and some ammunition were seized. One member of the raiding party was also killed during the trouble there.

At the Foochow Guild in Nantao six were killed and between five and six hundred were disarmed. Five machine-guns, 200 rifles, several bombs and pistols and a large quantity of ammunition were also taken. In Pootung the 3rd district police station, which has been occupied by the armed labourers since the advent of the Nationalists in Shanghai, was raided and three killed and six disarmed.

During the trouble about 350 labourers occupied the library of the Commercial Press in Paoshan Road, Chapei, and resisted the raiding party. The premises were surrounded and the occupiers surrendered at 10 a.m. to-day.

Raids at Hangchow and Nanking

Shanghai, Apr. 12.

Messages from Chinese sources received to-day from Hangchow stated that a raid similar to the one made in the Shanghai district last night was carried out there yesterday. Union officials were disarmed and arrested.

The labour union headquarters at Nanking was also attacked, with what result it was not stated.

At Nanchang, on the other hand, the Kuomintang Communists attacked the former headquarters of General Chiang Kai-shek, now occupied by the moderate wing of the Kuomintang. Apparently the attackers were beaten off.—Reuter.

THE BESIEGED BUILDINGS

Over 300 Arrests: A Plot to Attack the Settlement

A Chinese correspondent writes:—

In front of the headquarters of the 4th Regiment in Chapei near the Settlement I found machine-guns were facing both ends of the street and many guards on duty. At the headquarters of the 26th Army, in the Institution of the Holy Family in Paoshan Road, similar conditions existed. All the shops in the district were closed, but groups of people were noticed standing about, these having been prevented from attending the mass meeting at West Gate which was to have been held in honour of Mr. Wang Ching-wei, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang.

Word having been sent round to the pickets to withdraw from their patrols and assemble at the different headquarters (the Commercial Press in Paoshan Road; the General Labour Union in the Huchow Guild; and the Shanghai Philanthropic Society, etc.), these men returned and, when the soldiers in uniform and in mufti, arrived, they opened fire, which was immediately returned. This continued until about noon.

The Forts Carried

Cordons were placed round the buildings and, after a lot of heavy firing, in the course of which five soldiers and a score of pickets were killed and many others wounded, the buildings were carried. More than 300 arrests are believed to have been made, including that of the commander of the pickets, a well-known desperado by the name of Koo Shan-ziang. Books, munitions and personal belongings were seized and these, together with the prisoners, were taken to the military headquarters where they were later ordered to be kept in custody pending inquiries.

Armed soldiers later patrolled the streets and all was quiet up to the time of writing.

Designed Attack on Settlement

When interviewed in the afternoon an officer of the Nationalist Army told me that they had raided the places and disarmed the men in accordance with instructions from the higher authorities, who had every reason to believe that these guerillas meant to make trouble in the rear whilst the Nationalists at the front were being opposed by strong enemy forces. It was actually known that they had perpetrated many armed robberies with the arms and ammunition which they had taken from the Shantung forces when the latter surrendered and that there were numerous cases of extortion by these undesirables. They had also disarmed two military officers. Further, the authorities had received definite information, that the bombs, etc., were to be used by the Communists in an attack on the International Settlement.

Gen. Pei Chung-hsi, commander of the eastern army route for the Nationalist Army, has been appointed Commissioner for the Enforcement of Martial Law in the Shanghai and Woosung Districts, and Gen. Chow Feng-chi, commander of the 26th Army, has been made Associate Commissioner. Both officers took up office on Tuesday.

THE NORTHERN ADVANCE AT PUKOU AND CHINKIANG

Substantial Gains Fully Confirmed: Rumours of Sun Chuan-fang at Wusih: Southerners Back Over River from Pukou: Will Chiang Kai-shek Join North?

Such reports as were obtainable to-day indicated that the Northern advances rumoured the previous day had been substantial enough, but no further movements of a spectacular character were reported except through local Kuomintang supporters. That Marshal Sun Chuan-fang's several columns had crossed the Yangtze and had advanced as far down the railway as Penniu, was satisfactorily confirmed. Chinese reports had it yesterday that various Communist armies, such as that commanded by Cheng Chien, acting under orders from Hankow, had everywhere refused to fight in support of Chiang Kai-shek, their purpose being to bring about his collapse and prevent the prospective Kuomintang conference at Nanking. This, according to Chinese gossip in Kuomintang circles, had enabled Marshal Sun's forces to advance as far down the railway as Wusih which they had occupied. Of this there is no confirmation in foreign military circles.

South Evacuating Pukou

A spectacular engagement at Pukou between the "Nationalist" and Northern batteries north of Pukou is reported from several reliable sources. The Southerners are slowly but steadily evacuating Pukou under cover of a naval barrage and the last of them are probably, at this writing, safe in Nanking. Well informed local Chinese are very certain that Pukou, when taken by the Shantung men, will be the southern limit of Chang Chung-chang's operations. It is said with assurance that his two fatal ventures south of the Yangtze have cost him so much in prestige and material supplies and have netted him so little, that he has readily agreed with Sun Chuan-fang not to operate south of the Yangtze. It is presumed that, if he takes Pukou, he will worry the Nanking defenders as Feng Kuo-chang did Huang Hsin in 1913, by shelling such fortified positions as are within range, until Sun Chuan-fang is ready to come up river along the railway, as Chang Hsun did, and attack the city from the hills. The same local strategists—northern adherents of course—say that Marshal Sun's army is now in excellent form and is as well equipped as it was when withdrawn from this area. Not only were all supplies transported north of the Yangtze in the course of the retreat but essential parts of the arsenal machinery as well were carried away, according to these informants.

It would surprise none of the local Northern sympathizers if Chiang Kai-shek, finding himself betrayed by his Communist subordinates, were to join the Northerners and assist in ridding this area of all those who take orders from Hankow.

Wu Pei-fu's Campaign

Wireless messages from Hankow seem to confirm the report that Wu Pei-fu is in command of an allied army that has cleared Honan of Southern troops and that he is in possession of the Wushengkuan pass, between which and Hankow there are no natural barriers. It is further related, however, that a strong "Nationalist" force, made up of half the available troops in the Wu-Han area has set out to invade Honan and strike at Wu Pei-fu's rear by a most circuitous route through Anhui. The strength of this army is said to be 60,000, which is manifestly an exaggeration. It is said to have moved north-eastwards to Macheng, then forward in the same direction into Anhui with the Yingchow pass as its objective. From Yingchow a highway runs north-west to Chowkiakow, whence an invading force might make a dash at Yencheng and cut the Peking-Hankow railway, or move northwards upon Knifeng.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu's local agents profess to have read the first report of his resumption of command in the local papers to-day. They say that it is quite true that Chang Hsueh-liang has returned to Peking to recover from an alleged sickness, but that Marshal Wu, when last heard from, was living near Taiyuanfu and had refused flatly to take command in Honan. They are as interested, as all other residents in finding out what can have transpired in Honan to bring Marshal Wu into the field again.

SOVIET EMBASSY RAID

How Russia Saved China Trouble: Charge's Decision to Leave

Peking, Apr. 12.

The Soviet Chargé d'Affaires and his staff are expected to leave Peking on Friday.

The Soviet Note has caused very little excitement in Peking.

The Ankuochun and the Government were seriously considering handing the members of the Soviet Embassy their passports in view of the alleged discoveries during the raid: hence the Soviet's decision has saved them the trouble of so doing.—Reuter.

Sympathy for Marshal Chang

Tokyo, Apr. 12.

The vernacular papers are unanimous in regarding the relations between the Soviet and Peking as creating an extremely dangerous situation, possibly involving Japan, though they appear satisfied that Moscow will not resort to arms.

The general sentiment is that while Marshal Chang Tso-lin deserves censure for raiding the Embassy his action in attempting to suppress the secret activities of Communists merits the fullest sympathy.

The "*Chugai*" commenting on the general situation in China, is mainly concerned at the loss of trade and warns the Government that the Powers, especially Japan, will suffer

very considerably if the present disturbances continue unchecked.—Reuter.

In Excess of Authority

London, Apr. 11.

Replying to questions in the House of Commons to-day, Sir Austen Chamberlain, the Foreign Secretary, read a report received from the British Minister at Peking regarding the raid on the Soviet buildings, in which it was stated that the raiding party exceeded its authority by overflowing into the barracks of the Imperial Russian Guard: "But," Sir Austen Chamberlain said, "it might be argued that the barracks could not claim diplomatic immunity, seeing that Russia is no longer entitled to a guard."

As far as he knew, the Foreign Secretary went on, the report that some of the Chinese who were arrested had already been executed was untrue.

It appeared to him quite clear that the Protocol Powers had the right of saying that the protection of the Legation Quarter could not be given to conspirators against the local authorities.

The Local Consulate

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Austen Chamberlain, the Foreign Secretary, replying to a question from Mr. James Maxton (Labour), said that H. B. M. Consul-General at Shanghai and Major-General Duncan had not been consulted in regard to the surrounding of the Russian Consulate. The Soviet Consul-General had been informed by the Senior Consul that the responsibility for the maintenance of law and order rested with the Municipal Council.

The Foreign Secretary, after quoting an account of the incident issued by the Municipal Council, said that the Soviet Consul had evidently been very apprehensive of a raid on the Consulate and the Chairman of the Council had, accordingly, instructed the Commissioner of Police to increase the guards and search incomers and outgoers for weapons.—Reuter.

Peking Hesitant

Peking, Apr. 12.

It appears that the Peking Government is hesitating to recall from Moscow its Chargé d'Affaires, Cheng Yen-hsi. It is understood that the opinion is gaining strength among the officials of the Waichiaopu that if the Peking Government issue orders to Cheng Yen-hsi to withdraw from Moscow because the Soviet Embassy has announced withdrawal from Peking, it would fall into a pitfall set by the Soviet Government and the Nationalist Government, whereupon the Southern Government would lose no time before despatching its own representative to Moscow.

The Waichiaopu circles hold the view, therefore, that the Peking Government should refrain from recalling Cheng Yen-hsi until it is compelled to do so.

It appears also that the Peking Government is treating the affair very lightly.—Toho.

Tenseness in Harbin

Harbin, Apr. 10.

Comrade Legran, the Soviet Consul-General is now conferring with other members of the staff of the Consulate on questions relating to China. It is expected that the Russian employees of the Chinese Eastern Railway will go on a general strike in the event of diplomatic relations between Russia and China being severed. The situation here is tense, and Russians residing in this city are making preparations for evacuation.—Toho.

THE THUNDERING OF EUGENE CHEN

Bombastic Telegram to Comrade Chicherin

Moscow, Apr. 11.

Comrade Chicherin has received a telegram from Mr. Eugene Chen expressing profound regret concerning the raid on the Soviet Embassy in Peking and declaring that the Nationalist Government will take strong action against wanton violation of the sovereignty and dignity of the Union of Soviet Republics by Marshal Chang Tso-lin.—Reuter.

Events of Wednesday, April 13

SOVIET EMBASSY SECRETS

Reasons for the Determined Attempt at Destruction: Disclosure of Military and Agitation Plans in the North

MILITARY ATTACHE IMPLICATED

General Chiang Kai-shek's Sympathy with the Poor Bolsheviks: Ankuochun's New Suggestion

Peking, Apr. 13.

The police authorities state that a full examination of the documents seized in the raid on the Soviet Embassy will take a number of days, partly because large quantities were seized but especially owing to the attempt of the Soviet officials to burn the documents by soaking them in kerosene. The police had to use water to extinguish the flames: therefore many of the documents are hardly legible.

Gen. Chiang's Condolences

Apr. 12.

The Ankuochun issued an official statement this evening regarding the literature seized in the raid on the Soviet Embassy. The statement declares that the literature included, *inter alia*, detailed plans for the Soviet supplying and organizing cavalry in Charhar, Mongolia and Manchuria which would be put under the command of General Feng Yu-hsiang, reports of Soviet military and secret service agents in Canton, Honan, Shensi and elsewhere, military plans of the Fengtien and Kuominchun forces, confidential letters and reports of the Russian commander of General Feng Yu-hsiang's army, letters between military experts appointed by Moscow and leaders of the Kuomintang and Kuominchun troops, and communications between the Military Attaché of the Soviet at Peking and subordinates throughout the provinces, in which closer relations between the Kuominchun and the Soviet delegates are urged.

General Chiang Kai-shek has wired to the Soviet Chargé d'Affaires at Peking declaring that the raid on the Soviet Embassy "is an unprecedented outrage evidently directed by Imperialistic Powers who apprehend that their feudalistic influences are about to fall. The Imperialistic Powers have spared no effort in stirring up ill-feeling in China. They have now resorted to a very dangerous measure with a view to undoing the work of the revolution. If this should lead to international complications they would be responsible. It is very unfortunate that your Embassy, situated in the Imperialistic feudalistic sphere of influence, should bear the brunt. I beg to extend to you and the whole of your staff my sincere condolence."—Reuter.

Soviet Consul to be Deported

Peking, Apr. 12.

The Diplomatic Corps has demanded that the Chinese authorities concerned shall withdraw the Chinese gendarmes, who are still remaining in the buildings attached to the Soviet Embassy. It is learned, however, that the Ankuochun authorities, fearing that the Legation Quarter might be utilized as a nest for communists in future, have decided to negotiate with Foreign Ministers to hand over to China the police power in the Legation Quarter.

According to Mr. Wu Chen-tung, Chief of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Ankuochun General Headquarters, among the documents seized by the Ankuochun authorities in the recent raid on the Embassy premises is a document which contains the names of three leaders of a secret military organization that aims at bolshefying North China. As it has been found that one of the three leaders of the organ is the Soviet Consul at Mukden, according to Mr. Wu, the Ankuochun authorities have decided to deport him from China.

Great uneasiness exists in educational circles in the north. For instance, the number of professors of of the Peking University who have left the Capital has now reached 29, and the University is practically closed.—Toho.

Questions in Parliament

London, Apr. 12.

Colonel Wedgwood (Labour) asked in the House of Commons to-day whether the Government were aware of or had authorized the raid on the Soviet Embassy at Peking before it occurred and whether they had given their approval after or before consulting the United States.

Mr. Locker-Lampson (Foreign Under-Secretary) replied that the Government were informed beforehand that the Protocol Ministers were prepared to authorize entry of the Metropolitan police to the Legation Quarter. The Government had issued no instructions.

Replying to further questions, Mr. Locker-Lampson said that the proposal to picket the Soviet Consulate at Shanghai was not known to the Government before it occurred.—Reuter.

Tokyo More Confident

Tokyo, Apr. 13.

South Manchuria Railway stocks, which dropped 6.50 Yen suddenly when the Russo-Chinese breach was reported a few days ago have now recovered their normal quotations as the result of the Soviet declaring that it does not intend to resort to the use of arms.—Reuter.

Ichabod!

Peking, Apr. 13.

Families of the Soviet Embassy officials, numbering six persons, left Peking this morning prior to the evacuation of the Embassy staff.—Toho.

LULL IN NORTHERN OPERATIONS

Curious Failure to Follow Up Successes: Red Flags Down in Nanking

Perhaps the most puzzling item of war news that came in to-day, together with the usual crop of rumours, was the reliable information that all red Kuomintang flags came down in Nanking yesterday morning when the northerners gained control of Pukou. The indications, apart from this significant step, are very directly pointing to some sort of an entente between the anti-Communist "nationalists" who are assembling in Nanking and the northerners. The two local potentates have both gone to Nanking. General Pei Chung-hsi went on Tuesday and General Chow Feng-chi to-day. A large body of political adherents of the faction opposed to Borodin and the Hankow administration is known to have assembled in Nanking to-day.

Northerners in Pukou

According to reliable foreign reports the Shantung troops took possession of Pukou this morning without a struggle after their evacuation under cover of a naval barrage. Anticipating an artillery duel across the Yangtze, the foreign destroyers weighed anchor and pulled up stream, a mile out of the line of possible fire. The Chinese gunboats and transports emulated this movement and outdid the foreigner by shifting three miles up stream, thereby displaying a deeper knowledge of the wayward character of Chinese artillery fire. The expected duel failed to develop, but it was later reported on reasonably sound authority that northern raiding parties had crossed the Yangtze some distance below Nanking and were astride the railway.

The Chinkiang Mystery

The situation in and around Chinkiang is still the subject of dispute and of contradictory rumours. That large bodies of northern troops, of Sun Chuan-fang's command, have crossed the Yangtze and are on the Shanghai-Nanking railway, there is no doubt whatever, but the most reliable authorities still insist that they did not take Chinkiang and have not attempted to take the place. One infers from much that is going on that there is no little collusion between the returning northerners and at least a portion of the so-called "nationalists." There is perhaps in the whole confused situation nothing so perplexing as the fact that the Shanghai-Nanking Railway authorities to-day announced the despatch of a passenger train to Nanking and were cheerfully certain that it would get through. It is even said that General Pei Chung-hsi and Chow Feng-chi, not to mention Mr. Hu Han-ming, have proceeded to Nanking by rail.

HORRIBLE FIGHT IN CHAPEI

Communists' Women and Children Placed in Front Line in Attack on Kuomintang General's Headquarters: Soldiers Fire None the Less

TWENTY SHOT DEAD MANY WOUNDED

Furious Battle Around Commercial Press Building: Six Dead and Probably Others

Close to 30 persons, many of them women and children, were killed and more than double that number wounded in two battles which took place this afternoon in Chapei between armed labourers and details of uniformed and civilian soldiers.

The most spectacular of these battles was fought at the entrance to the headquarters of General Chow Feng-chi, (who lives in the French Concession) and commands the only brigade of Nationalist soldiers who were once troops in the Chêkiang Army and who went over after Sun Chuan-fang was deposed.

Close to a thousand of the armed labourers who have been up in arms since their positions were raided by the conservatives on Tuesday morning started for the headquarters, not far from the Commercial Press building during the early afternoon and arrived at the gates shortly before 4 o'clock.

Women and Children in Front

The aim of the agitators was to get back their arms which had been taken from them. Knowing that they would be shot down in cold blood should the men attempt to rush the stronghold, they put in front of them their women and children, thinking that the soldiers would not fire.

They were miserably deceived for, when within a few yards of the gates, an order was given to fire and, it is said, close to 20 of the attackers, mostly the women and children in the front ranks, fell dead.

Only one volley was needed to put the attackers to rout. The crowd melted away as if by magic and left the scene with the dead and wounded lying on the cobblestones of the native street.

It is reported that the labourers were not armed with rifles and pistols, but were a group of the new organization known as the "hatchet brigade" which has been formed to carry on the work of the armed civilians, now unarmed. They were a part of the group of 20,000 demonstrators who had held a mass meeting on the previous night and marched to the Huchow Guild where the new brigade was inaugurated.

Commercial Press Besiged

The other incident of the day occurred at the Commercial Press Works in Paoshan Road about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. There some 500 men, women and children, whom the military have been unable to extract from the building, were besieged by the soldiers.

The Nationalist soldiers, both uniformed and civilians, having surrounded the building previously started an attack by sniping from the buildings nearby in which they had secreted themselves.

For 20 minutes a most realistic battle took place, those inside the building replying with several bursts of machine-gun fire and a heavy fussilade of rifle and pistol fire.

After the smoke of battle had cleared foreign observers estimated that at least six of the attackers were killed while the number killed inside the building is unknown. However, it is thought that there have been several casualties.

Up to a late hour it was reported that the armed labourers were still in possession of the Commercial Press.

THE NEW KUOMINTANG CONFERENCE IN NANKING

All Delegates Gone from Shanghai: Counterblast to Hankow: Labour Organizations Vowing Vengeance: Army's Broad Hints to Labour Unions

Another dramatic attack on the Communists was made this afternoon when all anti-Communist elements of the Kuomintang met at the Taoyin's yamen on Route Ghisi and determined to go to Nanking by special train to attend what is fictitiously called another Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee but what is in reality a new conference to reorganize the Kuomintang and to purge it of all Communist elements.

Among those who were to have left for Nanking to-day were Chancellor Tsai Yuan-pei, Mr. Hu Han-ming, Mr. Wu Tze-hui and many other of the older elements in the Kuomintang. It was not certain whether Dr. C. C. Wu would be able to attend personally but he definitely agreed to send a proxy.

Practically all the military leaders of the Southeastern group of armies will be present in Nanking

during the opening sessions of the Conference.

What Will Hankow Say?

It is not known whether any members of the Hankow Central Executive Committee will come down to Nanking for the purpose of this meeting. In addition to the fact that that Government must for political reasons question the legality of the Nanking Conference, there is the natural physical difficulty of obtaining speedy passage at the present time. The Nanking Conference is to open on Friday and thus far there is no announcement of any Hankow members having left that city. The Nanking Conference was originally suggested by Mr. Wang Ching-wai, when he was here, but his attitude is uncertain now, since he has returned to Hankow. Nor is it important, as the Kuomintang members here are determined to go through with their Conference and the separation of the two parties under any circumstances.

In fact, after Tuesday's events, they have no alternative. The Communists are attacking them as counter-revolutionists and as worse than northern tuchuns. The use of drastic action on Tuesday is naturally regarded as a commencement of the physical struggle between the two parties. The General Labour Union is only one branch of the Communist Party. There are many branches including women's movements, educational movements, communist clubs, youth movement clubs and terroristic organizations which it was impossible to reach in one attack. These organizations are known to be planning retalistory campaigns, and the order for a general strike to-day was part of the campaign.

The general strike to-day was not a success in the sense that the strike was not general. Only about 20 per cent. of the workers in the Japanese cotton mills went out and the trams and other public utilities continued to work. The large department stores in Nanking Road were closed and the Seamen's Union immediately called a strike, but only very little shipping was tied up.

No Arms to Be Returned

The Political Bureau of General Pei Chung-hsi's army has been in conference with labourers and their representatives during to-day. All attempts to obtain the return of the arms seized have been futile. The officials have definitely told the labourers and pickets that the arms will not be returned and that picketing will not be permitted. They insist that order will be maintained by the troops and police and that the labour pickets have served their usefulness to the revolutionary cause and should now leave the pacification of the conquered territory to the army and civil officials.

Red Othello's Occupation Gone

The pickets are naturally discontented because in addition to having lost "face" they have been deprived of a livelihood. Picketing meant receiving a wage from the General Labour Union. This wage ceases, as the General Labour Union's records have been seized by the authorities and it is not unlikely that their funds have also been taken, although we have not been able to obtain definite information on this score.

The General Labour Union, like other C.P. organizations, however, has several underground headquarters which are shifted from place to place all the time. Some of these are becoming known through the usual informational channels, but a complete extirpation of the organization will require the wholesale arrest and punishment of leaders and a constant vigilance on the part of the Kuomintang officials.

Another Nest to Shut

The closing of 44 Route Vallon, of which much has been made in some Kuomintang circles, has not yet taken place. The fact is that some members of "44" inopportunely issued a proclamation which they signed as a Central Executive Committee. To avoid an Extreme Right Wing revolt at the same moment that the struggle against the Communists was taking place, General Chiang Kai-shek ordered that "44" should be made inactive. However, the quarrel in this respect is being healed by the fact that some of the friends and adherents of "44" are going to Nanking.

A DISAPPOINTING NOTE

Firmness Sacrificed to Common Action

London, Apr. 13.

The "Daily Telegraph" shares the disappointment of a section of the foreigners in China with the Powers' Nanking Notes, the text of which, it says, fully bears out the apprehension that common action has been secured at the expense of firmness. It declares that a much stronger Note had been drafted and would have gone forward in the name of the British and American Governments.—Reuter.

COMMUNISTS AND G. L. U. FURIOUSLY TRYING TO HIT BACK

General Strike Called to Avenge Tuesday's Raids on Red Party: Only Partially Successful: Frenzied Scenes in Chapei: Loyal Mill Workers Brutally Murdered

Another general strike was called to-day in the foreign Settlement and Chinese districts of Shanghai though it had not really success enough to be called really general. At the same time, however, practically every mill and the major industries in the Yangtzepoo, Wayside, Gordon and Pootoong Road districts were idle. In addition to these there was a partial strike of the tramway workers, though a good service was kept running. The omnibuses were little, if at all, affected. The three big Chinese department stores on Nanking Road closed their doors. But they are prone to do this for little cause.

Protest Against Raids

The strike was called by the General Labour Union as a protest against the raids on the labour unions by troops of General Pih Chung-hsi, Defence Commissioner in Shanghai, and the disarmament of the Workers Supervisory Corps on Tuesday.

Widespread intimidation by the radicals and the broadcasting of thousands of inflammatory pamphlets on Tuesday night and this morning brought about the strike. Pickets were posted at all the mills this morning to warn the labourers not to return and speeches were accompanied by the distribution of the handbills. Many of the Communits were also at work in the native districts where Setlement police had no power to stop them.

Working Themselves to Frenzy

The agitators worked themselves into a frenzy over the action of the Chinese authorities on Tuesday night when several thousand of them met in Chapei. The meeting was presided over by a member of the China Relief Society, a branch of the International Red Aid.

The chairman, named Wu Yuen-lih, opened the meeting with a long speech in which he said that the labourers had consistently assisted the Nationalist Government for years and had only recently captured Shanghai for them. As a reward they claimed nothing more than the right to retain their arms so as to be in a position to resist the attempts to re-impose the oppression under which they had suffered in the past. They had always maintained discipline among their followers and had not only observed the law but had assisted in upholding it.

Return of Arms Demanded

The chairman's speech was followed by several speeches of the same tenor after which the resolution to call a general strike was passed. It was also decided that all should support the armed forces of the workers and that the Chinese authorities be again requested to give back the arms taken.

The workers then formed a procession and marched to the headquarters of the General Labour Union in the Huchow Guild where they dispersed. During the procession they distributed thousands of the handbills, at the time shouting their slogans against Chiang Kai-shek and the "re-actionary" elements.

On arriving at the guild about 2,000 of them stopped off to spend the night and once inside held another meeting at which it was decided to form a new Labourers' Supervisory Corps, the members of which were to be armed with iron clubs. Acting on this information 800 of them left the guild at 8 a.m. to-day and went to the Commercial Press Library in Paoshan, where they set up what they called a training headquarters for the new corps.

Typical Handbills

A handbill found in Chapei this morning, typical of those distributed by the labourers, reads: "Order to strike. Let us declare a general strike against the disarmament of the workers. Restore the workers' arms and overthrow the re-actionary parties!"

Another handbill purporting to have been issued by the Seamen's Union reads: "Make haste, all Chinese employed on ships! The workers of Shanghai obtained arms by sacrifice of their own blood. These arms were taken from the workers by the forces of the right wing of the Kuomintang party. To effect this they besieged the workers' clubs and shot down our comrades. The treatment meted out to us by the conservatives is in no way different from that to which we had to submit under the northerners.

"Acting under urgent orders of the General League Union we of the Seamen's Union now appeal to you to leave your ships. You must be prepared to sacrifice your lives for the cause and renew the war and disarm the forces of the right wing of the Kuomintang.

"You must now decide whether your class is to live or die. Every seafaring Chinese should obey this command and go on strike."

Attempt to Tie Up Shipping

On Tuesday 35 members of the crew of the C.N.S. Shengking, acting under orders from the Seamen's Union, struck work and tied up the ship. The agitators are endeavouring to get the seamen on all ships out, and, according to a report given out last night by the Seamen's Union, they have succeeded admirably. It is said that all the seamen have joined the General Labour Union in Chapei and an attempt will be made to tie up all river and coastwise shipping for an indefinite period, both Chinese and foreign.

Two Workers Shot Dead

That the workers are at the mercy of the agitators is seen from an occurrence which took place at the Sung Sing cotton mill at 200 Brenan Road on Tuesday. The labourers in that mill refused to strike in accordance with the order from the General Labour Union to attend the meeting at West Gate to welcome Wang Ching-wei. About 50 pickets armed with pistols, rifles and axes went to the mill and attackked the men and women as they were going to work with a result that two were killed and seven injured. The attack lasted for about half an hour and was finally broken up by armed soldiers.

Minor Fight at C. P. O.

Trouble of a minor nature was reported this morning at the Central Post Office. At about 7.30 a.m. a notice posted in the compound ordering the clerks to go on strike was torn down by a coolie. A fight then ensued between the coolie and the man who had posted it. As a result of the trouble there was a short delay in the workers going back, but by 8.30 the office was again working normally.

ACCORDING to a report issued by the General Labour Union more than 25 persons were killed and no fewer than 100 were wounded as the result of the fighting which broke out on Tuesday between the guerillas and the Nationalist soldiers in Chinese territory. Two girls were killed by stray bullets.

Events of Thursday, April 14

THE MILITARY RAIDS ON COMMUNIST HEADQUARTERS

C.P. Power Believed to Be Broken: About 100 Labour Bravoes Killed: Enormous Capture of Arms and Ammunition

ARREST OF COMMUNIST LEADERS IN NANKING

It is held in Kuomintang circles that the backbone of the Communist Party organization in Shanghai has been broken by armed force. The C. P. did not believe that General Chiang Kai-shek would authorize the use of the army against the labourers, as was done on Tuesday and Wednesday as such action is definitely against the rules of the party. The fact is that in the suppression of the C. P., the soldiers have been instructed to shoot into crowds and it is now known that during Wednesday's fighting, the casualties were in the neighbourhood of 100 on the part of the labourers. How many soldiers were killed and wounded is not being given out.

Huge Seizure of Arms

The round-up of Communist headquarters brought to General Chow Feng-chi's army huge stores of arms and munitions. Among the articles captured were:

3,000 rifles.
20 machine-guns
200 Mauser convertible pistols
400 automatic pistols
800,000 (?) rounds of munitions
7 handcart loads of axes
2,000 long-handled pikes

The figures for the rounds of ammunitions are questioned because of the enormous quantity; yet these are the figures which were given in an authoritative report to-day. Wang Shao-hun, the centre of the Labour agitation, is believed to be dead.

Among those arrested were 85 men, among whom were found 42 to belong to the Chihli-Shantung army and who admitted that they had been hired by the General Labour Union to attempt to seize the headquarters of the 26th Army Corps. They will be tried and if found guilty, it is understood that they will receive the maximum punishment.

Raid on Nanking Communists

General Pei Chung-hsi arrived from Nanking at noon to-day and stated that the Nanking Police had raided the Communist headquarters in Nanking and had captured more than a dozen C. P. leaders. He also stated that the Military Command were satisfied with the military situation in Kiangsu and that reports of Northern successes have been exaggerated. His train encountered no difficulty in coming through from Nanking to Shanghai.

Among the buildings raided by the Nationalist troops in their campaign against the C. P. during this week were:—

Huchow Guild, Library of the Commercial Press, 6th District Police Station, Door of Hope, B. A. T. Workers Union (Pootung), Wenchow Guild, Anti-Kidnapping Society, Kuan Fu Yuen Restaurant, Sock Factory Machinists' Labour Union, Federation of Labourers, Peasants, Merchants, Students, and Soldiers. The Toyoda Cotton Mill Labourers' Union, Sung Sings Cotton Mill Labourers' Union, Ming Sings Cotton Mill Lbaourers' Union, Headquarters of the Special District of the Shanghai Kuomintang Party, the Shanghai Provincial Government. Some of these organizations had C. P. affiliations; others had been seized by the C. P. who used the buildings against their wishes.

G. L. U. Reformed

The General Labour Union has not exactly been dissolved. It has rather been taken over by Chiang Kai-shek's Government, which has instructed the Federated Association of Labour Unions, an anti-Communist organization, to occupy the Huchow Guild and to function in the place of the General Labour Union. Dissolution would have involved many problems, but in the present reorganization scheme, the new union is able to seize and hold any funds which the General Labour Union may have had.

General Chang Pai-chi, former Commander of the Ningpo Forts Garrison and Mr. Ying Ching-fu, Vice-Commander of the Chapei Volunteer Corps have been entrusted with the task of reorganizing the labour unions so that they will contain no C. P. elements.

The taking over of the District Committee of the Kuomintang Party eliminates the so-called Left Wing from further activity in Shanghai. This Wing, while retaining the name Kuomintang, has always been in close affiliation with the C. P.

SEVERE REVERSE FOR THE NORTH

Result of Action Taken by Chen Tiao-yuan in Anhui

News of the northern invasion of the Yangtze continues to nebulous, but indirect reports of the events of the last 48 hours are of a surprising character. Reports reached Shanghai this morning through a foreign medium that a complete northern evacaution of all the positions won during the past week was under way. According to these reports, which could not be officially confirmed at night, Sun Chuan-fang had withdrawn his entire force to Yangchow while Chang Chung-chang had again moved his army back from Pukou to Pengpu. The current explanation is that a flanking movement, carried out in Anhui by Chen Tiao-yuan, suddenly threatened Pengpu and the rear of Chang Chung-chang's army, thereby forcing a retreat, which in turn prompted Sun Chuan-fang to draw in his advance units.

There is news from Hankow of the defection of several bodies of Hunanese troops between Changsha and Yochow, but at the same time assurances are being received here in the Red camp that the senior Hunanese commanders are all supporting the Communist *régime* in Hankow against Chiang Kai-shek and his colleagues and that Tang Seng-chi aspires to replace Chiang Kai-shek as commander in chief of the "nationalist" armies.

From the North comes word that, in spite of the drastic steps taken by Chang Tso-lin to suppress Red propaganda, radical sentiment is growing. It seems now to be quite certain that Governor Yen Hsi-shan of Shansi and his commanders in Suiyuan, have publicly announced that they are believers in the Three People's Principles and allies of the Kuomintang. This if true would make possible Feng Yu-hsiang's return to positions within striking distance of the Capital on both the Peking-Suiyuan and Peking-Hankow railways while the horde of 2nd and 3rd Kuominchun in Shensi are undoubtedly ready to pour into Honan over the Lung-Hai railway whenever opportunity offers.

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SOME DELUSIONS ABOUT CHINA

April 11.

If there is one idea more than another which the Chinese, by industrious propaganda, have succeeded in getting the world to believe it is that they are a peaceable people who, but for the machinations of the arrogant foreigner, would live in fraternal peace and harmony all the days of their lives. If it is pointed out that, as far as the present generation is concerned, China's history is a long record of unceasing strife, the propagandist is ready with his answer. "This is a transition period," he says, "and you must have war if you are to have a revolution. Let us get on with the revolution that is to end revolutions as the European war was to end wars and then will come the halcyon days of peace." If one were still further to ask for information as to what period of China's history was a peaceful one, the apologist would be hard put to it for an answer, but the question is seldom pressed home in this fashion and the fable of the peace-loving Chinese, though contradicted by facts of both past and present history, continues to hold the field.

Another hardy fiction is that the early traders, who came to China, landed at Canton amongst the unsophisticated Chinese and browbeat the mandarins into giving them whatever concessions they cared to ask for. The facts, well known to all who ever troubled to look into the question, are that the early merchants were a few and feeble folk who were cooped up on a narrow strip of land on the Canton river from which they were forbidden to stray. They were unmercifully fleeced by the mandarins and continually threatened by the ever turbulent mobs of the neighbourhood. In 1833, when the East India Company's charter came to an end, the British Government appointed Lord Napier to be Superintendent of Trade at Canton. The Viceroy declined to receive his letters and prohibited trade with the British merchants till the obnoxious Superintendent would withdraw. British ships were fired on by the Bogue forts and returned the fire. The merchants sent a memorial to the throne, which Lord Napier endorsed, suggesting that the fortified places along the coast should be bombarded as a means of securing redress for the grievances they were then suffering. Our greatest war lord, the Duke of Wellington, was then Foreign Secretary and might have been expected to favour strong measures. He wrote to Lord Napier saying, "It is not by force and violence that His Majesty's Government intends to establish a commercial intercourse between his subjects and China but by the other conciliatory measures so strongly inculcated in all the instructions you have received." The Lion was, evidently, as peacefully inclined in those days as he is in these, but the "conciliatory measures" advised then failed as surely as they have done at Hankow. Lord Napier died of a broken heart; he tried his hardest to make bricks without straw, to conciliate those who were determined not to be conciliated and the result of all the negotiations was the war of 1840.

To take another instance from the history of the past. Lord Palmerston, who was the most energetic Foreign Secretary we ever possessed, wrote to Sir John Davis, Plenipotentiary to China, in 1847, "We shall lose all the vantage ground we have gained by our victories if we take a low tone. If we maintain our position, by the tone of our intercourse, we shall not be obliged to recover it by forcible acts. But if we permit the Chinese, either at Canton or elsewhere, to resume their former tone of superiority we shall very soon be obliged to come to blows with them again. Of course, we ought to abstain from giving the Chinese any ground of complaint and much more from anything like provocation or affront, but we must stop, on the very threshold, any attempt on their part to treat us otherwise than as their equals." Here again there is no arrogance nor any desire to be aggressive. We had, not very long previously, been compelled to wage a war with China, from which we emerged victorious, but all Lord Palmerston asks of the Chinese is that they should treat us as their equals. In this year of grace we might very well make the same request.

We are often accused of harbouring a feeling of race superiority but all the history of our intercourse with this nation shows that the superiority complex is more developed on their side than on ours. Witness the bombastic letter written by the Emperor Chia Ch'ing to King George III in response to Lord Amherst's embassy. Witness the fact that in common parlance at Canton we were always *"fan kwai,"* foreign devils, and in official documents *"Eo,"* barbarians, until the use of this opprobrious epithet was barred by the treaty of 1843. There is not a coolie employed by a foreigner who does not feel that he is of a superior race to that of his master but, by some malign fortune, the god of wealth has showered his favours in the wrong direction and their relative positions are, for the time being, inverted. We are not worried about a little thing like this. For a man, even a coolie, to have a good opinion of his own worth is by no means an objectionable characteristic. What we do object to is, that while being despised, we are maliciously accused of arrogantly despising others.

THE N. C. C.

April 11.

No surprise will be felt by the general public at the manifesto published to-day by thirty-two leading members of the missionary body, evenly divided between British and American, condemning the National Christian Council for its political activities undertaken "on its own authority without ascertaining the wishes of the co-operating bodies." The only cause for surprise may be that such a manifesto was not issued long ago. From the number of letters we have received endorsing the criticisms we have made on the N. C. C. from time to time it has long been clear that disapproval of its methods was rife in the missionary field. It was significant and regrettable that not more than two or three of these men dared risk the vengeance which they frankly declared would fall on them if they came out in the open.

The signatories of to-day's manifesto have done wisely in not touching on doctrinal differences. That these exist we know very well. When the China Inland Mission withdrew from membership of the N. C. C., about a year and a half ago we think, great efforts were made by the N. C. C. Executive Council to show that doctrine was the only point at issue. This attempt was not ingenuous. Doctrine was certainly involved, but the C. I. M. letter made it quite clear that politics were an equal stumbling-block. And this really is the point with which the public are concerned. The question whether the Church may interfere in political matters is perhaps open to argument. The historical fact remains that it has never done so without injuring itself. That the N. C. C.'s activities in this direction are truly described as "dangerous to and subversive of the best interests of the Churches in China" is outside all argument. The N. C. C. is an unfortunate example of the truth of the saying *"ce n'est que le premier pas qui conte,"* whether for good or evil. It began by rushing into print over the May 30 affair and offering uninvited advice to the Council as to what it should do. It continued by propaganda, so vigorous as to deserve the name dictation, among missionaries in the field, in favour of abolition of extra-territoriality. It was involved in the publication of the notorious Wuhan manifesto and poster, the intentionally anti-foreign character of which no amount of juggling with words will explain away. And more recently it has been obliged to lend its aegis to Chinese Christian pronunciamentos, the nature of which in the original was wholly to be condemned but which in the English version appeared strangely watered down.

It is probable that the condemnation now published will give the *coup de grace* to the National Christian Council. That is undoubtedly the best thing that could happen. It is for the missionary bodies themselves to decide whether such a council is necessary. If they say that it is, then the only course is to start completely afresh. After all that has passed, it is impossible to make anything out of the wreckage of the present equivocal and discredited organization. What sort of China will emerge from these days of anarchy and madness no man can foresee. For many of the missionaries the future, not unnaturally, is black indeed. But in the long run pessimism is a poor thing. China's brainstorms have a habit of subsiding as suddenly as they arise. We do not doubt her ultimate return to sanity. We cannot believe that the detestable and alien teachings of Bolshevism will gain a permanent foothold among the very practical sons of Han. Sooner or later a new China will appear, purified, let us hope, by the tempest which now wracks her; and in that day, whatever instrument the missionaries may devise to represent themselves, there will be no place for that which has proved equally inimical to their interests and China's.

KUOMINTANG FLAGS IN SHANGHAI

April 12.

ONE hears in all foreign circles in this city, without reference to nationality, increasingly frequent and heated expressions of resentment against the bedecking of the main thoroughfares of the community with the Kuomintang's red flag. There is no denying that after the outrages that have been perpetrated under this flag upon other foreign communities in China, culminating with the savage "nationalist" orgy in Nanking, there is every ground for resenting the open display of this emblem of the new Boxerism in this Settlement. It is argued by easy-going folk that there have never been any restrictions on flag-flying before; that the community is frequently colourful with a display of bunting advertising the presence of firms and individuals of a score of foreign nations; and that it would be petty and peevish to discriminate against the flag of one Chinese faction as opposed to others, simply because a portion of the community was out of sympathy with the cause it symbolized.

We do not think, however, that this tolerant attitude takes sufficiently into account the history of this particular flag and the movement that it symbolizes in their relations with foreigners. There is ample precedent for displaying the colours here of all friendly nations, including the display of the colours of the friendly Chinese nation. There is, however, no precedent for allowing the use of the ensign of an avowedly anti-foreign and anti-Christian movement, an ensign disgraced by bestial outrages upon foreigners as well as consistent persecution and humiliation of thousands of men, women and children in the interior of this country. The Boxer flag was never flown in any foreign Concession or Settlement in China and it is becoming increasingly difficult to distinguish between both the motives and practices of the Boxers and our avowed enemies the "nationalists." They have declared war upon this Settlement and the challenge has been accepted by the landing here of British, American, Japanese, Dutch, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese armed forces to maintain the integrity of this area as a foreign Settlement. Does it not seem rather absurd to even the broad-minded that, with miles of barbed wire and thousands of armed men in defensive array against an acknowledged enemy, the colours of that enemy should be flaunted in our faces within the defended area? Does it not appear to the Chinese among us that we are either too timid or too stupid to assume complete control over the Settlement that we are defending, but must perforce wink at a display of hostility to us within our own lines?

From the Chinese point of view, this display of colour in all the principal streets is most effective propaganda. If we catch a youth giving away a slip of paper in the street upon which is scrawled "Down with Imperialism," "Drive out the Foreigner," or something equally cheerful, we gaol him as a dangerous agitator, but here are thousands of shops displaying something which symbolizes not only the whole Red vituperative propaganda programme but the whole record of outrage and insult as well. The white sun in the blue field is the Kuomintang flag. This, one must observe, is superimposed upon the Red rag of Bolshevism, thereby symbolizing the union of two forces that have been largely responsible for the demoralization of China in the first place and for the wholesale destruction of foreign interests, for a thousand insults upon foreign flags and for officially inspired brutality to hundreds of persons of several nationalities. That the Chinese who are living in the shelter from mob rule and Red imposition which we are providing, should have the impertinence to waive this symbol of the new Boxerism in our faces, proves an ingratitude which we are entitled to resent and we can only hope that within twenty-four hours our *protégés* will prove that they have some sense of decency and propriety by removing their red flags and burning them.

THE CRITICS OF THE N. C. C.

April 12

IN the news columns of to-day's "North-China Daily News," appears an outstandingly significant announcement by thirty-two members of the National Christian Council. These churchmen and missionaries have continued to serve as members of the N. C. C. over a period of years and under trying circumstances, but have now been forced to retire from its councils by the very acts of the N. C. C. itself—acts of a political nature which have brought discredit and suffering to the whole missionary body of China. Primarily organized as a sort of missionary clearing house, the N. C. C. has from time to time arrogated to itself functions and tasks which were never intended for it. By securing control of the political machinery of the missionary movement, the N. C. C. which was in no way charged with determining policies of the various mission boards, forced those men in the field, who were more interested in religion than in the petty politics which abound in all bureaucracies, to abide by decisions which surely were against their principles and consciences.

The names appended to the statement of resignation and protest mean much in themselves, and although the signatories have taken their stand as individuals without committing their organizations, the fact remains that, in them, they are the principal leaders. Second on the list stands the figure of Dr. A. J. Bowen, president of Nanking University, a man who has devoted thirty years of his life to China, who in that time has created one of the most important and most useful educational institutions in the country, a university of which the Vice-President was shot down by a coolie assassin in a Nationalist soldier's uniform. Further down is the name of Dr. J. Darroch who has been in this country almost half a century, with the China Inland Mission and the Shansi University. To state the services of all these men would require more space than we can allot for this leader. Then no one can question the sincerity and motives of Dr. Henry Fowler, a self-supporting missionary who has given his life to the care and cure of the Chinese leper, a man who has brought hope to the most miserable of human beings in the leper hospital now in Communist territory in central China. Bishop Graves and Dr. Hawks Pott have given decades to making St. John's University, only to be faced with the possibility of closing its doors to the youth of the country who no longer require education—having found the easy road to freedom in such sinister doss houses as Shanghai University. The denominations which the thirty-two represent cover a wide range, Wesleyan, Methodist (American), Anglican, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Baptists—the principal religious groups in Protestanism. The National Christian Council, without these leaders, can no longer claim to represent Christianity in China.

THE arms which were taken from the members of the Chapei Merchant Volunteers by the Nationalist regular forces after their arrival here have been returned by order of Gen. Pei Chung-hsi, who has made a statement to the effect that the arms were taken away from the Volunteers by mistake.

THE RATEPAYERS' MEETING

April 13.

SHANGHAI has been so much surfeited of late with excitements, that it approaches what used to be the great event of the year with apathy. Except for the appearance of that unlucky Resolution VII, the attendance would probably be small enough. But, as we have recently heard it said, everybody is sure to turn up to vote against that proposal. It was a blunder on the part of the Council to bring up the question of Chinese in the parks this year. The Council's attitude, we understand, is that it was committed to do so by its dealings with the sub-committee appointed a year ago to study the question. But circumstances alter cases. The times are most unpropitious for public discussion of a matter which under any conditions would excite great controversy. Anyone could have foreseen that the resolution was certain to be thrown out and it would have been far better for the Council to explain this quietly to the Chinese members of the sub-committee than expose them to a public rebuff. As we said the other day, we were formerly in favour of admitting the Chinese to the parks under certain reasonable limitations, but we are frankly opposed to any such change at this precise moment. Concessions of this kind must wait for times when they will be received as such. To-day they would be regarded merely as a weakness, a further proof that the foreigner "has his tail down."

It is to be hoped that the ratepayers will throw out the proposal for a re-assessment of land values. Even at this eleventh hour the Council would be well advised to drop it; or, if that cannot be done, to put up someone to move an amendment in favour of a special additional rate, which could be taken off again when times improved. As we have shown in these columns recently, re-assessment bears upon tenants and business with a weight out of all proportion to what additional revenue accrues to the Council. In point of fact if the re-assessment were done honestly under existing conditions, it is probable that values would be put down rather than up, which is certainly not what the Council means. In any case land values in Shanghai are largely a matter of politics and while the political future is still so uncertain, the authorities are not justified in trying to fix them at a new and higher standard. The necessary revenue could easily be obtained by a special rate pending the return of normal conditions. While we are on this subject, attention may well be called to the suggestion made in these columns yesterday by Mr. Lockhart for an additional rate to cover part of the expenses of the Defence Force. We have heard a good deal of approval of this suggestion in private and although Chinese ratepayers might raise superficial objections, in their heart of hearts we are sure they would think the payment cheap for the immunity they enjoy.

There remains the orchestra. This is not the first time that proposals have been made to cut it out. The same answers will be brought this afternoon to resist the attack and, we hope, will meet with the same success. The cost of the orchestra is so small a fraction of the total ordinary revenue, that it makes no difference to ratepayers individually and the economy expected to result from abolishing the orchestra would certainly not be realized this year owing to the hidden but necessary expense of unexpired contracts and passages Home. Next year we shall probably be in a very different position. If Shanghai is to be surrendered to the Chinese, the fact that we have spent a trifle over one per cent. of our income on an orchestra this year will make no difference in the general crash of all values and prosperity. If we pull through this crisis, as we have others in the past, equally the expense of the orchestra will make no difference. We have spent twenty years in building up such an orchestra as could hardly be found outside the greatest cities of the West. It is our one contribution to the artistic side of life. To sweep all this away in a moment because the skies are temporarily overcast, would surely be worse than folly. We would call it panic legislation.

THE NANKING NOTE

April 13.

AFTER the gloomy anticipations formed from telegrams describing the preliminary discussions of the Nanking Note, the reality comes in some ways as a mildly agreeable surprise. It is an excellent thing to have brought all "the Big Five" together as signatories, and the wording is as direct, explicit and unequivocal as it should be. Actually it has been possible to address a note to the Hankow junta without any qualifying sympathetic allusion to China's national aspirations, which is certainly something gained. The lack of definite declaration as to what the Powers will do if the demands are not accepted, is not necessarily a disadvantage. It is seldom advisable to threaten exactly what you will do, if your demands are not met. The silence of the Note on this point leaves individual Powers freedom of action, if any of their number fail to come up to the scratch. The Japanese Foreign Office still appears to take the Communists' outrages lying down in defiance of naval and military authorities and the rising tide of public opinion. It will find out its mistake as our own Foreign Office has begun to do, but possibly too late for effective action over Nanking.

But while good in some respects the Note has some obvious weak points. The delay in its presentation is one. Justice with the lame foot is an imposing figure in the West, not in the East, where sentence almost traditionally precedes trial. Another weak point is the want of a time limit for acceptance of the demands. Weakest of all is the fact that the Powers did not instantly occupy Nanking when the outrage occurred. It would have saved the enormous loss of face which foreigners have incurred. It would have spared the fugitives many hours of anguish which they endured until pulled out of their hiding-places by the Chinese hurrying under Admiral Hough's threat of bombardment. It would have stopped the looting and wrecking of foreign houses which went on for many days after the original outburst. And it would have had a permanently tranquillizing effect on all southern Kiangsu and probably far up the Yangtze. Where, indeed, are we now? It sounds well to talk of punishing the principal and subordinate culprits, but who in his senses expects that they will ever be found? The utmost to be looked for is that a number of unimportant and possibly innocent scapegoats will be sacrificed. Reparations, too, are likely to prove equally evanescent. And what is to be the position if the Northerners regain Nanking? They will naturally and with justice plead that they are not to blame.

It is to be feared that the Note is but one more desperate attempt on the part of the Powers to evade facts and to put off the evil day of recognizing them. The Note would be all right if there were the sort of government at Hankow that Eugene Chen pretends there is. But the tacit acceptance of this enormous bluff, visible in every line of the Note, is the worst possible evidence of the Powers' continued disinclination to admit the realities of the situation. There never was a government in Hankow, there was only a political propaganda bureau: and whatever authority it once appeared to exercise is now so hopelessly split up and torn with internal dissension that it is becoming difficult to say where one faction begins and another ends. Chinese politicians are adepts at the manufacture of shams, bodiless facades of high-sounding names and nothing behind them. But no greater sham was ever imposed upon the world than that the so-called Nationalist Government was in any sense either a government or national. Nor do we see that other parties have anything better to offer. The temporary successes of this general or that offer no solution. North or south, east or west there is no nucleus round which a majority could or would group themselves for the formation of orderly government. No end to civil war and intrigue and dissension is visible unless the Powers rouse themselves to active intervention, to stop war, restore finances, assist in the building up of effective administration—in a word to save China for the Chinese people.

THE RATEPAYERS' MEETING

April 14.

NOT often do the formal speeches at ratepayers' meetings attract special attention. But undoubtedly the feature of the afternoon was Mr. Fessenden's masterly survey of the recent political situation and his clear-cut and unanswerable statement of the constitutional rights of Shanghai. It is a speech which all should read again and put on file for later reference; and we may further hope that it will go abroad to be pondered over by those who seem equally ill-informed as to the nature of those rights and lightly disposed to give them away. One advantage at least of the crisis through which we are passing is that it has led men to think over the circumstances in which Shanghai came into existence, the peculiarity of its position and the conditions under which alone its status could legally be altered. To say that those conditions are as yet miles from being realized is to state an unassailable fact. There is no question of prejudice in the matter, of whether we do or do not sympathize with the aims of Nationalism, but simply that Nationalism represents only one party in a country split up into many and almost hopelessly involved in civil war: and one party cannot claim any right to assail what a united China and several foreign Governments agreed to create. To quote Mr. Fessenden:—

> Shanghai as a municipality was not created by and does not derive its powers of government from the legislative assembly of any single state or country nor from the mandate of any single sovereign power. It was created by and derives its powers from an agreement made between the so-called "Foreign Powers" on the one part and the Chinese Government on the other part.
>
> An agreement of this character cannot be abrogated, modified or amended by one party acting independently of all the other parties. And one party by withdrawing from such an agreement, in breach of it, cannot nullify the rights which the other parties have acquired under it.
>
> Those rights and privileges cannot arbitrarily be destroyed by the mandate of any Chinese political faction or party which happens to be temporarily in the ascendency.

It may, perhaps, be added that Shanghai is in no sense a concession, extracted by force of arms or received as a free gift. A certain area, it is true, was defined by the Chinese Government within which foreigners should manage their own affairs. But the land they obtained was bought by them, at pretty high rates too, and the land tax they pay to the Chinese Government is proof of it as is also the existence within Settlement limits of parcels of land owned by Chinese from generations before the foreigner appeared. This is an essential point to bear in mind in view of the glib way in which the Nationalists talk of "taking back" Shanghai. They might conceivably seize it by force of arms or persuade the Powers, supposing all the latter suddenly went mad, to give it to them. But they cannot "take back" what they never possessed and have had no hand in creating.

Mr. Trenchard Davis's amendment, itself slightly amended by his consent to an additional sentence that kept the final say in ratepayers' hands, saved the situation with regard to Chinese in the parks. The rider insisting that it must be left to the community to decide when times are propitious for throwing open the parks implied, of course, no lack of trust in the Council. It simply meant that they wished to keep the decision on what is really a major question of policy in their own control. Equally there was no desire to hurt the feelings of friendly Chinese in Shanghai. By their resolution as amended the ratepayers approved in principle the idea of opening the parks to Chinese but said emphatically that the present moment is not propitious for such a departure. Nor is it. An unfortunate spirit is abroad which twists every friendly overture into an act of surrender and that spirit has further expressed itself in utterly indefensible confiscation and spoliation of properties lawfully owned by foreigners. No Chinese who reads the article we publish elsewhere to-day on the mission properties, literally numbered by hundreds now, which the Nationalists have seized and wrecked or appropriated to their own use, can affect to be surprised at yesterday's vote.

The orchestral debate afforded the light relief of the afternoon. A good deal of dexterity and appealing to practical business sense on the attacking side, any amount of the soft pedal and vox humana on the defending, and the community were wheedled into letting the orchestra be. As a matter of fact we do not think they needed wheedling. When all is said and done the foreign community are proud of the orchestra as well they may be. It is an unanswerable reply to accusations that the Shanghai man is concerned only with money-grubbing or, for lighter hours, "a jig or tale of bawdry else he sleeps." And even "the man that hath not music in his soul" recognizes that the orchestra has a definite contribution to make to the life of the community, in which respect the delightful children's concerts recently inaugurated are no mean part. Also it might be suggested that the Sunday average attendance does not represent a compact body of so many hundred devotees going Sunday after Sunday but a floating population. So that the appeal of the orchestra, not forgetting the summer evening concerts (of which no mention was made) is far wider than it might seem to be when tested by averages. But figures can be made to do anything, even to the demonstrating of economies which have no real existence.

THE BRITISH BUDGET

April 15.

Our local budget in Shanghai was introduced and passed on the day following Mr. Churchill's Budget speech in the House of Commons; we must derive what self-righteous consolation we can from the fact that we are to be subjected to a considerable increase in taxation while our friends at home are to be left practically as they were. The trade depression in Great Britain continues, though there are fair signs of better days shortly to come, and for a third time Mr. Churchill has had to bear in mind the bad effects that might result from additional taxation at a time when trade requires every encouragement possible. He confesses that, if income does not increase or expenditure decrease, new taxation must be imposed next year. In the meantime he has balanced his budget partially by a final raid on the road fund, and partially by making the landowners' property tax payable in full on January 1, instead of by two half-yearly payments. By these expedients, this year will benefit to the extent of almost £27,000,000, but they can never be resorted to again.

The history of the coal industry in Britain during the past two years is a record of one of the most dismal episodes in industrial life that has so far been experienced, and one cannot but feel that the cost of the struggle was largely wasted, for the chief sources of the trouble remain untouched. In his previous budget speech, Mr. Churchill referred to some £19,000,000 spent in subsidizing the coal industry; in the interval between his speeches the coal strike, and its offspring the general strike, resulted in a direct charge to the Treasury of £32,000,000, and provision has had to be made in the present budget for £9,000,000. Sixty million pounds sterling spent and the coal industry still organized on an essentially uneconomic basis!

Mr. Churchill is pleased with the results of two bold strokes he made in the past. There were many doubts expressed two years ago when he announced the return of Britain to a gold standard; the doubts and the policy were both supported by sound reasoning, and we can never know what the results of the other policy would have been. One happy result of the policy adopted has been that the service of the war debt to U.S.A. costs less since the gold standard was brought back into being. The betting tax he relies on to provide him with an easily gained £6,000,000, and it cannot be said with truth that its opponents were right in prophesying that the moral fibre of the nation would be destroyed by it.

Last year the Chancellor of the Exchequer had to admit that the revenue derived from income tax had fallen short of the estimates by £2,500,000, and this year it is £12,000,000 below the estimates. For the coming year he estimates a further drop of £22,000,000 in this revenue. It has long been recognized in England that the income tax is the fairest and most satisfactory means of raising revenue, in spite of the endless cartoons in humorous papers. The latter will probably find new outlets for wit in the fact that changes are to be made in the method of collecting income tax, in order to circumvent the "dodgers."

It is interesting to find that the question of war debts has

SCENES OF THE NORTHERN RETREAT FROM NANKING

Photos by Ariel L. Varges, Far Eastern Correspondent for the International Newsreel Corp., of New York.

NORTHERNERS RETREATING BY BOAT

ONE OF THE NORTHERN AEROPLANES WHICH HAS BEEN DROPPING BOMBS ON PUKOU AND NANKING

been settled with all countries except Yugo-Slavia and Russia, and that Britain will pay to U.S.A. only £8,000,000 more than the £25,000,000 she will receive. While dealing with foreign Powers it is worth noting that no mention was made in the Budget Speech of additional expenditure on account of China.

It will be remembered that Mr. Baldwin issued a pledge, at the time of the last general election, to the effect that no attempt would be made to introduce tariff reform before a further appeal to the electorate, and that many people thought that this was one of the reasons why Mr. Churchill, a consistent free trader to that date, had accepted his present position in the Cabinet. Each of the three Budgets since the election has, however, sailed farther into protectionist waters, flying the flag of Safe-guarding of Industry, and registered in the name of the McKenna duties. It is sad for Mr. McKenna that this name should be attached permanently to a policy countenanced by him only as a war measure, and, as far as one can judge, quite contrary to his principles. Glass, pottery and rubber tyres are added to the list this year. Since the end of the war, there has been an almost universal panic to raise new tariff walls, (it has spread even to China) and Ministers of Finance in various countries have in succession appealed to the national spirit to impose customs dues,—mainly to conceal their own ineptitudes. An international body of men, including those who could reasonably be considered fit to represent Great Britain, recently met and passed resolutions deploring the high existing duties imposed in Europe. If Great Britain is to have new customs duties, however, we are all very pleased to see a measure of imperial preference introduced with them; the alterations in the duties on wines arrange for a marked increase in the duty on foreign wines, and a decrease for those produced within the Empire.

No opening has been given for any series that one section of the country is being taxed unfairly, and the only sentimental cry will be against the increase of some 8 per cent. in the tobacco duty. In this connexion Mr. Churchill attributes the 33 per cent. increase in consumption of tobacco since 1918 to the fairer duty. We should have expected a larger increase, but perhaps more of them than we were aware of smoked in 1918.

The Ministry of Transport, the Department of Mines and the Department of Overseas Trade are to be abolished, and their duties carried on by the remaining ministries; further cuts in this direction will doubtless be made in the future, until all the ministries and departments that arose through the war disappear. It is particularly satisfactory to know that this is the last year in which past decisions of policy by Parliament will result in automatic yearly increases of net expenditure, and that, if no new commitments are entered into, future years will show an automatic decrease.

An allocation of £65,000,000 to the Sinking Fund (used for the purpose of reduction of the National Debt) is made; this is £15,000,000 more than the normal, and will help to make up for the shortcomings of the past year.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Mr. Kotenev's New Book

In calling attention to Mr. Kotenev's new book, "Shanghai, Its Council and the Chinese," a review of which we publish to-day, we are not only advertising the volume as its publishers but we are calling attention to an exceedingly useful survey of the causes and events, the political and economic conditions in this port since 1919. Mr. Kotenev has achieved the unusual dignity in these days of stress of producing a factual presentation of the problem, without too much comment, without bias and prejudice. To those who are daily faced now with the need for a detailed knowledge of the basis of the present unfortunate circumstances in the political life of Shanghai, the questions at issue between Chinese and foreigners, the machinery of Sino-foreign relationships which have broken down under the stress of revolution, Mr. Kotenev has provided just the right medium for obtaining facts—not the hearsay information that confuses worse than falsehoods, but exact information, culled from authoritative sources, studied for the exact interpretation by those in authority, and analysed with a view towards simplifying an understanding of them by the lay reader. In addition, a large number of documents are given, source material on the progress of China toward modernization, a progress which has now become, unfortunately, an arrested development.

Summer Time

In nearly all Western lands, "Summer Time," the practice of putting the clock forward an hour and winning an extra hour of daylight after work, which was originally a war measure, has become such a popular institution that it would probably be impossible to legislate it out of existence. It will be remembered that it was adopted in Shanghai in the summer of 1919 and was an unmixed success. There is every old argument for taking this practice up again this year, and one very sound new one—the curfew. The custom in Great Britain and the Continental countries is to adopt Summer Time at 2 a.m. on the day following the third Saturday in April and to revert to sun time at the same hour on the day following the first Saturday in October. The system is so well known and so favourably known that there is probably no need to advance arguments in its favour. Suffice it to say that with Spring opening up and good weather in sight, all office workers will appreciate an extra hour of daylight for outdoor sports, and that, since the curfew would appear to be a lasting institution, the whole population would also appreciate an extra hour of freedom abroad for their social affairs. There are very few days left in which to elicit popular support for this measure, so all who are interested are exhorted to take a lively interest.

The Bolshevik Post Office

Evidence of the scandalous goings on at the Post Office accumulates thick and fast. Yesterday afternoon the following letter, dated April 12, reached us (by chit-book):—

In my morning mail I received the following:—

A registered letter from an address in the French Concession, five days *en route*.

An ordinary letter from Tientsin, 18 days *en route*.

An ordinary letter from Cleveland, Ohio, more than three months *en route*.

All the above letters were plainly addressed to my box number.

Just at the moment that this arrived, we were called on the telephone by a rate-payer who lives in Connaught Road and had been to the Municipal Secretariat to ask for his voting ticket. He was told that one had been posted to him, registered, last Thursday. It had never arrived. The Secretariat told him they had had many other like complaints. There must be something in all this very much against the rules of the Postal Union.

Coincidence

Not long ago we published some information in regard to the claim of the Russo-Asiatic Consolidated for £56,000,000 against the Soviet Government. In a letter to the shareholders of the R. A. C. Mr. Leslie Urquhart powerfully indicted the Soviet Government for their brazen disregard of common honesty. He connected the trade agreement of 1921 and the diplomatic recognition of 1924 as the causes of the Soviet's refusal to consider legitimate British claims. Mr. Urquhart strongly advocated, therefore, the withdrawal of diplomatic recognition. By a singular coincidence, or it may be by hereditary association, the name Urquhart is found connected with denunciation of Russia in 1927 as it was in 1836. Ninety-one years ago a "wild outburst of Russophobia" was inspired by a Mr. Davis Urquhart (see Cobden's "Russia."). Whether the Urquhart of last century had good cause for his animosity against Russia cannot be determined, but there is no question that the Urquhart of 1927 has right and reason on his side.

Ambassadorial Privileges

Naturally enough, the dramatic raiding of the Soviet Embassy at Peking has aroused world-wide interest. Without entering upon the rights and wrongs of this particular instance, it may be of interest to record the general privileges attaching to the ambassadorial position. An ambassador, because he represents a sovereign power, ranks in monarchical countries immediately after princes of the blood. The rank of ministers plenipotentiary is not so clear, but at the court of St. James they follow dukes and precede marquesses. In all ages the personal security of an ambassador has been a principle of the law of nations. Tyre was destroyed by Alexander the Great in consequence of an insult offered to his ambassador. Several other immunities are given to ambassadors. In most countries they cannot be sued in civil courts, and an Act of Queen Ann expressly laid it down that in Great Britain any such process against foreign diplomatic representatives should be altogether void. But there are duties as well as privileges. In addition to the duties that an ambassador owes to his own country and nationals, an English authority declares that, while in former times it was considered good diplomacy to endeavour to form a party in foreign countries favourable to the ambassador's own national interests, such a practice was repudiated by the principles of the present time.

"Hence," this authority declares, "arises the great principle upon which our modern practice is founded, namely it is the duty of an ambassador to observe a strict neutrality between contending parties in the state to which he is accredited; to accept the government *de facto* with which he communicates as the government and sovereign of the nation; to pay implicit obedience to the laws of that state, whatever they be; and to abstain as much as possible from all intervention in its internal affairs. These doctrines are comparatively new, but they are sound, and they may be said to have received the assent and the approval of the most enlightened governments of Europe."

Thus it is clear that the possession of rights involves, as it should, the recognition of responsibilites.

A Curious Arrival

A very surprising story is in circulation in Chinese circles about the recent "arrival" of Wang Ching-wei, the notorious Red who recently issued a joint manifesto with the Communist leader Chen Tu-hsiu. Sober and reliable Chinese say that Comrade Wang long since returned from Europe and that, for nearly four months past, he has been comfortably established in the local U. S. S. R. Consulate preparing Red propaganda of all sorts for local consumption. When one comes to think of it, this does not seem an unreasonable story because all we were ever told, after Comrade Wang's arrival, was that he had arrived. No one ever heard how he got here; there was no account of the welcoming throngs of students, workers and peasants at the dock. He just appeared, which isn't the way that returning "nationalist" heroes are usually ushered into a community.

Shanghai Bankers and the Reds

If there is anything in the local accounts of the victorious Northern advance towards Shanghai, the local bankers must be feeling exceeding chagrined and worried today. For, if all reports are true, they have just contributed $3,000,000 to the Red cause, after having flatly refused Chang Chung-ch'ang all financial assistance. The report is that the Bankers Guild advanced $1,000,000 and the Bankers Association $2,000,000. In the event of a "nationalist" victory these sums would probably be written off with no more than a shrug of the shoulders, but the future cannot be so easily written off. If the bankers have indeed paid up like this, they must be worrying quite a lot about what the Northern leaders will have to say of this contribution to the enemy's war chest and about the sums that will be demanded of them if a Northern general again camps in the environs of the Settlement.

Critics of the N. C. C.

When publishing the manifesto by 32 British and American missionaries protesting against the political activities of the National Christian Council, we said that we thought the signatories had done wisely in keeping clear of doctrinal questions. As a matter of fact there appears to be a sharp difference of opinion between the N. C. C. and some missionaries under this heading also; and if we are not mistaken, doctrine is the chief ground on which the meeting called for next Tuesday is likely to base its protests against the N. C. C. This question, however, is one from which we, in common with most lay papers, would steer clear as much as possible and we gather that the signatories to the manifesto we published four days ago are equally anxious to confine their censure to political matters and are not trenching in any way on the religious dispute.

THE "Malayan Daily Express" understands that it is proposed to construct a palatial hotel in the vicinity of the existing Station Hotel in Kuala Lumpur, and that an application has already been made to the Government for the necessary land.

NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

MORE LIGHT ON NANKING OUTRAGE

Vivid Tales of Refugees: The Northerners' Flight: Never One of Them in Looting: Admiral Hough's Order of Southerners: Foreign Sailors Long to Retaliate

BY RODNEY GILBERT

Every encounter with foreign or Chinese refugees from Nanking brings to light fresh details that are essential to a complete understanding of that atrocious affair and the fact that some details are late in reaching us is no excuse for failing to put them on record. Some of the following odds and ends are of such lasting interest that we present them without further apology for delay.

Both Chinese and foreign witnesses call particular attention to the fact that the attack upon the British, American and Japanese Consulates was practically simultaneous, although these several buildings are widely removed from one another, and cite this as evidence that the raiding of the consulates was planned and ordered. All testify that the raiders were Southern soldiers of Cheng Ch'ien's command and were never out of control.

No Looting by Northerners

A Chinese gentleman of good standing, who was in the city during the looting and for several days afterwards and who subsequently had reason to deal with the Southern authorities, says that he made diligent inquiry into the damage done by the fire from the foreign gunboats in the river and at the end of his search had accounted for no more than four persons who were certainly killed by shell fire—an old man, two young women and one middle-aged woman, all of whom were killed in the vicinity of the Drum Tower. The British and American barage, at the outset was immediately over the houses on Socony Hill and endangered the foreign refugees there as much as their assailants. It later fell in the open fields around the hill and could have done no great damage where no large bodies of men were assembled. To this Chinese gentleman's tally of four must be added a soldier who was seen to fall while in full flight across country when a shell burst near him. It is also thought that some of the looters were shot down by the foreigners in the Socony Hill houses after the first shells put them to flight, but of these there can be no accurate record.

Commenting upon the various accounts of assaults upon women, this same Chinese said most emphatically that if such outrages could be confirmed it would be definite evidence that the whole scheme of attack upon foreigners had been worked out beforehand by the officers and had been deliberately executed under explicit orders. He said that no Chinese soldier would have either the desire or the courage to attempt anything of the sort unless he had not only licence but orders to do so. That the whole programme was planned by the high command he was absolutely certain, but he did meet junior officers immediately after the event who seemed surprised and shocked by what had happened and lamented the whole performance dolefully, exclaiming that this would be the end of the revolution in China.

The White Russians' Mistake

The shameful Northern collapse in the fighting, on March 23, just south of Nanking, is explained by some foreign observers as having been due to the rashness of bodies of White Russians. The total White Russian force they estimate at about 2,000 and they believe that fully fifty per cent were killed. These men showed no disposition to participate in organized defence or attack, but threw themselves away by splitting up and rushing among the Southerners in isolated groups, doing inestimable damage but invariably losing their lives when they were isolated and outnumbered. It is said that the last 500 of these men who went into the lines, stopped at a wine shop at one of the city gates and primed themselves for the ordeal by consuming great quantities of samshu. Their shock tactics were probably costly enough to the Hunanese but when they had wasted themselves and disappeared, the moral effect of their loss upon the Shantung troops was fatal, for the latter did not wait to make a stand on their own account but were thrown into a hopeless panic.

Foreign observers who were outside the city were forced to make a run for the city gates when the retreat began, because the Shantung men came over the rolling hills in wave after wave of frantic flight and, when they reached the city, trampled one another getting into the gates and down the narrow streets. They went through the city in a great tide, stopping for nothing, seeing no one, and looting nothing, bent solely upon reaching the river front and getting away. The writer has seen no single witness, Chinese or foreign, who will concede it possible that Northerners had anything to do with the outrages perpetrated upon foreigners.

Debt to Admiral Hough

The great body of foreigners who were unable to escape from the city during the looting but were delivered at the Bund the following morning by the Nationalists, undoubtedly owe much to Admiral Hough of the American Yangtze patrol and to his firmness in dealing with the Southern agents. Admiral Hough, it will be remembered, arrived in the Isabel after the incident and got word into town that all foreigners were to be brought to the river front by ten o'clock the following morning. Before the hour stipulated on the morning of the 25th, an apologist called on the Admiral to make official excuses and express official regrets. He got a brusque reception. He was told that the Naval men were interested in none of his explanations and had no intention of negotiating about anything and, when he still persisted in his efforts to cloud the major issue and gain time, Admiral Hough cut him short abruptly and told him that if the missing foreigners were not brought to the river-front at ten o'clock he would reduce Nanking to a heap of cinders. The apologist then made a hurried return and, according to those on shore, set things moving with phenomenal speed. Military officers, student leaders, agitators and civil functionaries were rounded up and pressed into service, being warned that if they did not help to find every foreigner in town and bring him, with all due solicitude to the Bund, none of them would survive the morning. It is certain that Nanking has never been so thoroughly combed, for a Chinese friend tells the writer that he saw excited groups of students and soldiers spread out over the fields, searching every mud hovel and every ditch, and even prying into empty graves. Many of those found in hiding were treated with tender solicitude, to which they have since testified, and for which they are in debt, as they are for their lives, to Admiral Hough's success in making his threat convincing.

A Brave Signaller

A high tribute is paid by all those who were on Socony Hill to the American sailor who maintained his position on the top of the highest house, under fire from snipers and under the shrapnel of his own gunners, keeping the gunboats informed of the situation until the last foreigner in that group of refugees was over the city wall and gone. The only way to frighten the uniformed savages out of the foreign houses was to explode shells immediately over them, which was done from both the American and British gunboats with remarkable accuracy and with spectacular effect. The first shell from the Noa cracked immediately over the house in which the refugees were huddled and fairly stunned them all, but it gave to all the Southerners the agility of antelopes. They bounded out of every house and just as they got into the open the second shell struck the city wall and the whole earth vibrated. Looking out over the fields from the eminence, the foreigners could see soldiers, students and armed ruffians running as human beings seldom do except in a cinema film. Meanwhile the unhappy signaller who was standing immediately under the first shell that burst, stuck to his post and kept up his wig-wagging. While the foreigners were getting down to the wall and over it, he kept up a running story of events with his signals and then, when the last refugee had disappeared, he came down and slid over the wall himself.

The Navy's Indignation

The arrival of the refugees on the Noa, Preston and Emerald the following morning is said by all to have made a profound impression upon the Naval men, ever sympathetic and sentimental as all sailors are. Many of the missionaries were in a state of nervous exhaustion and were volunteering the information that if they could ever get as far as Shanghai they were going straight Home and would never come back. The men on the several ships, after listening to some of the stories they had to tell, could not understand why they were not sent ashore for just a little while to do some missionary work of their own and, as the manager of a foreign firm in Nanking said to the writer, it is not going to be good for morale or discipline on either the British or American ships, if nothing ever comes of this.

Those who were in the house on Socony Hill say that they attribute their escape from wholesale slaughter to nothing but the rapacity with which the Southerners hunted for loot and to the time gained by the American Consul, Mr. J. K. Davis, and others who doled out money and valuables that kept the soldiers interested. Just before the shelling started Mr. Davis was rendered virtually blind and helpless by a uniformed coolie who picked his spectacles off his nose as he was handing out money, and the refugees are convinced that in another few minutes the killing would have commenced.

RUINING THE POSTAL SERVICE

Two More Straws to the System's Already Heavy Burden

Peking, Apr. 9.

The "North China Standard" in an editorial entitled "Posts Near Rocks" says: "This splendid institution, staggering under difficulties, has received two additional straws of burden. The burden of one is an effort towards independence of the offices under the Nationalists. There is likelihood that postal communication throughout the South will cease to exist. Secondly, the Peking Ministry of Communications, making an imperative effort to tap the Administration for its own purposes, has removed the Chinese Assistant Administrator because he failed to get $100,000 a month from the foreign director, who has no surplus cash. If the demand is insisted upon, the postal system will receive the *coup de grace*.

Commissioners in Conference in Peking

Apr. 12.

Several foreign Postal Commissioners have arrived here and are holding a conference to discuss the serious situation of the postal service.—Reuter.

PO-HAI SQUADRON DISARMED

Precaution At Tsingtao Against Possible Secession

Tsingtao, Apr. 5.

The Po-hai Squadron of warships, consisting of the Chao-ho, the Chu-yu, the Tung-ao and the Hai-chen, stationed here, were to-day boarded by local troops commanded by Colonel Ma. Arms and ammunition were carried ashore from the warships, whose officers were arrested "for their connexion with the Nationalist party."—Reuter.

EXCITING TIMES UP RIVER

Excellent Piloting Work by Merchant Captain in Convoy

The str. Ihling arrived in Shanghai from Chungking at noon on Sunday with a passenger list of 60, including British and American missionaries, with a sprinkling of German, Russian and Danish refugees and one Norwegian. As usual the boat was overcrowded and the majority of the men had to sleep on deck. At Kiukiang the vessel picked up four British and American women who had come out from Nanchang.

The Ihling left Chungking on March 31 and 90 Japanese, 10 or 15 French, other Swiss and German nationals are leaving the city as soon as transportation can be provided. Six ships left together in order: Ihling, H.M.S. Mantis, Shutung, H.M.S. Teal, Yukuang and H.M.S. Widgeon. The Ihling was the only one however, to arrive yesterday, the remainder waiting at Hankow and ports to bring others from the hinterland.

Passengers and crew of the Ihling praised Captain Thorneycroft of the Ihling, who turned his craft over to another, and volunteered to bring down the Mantis in six feet of water, when Chinese pilots tried to hold her in Chungking. According to reports, had it not been for Captain Thorneycroft's nautical skill and knowledge of the river the convoy could not have left. At places in the rapids where they ran as high as 18 knots an hour, the Mantis had less that 20 ft. on her beam, but the river captain navigated her to perfection. The British Vice-Admiral at Hankow, it is reported, thanked Captain Thorneycroft for his invaluable services, while the American authorities expressed their appreciation.

Postal Commissioner's Story

Mr. E. F. S. Newman, Commissioner of Posts in Chungking, who arrived on Sunday, told a representative of the "North-China Daily News," of the down trip, as follows:—"We could not leave when we wanted, because of the action of the Chinese pilots, who refused to take the Mantis. Captain Thorneycroft, however, took her over and we started at day break of March 31.

"In the rapids Chinese on shore fired at the Shutung. The Teal replied with machine guns and her heavy guns. There were no casualties in the convoy, but there must have been about 20 or 30 on shore.

"At Ichang there was a big demonstration against Japanese and other foreigners. No one was permitted to leave the ships. Natives crowded round the ships and tried to persuade the crews to desert, but as they had their wives and families on board, they refused, choosing to the foreign protection. We left at dawn on April 5.

"We got to Hankow on Thursday. Conditions there are very bad. The Nationalist Army had besieged the Japanese Concession. They placed three-inch guns and machine guns on the outskirts. No one was permitted to go ashore. The Japanese were evacuating as fast as ships came in. Some other foreigners remained there. The Ihling was the only to come on, the others remaining to bring more refugees. We were informed that the majority of the British gunboats would arrive here within the next few days. On Friday we passed Kiukiang, escorted by destroyers."

"H.M.S. Veteran certainly raised havoc with the shore battery near Chinkiang," added Mr. Newman. "We saw the *debris* of huts and gun emplacements—the Chinese had six 6-inch guns mounted there, but they could not stand up to the battery of sixes which H.M.S. Veteran turned on them. The Kiangyin Forts, to all intents and purposes are not molesting ships."

Attempts to Beach Mantis

Referring to events in Chungking of April 1, Mr. Newman said that they had been informed that the labourers and Boy Scouts tried to call out the crew from the Chinan, which stayed there to take on refugees from Chengtu. They were warned off on several occasions, but insisted on coming. Finally the American guard opened fire, killing one and wounding five. U.S.S. Monocacy and the Socony boat Meilu were still in port when the Ihling left, but they were expected down at almost any moment.

The treachery of the Chinese pilots at the wheel of the Mantis was also related by Mr. Newman. With Captain Thorneycroft on the bridge whilst going through the rapids, one of them tried on three occasions to beach the Mantis, rather run it on the rocky sides. Captain Thorneycroft, at last requested the executive officer to put the man below into the brig, or where he would not be able to do any harm.

The day after the convoy left Chungking, Mr. Newman concluded, they had heard that the mobs had beaten two Germans, two Russians and a Greek. Agitators had also staged a large anti-foreign demonstration in Chengtu.

KUOMINTANG WORK IN SHANSI

Active Agents: Government Not Interfering: Province Still Hit by Taxation

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Taiku, Shansi, Mar. 17.

The most popular movement in Shansi at the present time is the organization of branches of the Kuomintang in the various *hsien*. There seems to be money in plenty for propaganda work, and there is no attempt at interference with the movement on the part of the authorities. This means, of course, that when the time is ripe for a change in the political complexion of North China this province will be ready.

Naturally, all this is not going on without a deal of criticism from the Fengtien party. A short time ago they sent a distinguished representative to Taiyuanfu in the person of General Han Lin-ch'un. The outcome of his interview with Governor Yen has not, of course, been made public, but evidently some promises were made.

Envoy to Feng Yu-hsiang

The Governor has also sent a messenger, the Police Commissioner of the Province, General Nan P'ei-lan, to Sianfu to interview Marshal Feng Yü-hsiang. It is probable, in view of the history of Shansi for the last 15 years, that Governor Yen is declining to give active aid to either party, but is continuing to pursue the policy to which the late President Wilson gave the name of "watchful waiting."

In the meantime the people of the province are still feeling the effects of the military operations of last year. The taxes for the 17th year of the Republic (i. e., next year,) are being collected just now. This probably means that the taxes for the 18th, year will have to be paid not later than next autumn. Last year's war left the province in debt $15,000,000. Governor Yen proposes to raise $10,000,000 of this within the next two years by three forms of special taxes, as follows: levies on the rich families of the province, assessments on business houses, and a special tax on the farming land.

This special tax is of two kinds, 20 cents per mow for irrigable land and six cents per mow for non-irrigable. The remaining $5,000,000 the Governor has announced he will raise in other ways.

Fight Between Labourers

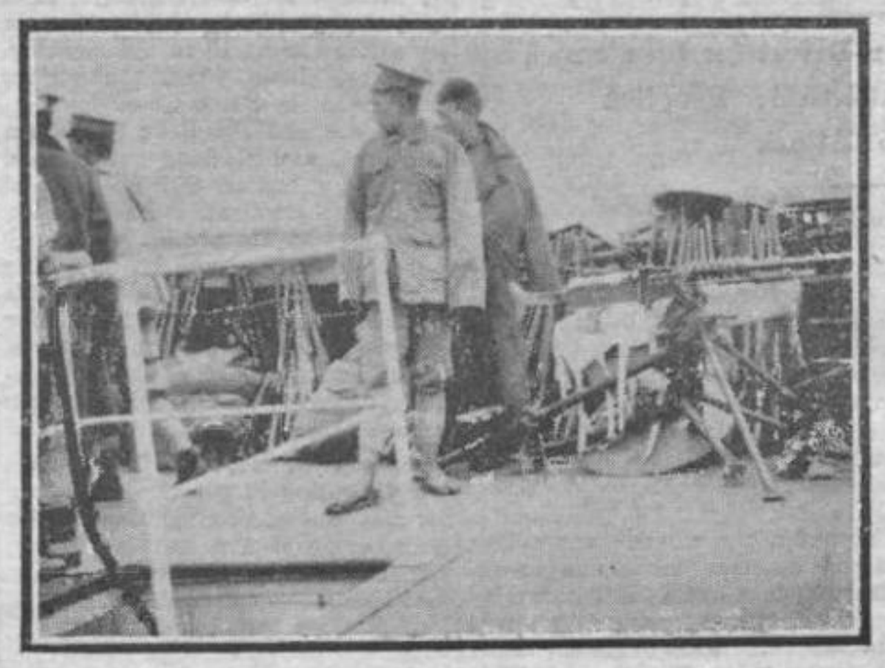
A few days ago a bloody battle took place on the streets of Taiyuanfu between two bodies of workmen. While the fighting was severe there was no loss of life, though many persons were seriously wounded. Up to this time no announcement has been made as to the cause of this affair, nor have definite statements been made as to the participating bodies. But the governor promptly issued a strong proclamation warning against any repetition of such frays.

A sad accident took place a few days ago in the coal-mining district near the city of Tatung in northern Shansi. A village near a mine was destroyed by the caving in of the earth above old mine workings. According to the native papers 120 people lost their lives through this accident.

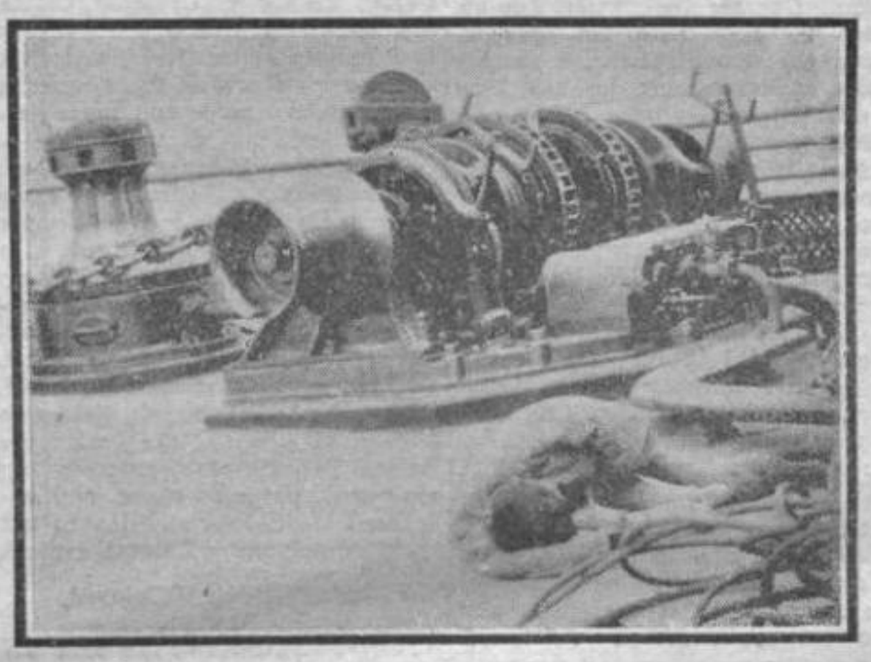
This past winter has seen the heaviest precipitations of snow in Shansi for many years. The farmers are much pleased and have the highest hopes of a bountiful wheat harvest.

SCENES AT THE RECENT RESCUE OF THE STR. KIANGWO FROM CHINESE SOLDIERY

CHINESE GENERAL HELD A PRISONER HAS DINNER SERVED ON THE DECK OF THE KIANGWO



GROUP OF CHINESE MACHINE GUNS AND OTHER ACCOUTREMENT SEIZED AND HELD ON THE KIANGWO AS SECURITY FOR THE COLLECTION OF DAMAGES



CHINESE SOLDIER LEFT TO DIE UNATTENDED ON THE DECK OF THE KIANGWO

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

Fine Year's Working: Large Increases in All Departments

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Mukden, Mar. 28.

In contradistinction to the unsatisfactory general and financial state of the Chinese railways as a result of the continued internal strife, the South Manchuria Railway continues to show a good turnover, thanks to its freedom from military interference. The net profit for the current fiscal year, ending March 31, is placed at Yen 34,100,000, being some Yen 7,700,000 in excess of the original estimates sanctioned by the Central Government and Yen 5,600,000 over the revised estimate up to last October. The allround increase in the demand for Manchurian coal in Japan has been a contributing factor in bringing about these flattering returns. But, generally speaking, increased activities in other commodities have materially stimulated the S.M.R's finances.

Good Crop Results

Against the estimated Traffic Receipts of Yen 99,500,00 for the fiscal year 1926, the railway had to carry about 400,000 tons of goods brought over from the preceding year, and this resulted in an increase of the returns for the first half year by some Yen 5,000,000 over the estimates. Then, too, because of the tolerably fair crop results in North Manchuria with the prospect of a corresponding increase in produce movements, the estimates were revized in October last to Yen 104,000,000.

As the new produce season opened and advanced, the sanguine expectation were more than met. The train operations progressed favourably also, althought in the middle of January a terrible blizzard that had no parallel in the past both in suddenness and in fury caused several days' interruption of traffic.

Increase Nearly Eight Millions

The traffic receipt for the current fiscal year, put at Yen 106,530,000 in gross receipts, *minus* Yen 36,360,000 in expenditures, will leave the balance of Yen 70,170,000 in net profit, giving the daily average of Yen 190,000. Compared with the preceding fiscal year, the receipts increased by Yen 9,130,000 and the expenditures by Yen 1,320,000, the net increment amounting to Yen 7,800,000.

The chief items of the increment include Yen 550,000 in passenger receipts, Yen 1,000,000 in coal freightage and Yen 3,730,000 in carload freights, bringing about the freight receipts to Yen 5,600,000, not to mention some Yen 800,000 in respect of other receipts.

A Rum for the Spoilers

These figures, running into millions, are enough to make the mouths of militarists in China to water, and it is computed that should any one of the war lords be permitted to handle the moneys of the S.M.R. for one year, he would be able to wipe out all his enemies, if not in direct warfare, then through the process of buying out enemy subordinates, which is the method popularly alluded of.

AMERICANS CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY

Chinese Allegations: Not Under Arrest But Detained: Later Liberated

Peking, Apr. 8.

Certain quarters are attempting to make capital of the detention of the American journalists, Mr. Burton and Mrs. Mitchell, alleging that it is illegal to detain them without trial.

The American authorities, however, emphasize that they are not under arrest but are merely being detained at an hotel, where they are well treated.

A suggestion has also been made that they are being held *incommunicado*, but this is not a fact.

In view of the possibility of suspicion being aroused among the police if the journalists receive or send off letters, the American Legation has advised them not to do so except through the Legation. They have agreed to this.

The delay in formulating a charge is due to the Chinese practice of including a large amount of evidence with any charge.

The American Legation yesterday notified the police that unless a charge were preferred by yesterday evening, the journalists would be allowed complete liberty.

A charge of "conspiracy against the Peking Government" was preferred yesterday evening.

It is believed that in view of the difficulty of taking all the witnesses to Tientsin, the American Consul, Mr. Berger, will come to Peking, probably to-morrow, to hold a preliminary trial

No Evidence Produced to Justify Warrant

Apr. 9.

The American Consul, Mr. Berger, came here to-day from Tientsin, but as the Chinese police did not produce any sworn evidence upon which the Consul considered a warrant could be issued, the American journalists, Mr. Burton and Mrs. Mitchell, were released without a trial.—Reuter.

TOKYO, April 8:—T. I. M. the Emperor and Empress invited Major-General Nobile to the Detached Palace at Akasaka last night and heard a lecture on his arctic flight. —Toho.

CUSTOMS CLOSED AT AMOY

Commissioner's Action as the Result of Seamen's Demands

Amoy, Apr. 6.

As a sequel to the refusal by the Custom House of the demands presented by the Seamen's Union, shipping circles here are experiencing difficulty in loading and unloading cargo. The shipping business of the Customs and attendance at the office of Customs officers has been hindered since February.

The Customs Commissioner called on the Japanese Consul this morning and said:—

"With regard to the demands presented to the Customs House by the Seamen's Union, I have received a reply from the Acting Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs at Peking that as the demands are too extravagant as compared with other localities, it is impossible to accept them. Therefore, I have no alternative but to close the Customs House from to-day. As not only loading and unloading of cargo, but the entrance and clearance of vessels will be rendered impossible by the closing of the Customs House, I have notified the Doyen of the Consular Body of the above effect."

Accordingly, the Japanese Consul is now considering remedial measures.—Toho.

TOKYO, April 8:—The U.S. Ambassador, Mr. MacVeagh, sailed for America to-day and is expected to return here by the end of May. It is understood that his absence is for the purpose of attending to personal affairs.—Reuter.

IT is understood, in connexion with the departure of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, the former Chief Executive, for Dairen that he left Tientsin "for health reasons" and that he was accompanied by his brother-in-law, Gen. Wu Kuang-hsin, who, until the arrival of the Nationalists here, was Tupan of the Shanghai and Woosung Areas, and Gen. Tien Chung-yu, former Tuchun of Shantung, who was held responsible for the Lincheng incident and relieved of his post.

EVACUATION OF THE INTERIOR

Foreigners Leaving Many Places: No British Above Hankow

Peking, Apr. 8.

All Japanese have evacuated Changsha.

The British evacuation of places above Hankow is complete. All the British gunboats from up-river have arrived at Hankow.

Italians in places above Hankow have also commenced evacuation.

Numbers of Americans continue to leave Peking, while many British subjects are passing through to Tientsin from Shansi and Honan.

A number of women and children from the American Legation are leaving here very shortly.

Apr. 9.

The evacuation of foreigners from the interior of Shantung is virtually complete. One hundred and twenty-one of those evacuating have arrived at Chefoo and 309 at Tsingtao.

Missionary institutions have either been closed or have been handed over to Chinese Christians.

The American Consulate at Changsha closed on April 7 and the remaining Americans there left on the U. S. S. Palos.

The situation at Ichang is worse. The manager of Young Bros. Bank was dragged through the streets and beaten.—Reuter.

Americans Leaving Kuangtung

Canton, Apr. 8.

The U. S. Consul here has given orders to the Americans residing in the Province to evacuate. The majority of foreign women and children and families of missionaries have evacuated here to Hongkong.

Shanghai, Apr. 9.

According to a message from Hankow, the Japanese residing at Changteh, Hengchow, and Lulintan in Hunan have left those places by the N. K. K. str. Hsiang Kiang Maru and Ume Maru, which are expected to arrive at Hankow to-day. There is no Japanese residing at Wusih.

Refugees from Hankow

Apr. 9.

The N. K. K. strs. Taifu Maru and Hsiangyang Maru arrived here from Hankow this afternoon with 1,300 Japanese refugees aboard. A part of the refugees are to remain here, while the majority of them will proceed to Nagasaki by the N. Y. K. str. Korea Maru which sails from here the early to-morrow morning.—Toho.

Other Refugees

Two other ships arrived in port on Sunday under escort by destroyers, the Poyang and Kungwo. They were loaded to the full, the passenger list including a large number of missionary refugees and American and British business men. Among them were representatives of the Standard Oil Co. and the A. P. C. and tobacco people.

One of the Socony men brought with him several mementos of regard from a large number of missionaries whom he was able to assist at the installation several weeks ago. One consists of three links of anchor chain, small size, made into a writing desk souvenir. The other is an original sheep skin in which are inscribed the signatures of about 80 refugees whom he assisted whilst in Hankow.

Conditions in the vicinity are deplorable, with, however, the refreshing news that the Fengtien troops inflicted a decisive defeat on the Nationalists at Chikungshan about 100 miles from Hankow on the Pe-Han Railway. A large number of wounded have arrived in Hankow.

The Evacuation of Peking

Peking, Apr. 12.

Mrs. MacMurray (wife of the United States' Minister) and their children and Mrs. Mayer (wife of the United States' Counsellor to the Legation) left Peking for home this morning. Other women and children from the Legation are leaving shortly and the American community in Peking is becoming very small.—Reuter.

ORGY OF LOOTING IN KUEILIN

Mission Hospitals Schools and Residences Wantonly Wrecked by Howling Mob

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Wuchow, Kuangsi, Apr. 2.

Word to hand through telegrams and letter received at mission headquarters bring the startling announcement that on Tuesday, March 22, much valuable mission property belonging to the Church Missionary Society, (British) the Southern Baptist Mission, (American) and the Christian and Missionary Alliance (American) has been destroyed by uncontrolled mobs, who wrecked the buildings, looted the residences and wantonly destroyed that which they did not want or could not carry away.

The Church Missionary Society and Baptist Mission were visited first, where the crowd demolished doors, windows, and breakable parts of the building and furniture. Hospitals, schools, and chapels as well as missionary residences were wrecked. When the work of destruction had been completed at these two missions, the crowds started for the southern section of the city where the Alliance mission is located. The angry mob, over a thousand strong, surged through the long narrow streets like a pack of wolves, bent on loot and destruction. The Alliance Mission property at this part of the city is composed of street chapel, Chinese and foreign residences, primary school, and kindergarten buildings. The chapel is situated on the main street with the residences and schools in the rear, and running back to another street in the rear. All these buildings suffered more or less damage.

When the crowd reached the premises confusion reigned. Each man in the motley throng was bent on loot and in crowds they rushed from building to building while destruction followed in their wake. The report states that all the buildings were badly damaged. The missionary residence was broken into, window and doors smashed, and everything that had been left there by the missionaries was either looted or destroyed.

The Chinese living on the premises also suffered heavily. Their bedding, clothing, and household effects were destroyed or stolen. Fortunately no missionaries were present at the time of the looting, all having evacuated, and as far as can be learned from the meagre reports to hand, there was no personal injury done to any of the Chinese living on the premises.

MITSUI'S OFFER TO PURCHASE IRON OUTPUT

Tokyo, Apr. 9.

Messrs. Mitsui have offered to the French Indo-China authorities to purchase the output of the Cambodia Iron works for a period of 10 years, amounting to 200,000 tons annually, at a price of Y. 7.70 per ton, F.O.B., Saigon.—Reuter.

TOKYO, Apr. 12:—In view of the present situation in North China it has been decided to retain the present Japanese garrison at Tientsin pending improvement, even after the arrival of the reliefs which are being despatched shortly.—Reuter.

FENGTIEN'S INVASION OF HONAN

The Fight for Kaifeng: At First a Defeat for Invaders: Vivid Scenes About the Battlefield: Fengtien Returning to Attack

From Our Own Correspondent

Kaifeng, Ho., March 16.

For nearly a week the sound of heavy artilley fire to the south and west of us has been heard night and day. Sometimes nearer sometimes farther, but as these words are being written only three miles away. The flash and smoke of the explosions can be seen, the whine of the heavy shells can be heard, the rattle of machine gun fire is persistent, while the bursting of shrapnell shakes the windows and the house. It is drawing nearer, and the Fengtien men who are on the defensive, in this present attack by Honan troops under Gen. Ma Chi-ti, are weakening and beginning to flee. Heavy field pieces with horses whipped to full gallop have just swung by the house, retreating from the front, the drivers going blindly they know not where, but fear stricken and thinking only of safety.

No Mercy for Losers

It seems a rout, and the Fengtien command has gone to pieces. Groups and individual soldiers wander about the fields and roads, leaderless, and not knowing where to go or what to do, but knowing that death awaits them should they fall into the hands of the oncoming victorious Honanese. For the Fengtienites are strangers in a strange land, and no mercy will be shown them when powerless. As a dog away from its home beat is set upon by other dogs who consider him an intruder, so will the Honanese to a man pounce upon the Fengtien soldier when he is down and out. Many are asking for refuge, some are almost compelling refuge. Our watchman with a Red Cross brassard on his arm, is seized by two of these soldiers, and while one points a pistol at his head the other relieves him of the brassard, for this might be a useful passport in a tight corner. Carts loaded with camp equipment and provisions piled up in any old way, have gone and come, heading sometimes for the Yellow River, hoping to get into Shantung. Oftentimes in their haste the accompanying soldiers have tossed overboard their impedimenta, and the road has been strewn with bags of flour and odds and ends. There are many horsemen, and it is pathetic to see their patient tired out animals. A bunch of about 20 pass by at a smart pace, and then stop near our gate to inquire the way. They pass on, and are followed by another group of the same company, whose horses are so tired they have to be led, and the men are walking. But behind these again is a straggler, an old veteran of a soldier, leading an oldish horse which is lame. The old horse is hardl ylikely to see the Manchurian plains again, but may his old master get safely home.

Misery of Civilians

In the distance, where the engagement is fiercest, the smoke and flames of burning farm houses can be seen. The inmates have no doubt fled from there hours since, and taken refuge inside the city, for the south suburb and the streets inside the South Gate have been packed with refugee all day. Young and old of all kinds camped by the side of the streets, with their bedding and articles about them. Most of them are women and children. When we passed by them a short time ago, some were still sitting on the wheel-barrows which brought them. Many had very few belongings, while others seemed to have brought all their furniture, including tables and beds and chairs.

When this last engagement commenced at five o'clock this evening the women and children outside the gates ran helter skelter to get inside before the gates should close. Women with babies and bedding in their arms, breathless and stumbling along in their haste. Some of the children crying as they ran along, but most of them laughing, and taking it as great fun to be racing with their elders. Several had the forethought to provide themselves with bread, and carried their rolls tied up in a cloth. One group of little girls did not have bread but they had been supplied with plenty of coppers apparently, for these jingled merrily as they trotted by in their excitement. One little girl had lost her party and was heading for the gate by herself, struggling with a large wadded quilt that quite overwhelmed her.

The First Stages

Now for the circumstances that led up to this last engagement. About 10 days ago Fengtien cavalry arrived in great number, followed by other units, most of them coming overland from Shantung. They proceeded west and encountered the opposing Honan forces of Gen. Chin Yun-ao at Hanchuang, the first station west of Kaifeng on the Lunghai railway. Gen. Chin's forces were pressed back to Chungmow, where the lost over 100 railway trucks, together with considerable provisions and equipment. The Fengtien troops pressed on and as far as can be learnt almost reached the outskirts of Chengchow by the 13th instant. But their line was too drawn out, and being threatened from both flanks they hastily withdrew to Hanchuang again. Meanwhile one of the Honan generals, Ma Chi-ti, a noted fighter, had engaged the Fengtien troops at Chuhsienchen, a town 12 miles south of Kaifeng.

A Dangerous Manœuvre

Up to this morning it was understood that Fengtien was having the best of it in this engagement, but about noon to-day it came to light that the Fengtien troops had been outflanked and had withdrawn from Chuhsienchen to Hanchuang, 12 miles west of this place, and Ma Chi-ti and his men were already at the outside dyke of Kaifeng, just three miles to the South. The Fengtien troops feeling that their cause was now hopeless actually began what was to be a general retreat, when a telegram arrived from Marshal Chang Tso-lin urging them to stand at all costs, as the Yellow River bridge had been taken on the 14th instant, and his troops were now pouring south of the river and would soon join them. At once orders were issued for a general offensive, and at two o'clock this afternoon we saw the artillery, including units from the Yichun, pass out to take up their positions.

This move appears to be too late, and absolutely foolish, for their opponents had chosen their ground in the protection of the dyke, while the disintegration of the Fengtien command has prevented a co-ordinated offensive, and so far it has been little more than a direct frontal artillery duel, with the Fengtien troops getting more and more panic stricken as darkness drew near. It is hard to forecast what the situation will be by morning. We shall probably be under the Honan troops by Ma Chi-ti, we may still be under Fengtien, for the cannonading is going on though it is now midnight.

An All Night Battle

March 17.

The battle continued throughout the night until three o'clock this morning, when in the distance a bugle was heard sounding the "cease fire" and "retreat," and very shortly after the heavy field pieces came tearing by the house heading for the east. Desultory firing was kept up until 10 o'clock this morning, when the Generals Ma Chi-ti and Liu Pei-hsu established their headquarters at the Arsenal, and their vanguard arrived at the South Gate. All the police and even the city guard of Yichun troops have been disarmed. Many Fengtien soldiers who did not get away have been killed, and we hear ghastly stories of the cruelty of the victors, though this is not an unusual thing in this province. With all the terrific bombardment there do not seem to have been many killed or wounded. Very little damage has been done to property, though the residences and grounds of the foreign staff of the post office and the Southern Baptist Mission compounds have been severely sprinkled with shrapnel fragments.

The Pacification Commissioner, Gen. Chao Ti, was probably the last to attempt to leave the city. It is said that he left by the North Gate by motor car at 10 in the morning, the very hour when the victors arrived at the South Gate.

His car and chauffeur have been captured, and his long gown found cast away, but no definite news of his own whereabouts is forthcoming. Some say he did not leave the city but is in hiding, and that sending his car off was a blind. His enemies think this for they have searched the vaults by the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, thinking he might have taken refuge there.

A large number of Fengtienites are in hiding in the city, including most of the leading members of the Secretariat of the Fengtien army, who were in Kaifeng when the city was so suddenly assailed.

The Customary Proclamations

Three proclamations have been posted up which are characteristic of the different generals issuing them. One by Gen. Chin Yun-ao, who is not here in person, states that though Honan is not his native province, yet he has been resident here so long he is now identified with the province. He urges the people to trust him to consider their interests in all he does, and also states that he will protect the lives and property of foreigners, whether they are here under treaty rights or not. In view of the fact that some 50 missionaries are still in Kaifeng, as well as other foreigners in the Postal Service and the Lunghai Railway Administration, this statement is particularly welcome.

Gen. Ma Chi-ti's proclamation is a tirade against Fengtien, and rebukes those who in any way have helped them, mentioning especially the son of Gen. Mi Chen-piao, who is at present in hiding.

Gen. Mi Chen-piao himself has now resigned his post as head of the Yichun, but is, perforce, remaining on in the city.

Gen. Liu Pei-hsu also issues a proclamation, and since he is a member of the Kuomintang, naturally his statement is strongly nationalistic, and he emphasizes the aims of the Nationalist Government in freeing China from the oppression of militarism and imperialism.

Telegraph wires are cut and there is no communication with the outside. It is proposed to run a train to Chengchow to-morrow, if the rails have not been tampered with.

Fengtien Returns to Attack

March 19.

Another dramatic change has taken place in the situation, and whereas three days ago the Fengtien troops occupied Knifeng and were driven out by the Honan troops of Gen. Chin Yun-ao, the Fengtien army is now moving against Kaifeng from Chengchow in an attempt to drive out the Honan troops. Since Fengtien now occupy the railway east and west of Kaifeng, as well as the approaches on the north, the Honan troops are in a tight position, and should they be compelled to leave, their only line of retreat is directly south, in which case they will be unable to avail themselves of the railway. Gen. Liu's division have proceeded to Hanchuang, 12 miles west of Kaifeng, to stem the advance of the Fengtien troops.

Thousands of Gen. Chin's troops, the 15th Division, came in at dusk to-night from the southwest. They do not appear to be well equipped, and are being billeted inside the city, instead of the south suburb where most of the barracks and military camps are situated.

Women and children refugees are again crowding into the city from the southwest and west, but their men folk, as well as all their animals, have been seized by the military. The Kaifeng Red Cross is very busy these days, caring for wounded, trying to protect the lives of Fengtienites, managing refuges for women and children, and in particular providing food and shelter for the women and children who have fled from the villages, 28 refuges are in operation. A strong Red Cross committee of leading officials, gentry and merchants, of which Bishop White has been elected chairman, is now functioning at the headquarters of the Honan International Famine Relief Association, and the executive and secretarial staff of the latter is carrying the main responsibility for the executive work of the Red Cross.

It's an Ill Wind

In their retreat the Fengtienites had to leave large quantities of supplies and equipment, and the villagers near by have garnered a rich harvest of flour and other things. In some cases though they have reaped trouble for there have been several casualties from exploding hand grenades, which, with shells and cartridges, have been very generally scattered about the fields. Not far from here there is still a heap of about 100 grenades left by the Fengtien soldiers two or three days ago, which are the object of curious scrutiny on the part of the natives. Where these were made it is difficult to say, but there is no question about certain parts of the grenades for they are clearly named, being of three makes in this particular group.

THE C.M.S. HOSPITAL, HANGCHOW

By H. Gordon Thompson, M.D., F.R.C.S.
Medical Superintendent

It will be recalled that this large institution belonging to the Church Missionary Society was erected almost entirely through the efforts of Dr. D. Duncan Main, who spent 45 years in Hangchow, and who left in November last to enjoy a well earned retirement in Scotland.

At the end of November I arrived to take over from Dr. Main as Medical Superintendent.

The policy which I adopted soon after taking charge, was to have a governing body, half Chinese and half European, so that our Chinese colleagues could have a larger share in the administration of the Hospital and Medical School.

About the beginning of February, the Southern army began to threaten Hangchow and during the following three weeks, acting on Consular advice, the foreigners withdrew as the Southerners approached and the Chinese members of the governing body assumed more and more responsibility.

On Sunday, February 20, three days after the Nationalist army entered Hangchow, I asked the senior Chinese Doctor to act as Medical Superintendent during my absence, and on February 23 proceeded by way of Ningpo to Shanghai reporting to H. B. M. Consul, the arrangements which I had made.

The day after I left delegates from a "Union to take back the Kwang Tsi Hospital" entered the compound, put up notices, and announced their determination to get the Hospital under Chinese control.

Mob Violence Displayed

The members of our staff stated that this was already the case, for the management of the Hospital had been left in the hands of the Chinese members of the Governing Body. The following morning, February 25, at 9.30 o'clock a mob composed of numerous different unions, such as the Students' Union, anti-Christian Union, Workers' Union, etc., and instigated by the "Union to take back Kwang Tsi Hospital" rushed into the Hospital compound: they were armed with batons and carried banners. They tied up one of the doctors of the Hospital Governing Body, ill-treated one of the other members, and one of the medical students, and after putting a guard at the various exits so that there was no communication with outside, sealed up various rooms and compelled the entire staff to attend a mass meeting in the Hospital Chapel.

At last a communication was conveyed to one of the new officials who sent a delegate to address the meeting. He ordered the men who were fastened up to be liberated, after telling the crowd that while he agreed that the Hospital must be taken over by the Chinese, it should be done through the Government and not by mob violence.

Official Orders Disregarded

As soon as he had left, the captives, liberated by his order, were again seized and tied up. They were later on released when the mob dispersed, and a guard of police placed at the main entrance gate.

News of what had happened reached me in Shanghai on Wednesday, March 2, and I left at once for Ningpo to see the British Consul. He took the matter up and wrote requesting the Chinese officials to assist by closing and sealing the Hospital, after making an inventory. At the same time I sent sufficient money to the Hospital treasurer to pay off the entire staff, and close down. Later news came through by letters and messengers showing that the Chinese staff were unable to carry out my instructions to close.

On March 16 I decided to visit Hangchow personally. I travelled *vid* Ningpo and arrived at Hangchow on March 20, bearing a letter from the British Consul to the Hangchow Administration Committee of the Southern Government.

I found on arrival that some of the property had been sealed while part of the main Hospital and the branch Hospitals were being kept open, and the men whom we had left in charge were being compelled to carry on.

On March 21 I interviewed the two delegates of the Government appointed to manage the Hospital affairs. I presented my letter and was told that the intention of the Government was to take over the Hospital and administer it. I pointed out that the property and equipment belonged to the Church Missionary Society, and was told that the ownership of the property would be decided later on.

Intimidation

I requested an answer to the British Consul's letter, and this was promised for March 23. No reply, however, came to hand, and I therefore returned to Shanghai. Up to date no answer has been received.

Since my return I have learned that several of the Chinese staff have been intimidated and obliged to give up their work by various Unions, so that now there is only one of the original staff of Chinese doctors left. A Committee of six has been appointed by the Nationalist Government to manage the Hospital affairs and they have definitely assumed control from April 1.

All religious services in the Hospital Chapel have been stopped by order of the body in control. The ten commandments and the creed have been removed from the Chapel, and a portrait of Sun Yat-sen placed over the Communion table.

The name of the Hospital has been changed from "The Chinese Church Universal Charity Hospital" to "The Chêkiang Provincial Government Direct Control Universal Charity Hospital."

In brief the Hospital together with the Branch Hospitals, residences and Medical School which was established by the Church Missionary Society has been appropriated by the Nationalist Government. The buildings are being utilized, and the equipment much of which has already disappeared, is being handled by unexperienced persons. The valuable stock of drugs is being used up, and all this without any sanction from those who are the trustees of the property.

There is one bright spot in this dark picture, and that is the loyalty of so many of our Chinese staff. While we are now declining to take any further responsibility for running expenses from April 1 until we are again in possession of our property, we have a responsibility to those who, out of loyalty to us and the Master whom we serve, have risked everything, and in many cases lost everything trying to do their duty, and we cannot, dare not, must not let them down.

Tokyo, Apr. 9.—An earthquake has again shaken Miyazu, causing the townsfolk to rush outdoors, but no damage was done.—Reuter.

Tokyo, Apr. 9.—The Privy Council has agreed to the appointment of the Minister of War as Acting Governor-General of Korea during the absence of Governor-General Saito, who has been appointed head of the Japanese delegation to the disarmament conference at Geneva. The formal appointments of Generak Ugaki and Admiral Saito will be gazetted on Monday.—Reuter.

We understand that the China Merchants S.N. Co. propose to resume their services to North China by running first the str. Haiming, and the southern services with the str. Taishun and Kaho as forerunners. Meanwhile, it is of interest to note that the Nationalist Ministry of Communications has issued an order for the protection of vessels trading on the Yangtze and assured the ship owners that everything will be done to prevent commandeering of their vessels in future.

MISSION PROPERTY DESTROYED

Fresh Outbreak by Kuangsi Mob: Three Societies Involved: Great Destruction

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Wuchow, Mar. 26.

Word has just reached here through a Chinese telegram that the premises belonging to the three Missions doing work in the city of Kueilin have been looted and wrecked. No details are to hand as to the wanton destruction of Mission property but it would appear from the wording of the telegram that each of the three missions have suffered severely and that the work of destruction was thorough.

At the present time the three Societies having work in the city are, the Southern Baptist Convention, The Church Missionary Society and The Christian and Missionary Alliance. The Church Missionary Society and the Christian and Missionary Alliance commenced work in the city about the same time, some 30 years ago, the former Society locating in the north of the city and thus forming a link to their work in the adjacent province of Hunan, and the later Society locating in the south of the city and gradually extending its work south and south-west. The Alliance Mission opened up Sunday and street chapels in three places in the city, schools of kindergarten, and primary grades were also opened, and later a Women's Bible School was started. Two missionary residences were also erected.

The Church Missionary Society besides carrying on the regular pastoral mission work, opened a hospital where for years they were alone in relieving the distress of multitudes who sought treatment for various diseases that had baffled the skill of the native physicians. Several schools of various grades for both boys and girls were also opened.

Later the Baptist Mission also opened work in the city and located in the western secured, and where schools, missionary residences, and a large hospital were soon erected and became the centre of much aggressive missionary activity.

Canton Spells Anarchy

When the Canton government extended its domains to include the province of Kuangsi followed by anti-foreign and anti-Christian agitation accompanied by minor outbreaks of lawlessness over which it appeared the authorities had no control, or were secretly abbeting the agitators, it gradually become necessary to close the schools and when in obedience to consular advice missionaries had to leave the interior the work was entrusted to the Chinese helpers who have since carried it on with remarkable efficiency, and loyalty to duty. For practically the whole of the present year there had been no missionaries residing in the city, and it was thought that the feeling of animosity had practically died down. It was therefore with much surprise that Mission authorities received the present wire "Three Missions completely wrecked and everything looted." It is to be hoped that in the excitement of the hour the report has been exagerated, but the Mission authorities are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the mail that will bring details of the tragic event.

More Chapels Looted

Mar. 31.

Recent wires from Kueilin reached this port to-day informing Mission Headquarters that two more chapels have been looted, and intimates that the local Kuomintang have forcebly taken possessions of the looted buildings. The chapels looted are situated in the market towns of Hoi-yeung-Ping and Ko-Sheung-Ping respectively and are about one days journey from the city of Kueilin where the chapels of three missionary Societies were looted a few days ago. It is presumed that the instigators of the looting has been the same as took the leading hand in Kueilin.

The wires indicate that no one was hurt, the property only being damaged.

GOING on into the interior of Siam and Indo-China, a dealer in wild animals and birds, Mr. W. H. Rogers, arrived in Hongkong recently.

MOSCOW'S VIRTUOUS INDIGNATION

ANOTHER MISSION BROKEN UP

Mienchow Station Looted by Nationalists of Szechuan: People Disgusted

FROM OUR MIENCHOW CORRESPONDENT

The contents of this letter are gathered from letters recently arrived from the Mienchow district. I wrote some days ago re the state of affairs there, but thing appear to be worse than we thought. Reliable information tells that the Mission House there was systematically broken up and looted. The Szechuan Christian Council has thought it sufficiently bad to utter a protest. The information says that the things were taken away by soldiers, many of them to the military headquarters. The riff-raff among the populace helped in the looting, but the respectable and friendly people of Mienchow, who are the majority, are said to be shocked and disgusted. The same letter which brought news of the looting of the Mission House says that soldiers went up to the Boys' School on the Hill, and protected it for a day; that everything is peaceful there and a primary school is being carried on with 10 to 20 boys.

All Well Away from Nationalism

By the kindness of a friend I am enabled to enclose the following from a letter written on March 9 by a Chinese friend in Chêngtu, three days to the south of Mienchow:—"We are very glad to hear that the Hankow affair has been settled (!), and the foreign friends who are with us are not going. Everything is quite at peace here, and all the Christian work is going on nicely. The (Christian) University opened on February 28. There are upwards of 110 students, perhaps there will be a few more enrolled. This term we have a few new Chinese teachers added to the University and Mr. Lincoln Chang is the Chinese Vice-President. In the Middle School there are about 100 students. In our dormitory (C.M.S.) there are 17 students, eight are University, and nine are Middle School, and I see they can co-operate among themselves.

"Gen. Tan Si-hou, on March 1, accepted the title of a commander of the Southern Government in Chêngtu, and Tien Song-yao took the same title on the same day at Tongchuan. The Y.W.C.A. has a school here with about 30 students."

Other reliable sources state that Tien Song-yao as part of his programme at Tungchuan proposes: (1) To take over the Mission premises of the Friend's Mission. (2) To take possession of the Salt Tax offices. (3) To confiscate temple property. It is hardly necessary to comment on these. From a point of view of Chinese psychology (3) is perhaps the most ominous. The first may be explained on the grounds of anti-foreignism. The second is a blow at Northern authority; but the third is quite frankly a blow at the spirit of religion, and agrees with Communism as learnt from the Russians. We may well be thankful that some Szechuan leaders have thought it worth their while to print copies of the Chinese translation of Dr. Sarolea's "Impressions of Soviet Russia."

THE MERRY GAME OF CONFISCATION

Changsha Y. M. C. A. Seized, Hankow Threatened: Officials Arrested

Shanghai, Apr. 12.

News was received from Hankow to-day that all the Chinese officials of the Y.M.C.A. in Changsha, Ichang and Chungking had been arrested by pickets of the labour union, and that the same thing was expected to happen at any time at Hankow.—Reuter.

Hankow, Apr. 11.

The Changsha Kuomintang have confiscated Y.M.C.A. property there valued at G.$150,000 and the Y.M.C.A. building, taking six Chinese secretaries as prisoners.

Yesterday the local Kuomintang adopted a resolution to confiscate the Hankow Y.M.C.A., which is American property, valued at G.$100,000.

A protest is being made to the Foreign Ministry by the American Consul, but it is not certain whether this will prevent the threatened seizure.—Reuter.

MR. A. O. Lang, accompanied by Mrs. Lang, recently left Hongkong on retirement. Mr. Lang has been prominently identified with the Colony's interests for many years. He first came out in 1904 to join the firm of Messrs. Gioh, Livingston & Co., and has been head of the firm for the last ten years. He has served with distinction on the Legislative Council and also on the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, of which body he was made Chairman in 1922. He is a director of a number of Hongkong companies.

SOOCHOW JAPANESE IN DANGER

Evacuation Prevented by Angry Mob Surrounding All Japanese Factories

Shanghai, Apr. 10.

Owing to Chinese feeling towards Japanese being unfavourable, as well as to a fear that disturbances may occur as a sequel to the mass meetings to be held by the General Labour Union to-day and to-morrow, Japanese residents at Soochow were expected to evacuate the city for Shanghai at 2 o'clock last night. But Chinese labourers and police constables, learning of the intended exacuation of the Japanese, are now surrounding the Japanese Consulate, the Zuiki Match Factory, the Hashimoto Button Factory, the Bingoya Mat Factory, and the Iwasamikawa Factory—all Japanese-owned factories—in order to prevent the evacuation.

This news is brought by a Japanese who narrowly escaped from the city and arrived here at seven this morning.

The situation in Soochow, according to him, is growing worse. Japanese who are at Soochow number 34 men and 10 ladies.

Upon hearing this news, Mr. Y. Yada, the Japanese Consul-General, here lost no time in despatching a Consulate official to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, demanding that orders be telegraphed to the Chinese authorities at Soochow to give full protection to Japanese residents and to control the Chinese mobs.

Consul to Make Precautionary Arrangements

Apr. 11.

Mr. Iwasaki, the Japanese Consul at Soochow arrived here late last night in order to make arrangements with the local Japanese Consul-General regarding the protection of the Japanese residents at Soochow.

Mr. Iwasaki is accompanied by ten representatives of labourers at Soochow, who are putting up at the Hoyokan Hotel, Haining Road with the Consul.

According to Consul Iwasaki, labourers there are now surrounding various Japanese factories and even thronging the Japanese Consulate premises. It appears that they aim at preventing the Japanese factory owners from evacuating the city, and intend to demand from the factory owners security of living for those who may be thrown out of work as a result of the closing of the factories.

Consul Iwasaki will leave here for Soochow as soon as he has completed arrangements with the local Japanese Consul-General, probably to-day.—Toho.

Consul Allowed Out

At one o'clock on Monday morning, the Japanese Consul in Soochow and a party of Japanese from that city arrived in Shanghai refugees from an attack on their consulate and silk filatures there by bands of labourers.

The exact cause of the trouble in Soochow is difficult to determine but it appears that the labourers determined that the Japanese should not evacuate Soochow, as had been planned. They therefore first besieged the building of the consulate and the silk filature and practically imprisoned those who were inside the buildings. Later some of the Japanese were permitted to leave. The labourers, according to the official report, did not use violence on the Japanese, but they carried off some of the furniture of the consulate and occupied the Consulate and the filature buildings. They are now in possession.

Appeal to Gen. Pei

The Shanghai Japanese authorities were requested by the Japanese in Soochow to send troops to guard the Japanese property in that city, but this has so far not been done. It is understood that the authorities have communicated with General Pei Chung-hsi requesting protection and that they have been assured that troops will be placed to guard their property and that the labourers will be ordered out of the building.

Five hundred Japanese refugees are expected to arrive in Shanghai in a few days from Hankow, Changsha, Tayeh and Wuhu. The refugees from Tayeh are connected with the Hanyehping Company, the largest enterprise in the Yangtze Valley in which the Japanese have a huge interest.

PIRATES ON THE UPPER RIVER

Two Steamers Cleaned Out Between Chungking and Ichang

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Ichang, Mar. 26.

The river between here and Chungking bids fair soon to become as notorious for pirating as is the West River. During the last three days two ships have been very completely looted.

The first was the Woo-shing, belonging to the San Peh Co., and a new ship. She went aground during the first day out from Ichang and was boarded that same night, and everything of value taken. The other was the Ping-fuk, a Chinese owned vessel, but sailing under the Italian flag. She left here late in the evening and anchored for the night at Pin Shan Pa, the Customs station in the Ichang gorge. About 11 o'clock two large sampans arrived alongside in which were 25 men, and soon they were busy at their nefarious work. They seized Captain Ollansen, the only foreigner on board, and tied his hands behind his back, and he thought his end was near when he saw three revolvers staring him in the face. His belongings were all stolen, and, when they had finished with the ship, they took the Captain on shore, as he supposed, to kill him. However, one of the pirates spoke on his behalf and they afterwards released him, and he brought the ship back to Ichang this morning.

There were two Chinese killed, one of whom was a military officer, and one wounded seriously in the head. The local authorities sent away troops this morning to try and get the brigands but it is easy for them to disappear into the hills.

BOYCOTT REVIVED IN WUCHOW

Threatened Assault on British Merchandise in Kuangsi

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Wuchow, Mar. 26.

The various cities in the province have recently been receiving circular telegrams calling for a boycott of British goods to begin early in April. The telegram states that contrary to laws governing friendly states the British have landed armed troops on Chinese soil thus infringing on Chinese sovernity, and as a means of reprisal the merchants are exhorted to band together and banish British goods from their counters.

Some ten days are given for the disposal of the present stock on hand, but on the expiration of that time all goods of British origin are to be confiscated, and the parties guilty of handling the goods are to be dealt with severly.

NORTHERN SUCCESS IN ANHUI

Victory in a Two Day Battle near Mingkuang

Tsinan, Apr. 6.

The advanced units of the Chihli-Shantung combined forces exchanged artillery fire with Southern troops in the neighbourhood of Mingkuang, Anhui, on April 3, the fighting lasting for 48 hours. The Northern forces finally occupied the region, capturing a large number of prisoners.—Toho.

SITUATION TENSE IN CANTON

Clash Momentarily Expected Between Kuomintang Wings

Washington, Apr. 11.

A despatch to the State Department from the United States' Consul-general at Canton reports that the situation there is very tense and that a clash between Communists and Moderates is momentarily expected.—Reuter.

HOW THE MANTIS WAS BROUGHT FROM CHUNGKING

Her Great Length a Formidable Difficulty in the Sharp Turns of the Rapids: American Pilot's Splendid Feat

Among the arrivals by the Yangtze Rapids Steamship Company's str. I'Ling on Sunday was Mr. L. H. Drakeford, District Inspector of the Chinese Government Salt Revenue of Szechuan.

In conversation with Mr. Drakeford a representative of this paper gathered the following particulars of the skilful feat of bringing H. M. S. Mantis from Chungking through the dangerous passage in the Yangtze Gorges known on the charts as Cha-Pang-Tzu, but more commonly referred to as T'ai-Pang-Tzu, a rapid not far below Chungking, and about 310 miles above Ichang.

H. M. S. Mantis is 230 feet long. She got to Chungking several months ago, during the high-water season, and it has been the topic of conversation among the naval men and civilians at Chungking how she was to be got out before about the middle of May. The difficulty lay not with her draft, which is normally about 4 feet 9 inches, but with her length, which is 70 or 80 feet more than that of the largest vessel navigating the Upper Yangtze.

The Terrible Cha-Pang-Tzu

The special point of difficulty was at Cha-Pang-Tzu, where there is a swift rapid, with a very narrow channel at low water levels. This channel makes a sharp turn about half way down its length, and according to all the published data and the views of most persons acquainted with the navigation of the upper river the Mantis would inevitably strike either bow or stern on the jagged rocks fringing the channel at the bend should she attempt to take this turn when the water mark at Chungking was less than 12 feet. At that level the attempt would be decidedly risky, and for a safe passage 18 feet was considered indispensible. As the ship would be making about 15 or 16 knots per hour in the rapid her sides would be ripped clean open and she would be practically doomed to certain destruction, should she fail to clear the sharp turn.

When in the last days of March the complete evacuation of British and American subjects was decided on, the naval authorities drew up a scheme of allotment of passengers to the available vessels, and Mr. Drakeford found himself posted to H. M. S. Mantis, together with Messrs. Grimstone (Chungking agent of Jardine, Matheson & Co.), Fuller (Asiatic Petroleum Company) and Fletcher (River Inspector, of the Customs). It was feared that at any moment a boycott of British and American subjects would result in the withdrawal of the Chinese pilots, without whose assistance navigation of the Yangtze from Ichang to Chungking is virtually impossible.

A Desperate Alternative

As regards H.M.SS. Widgeon and Teal, which were also at Chungking, together with the U.S.S. Monocacy and the merchant vessels Mei Lu (Standard Oil Company) and Shu Tung (Butterfield & Swire), the situation was somewhat less dangerous, as their commanders had all some experience of the Upper River, and their length was no impediment in negotiating the Cha-Pang-Tzu Rapid. But Lt.-Commander Douglas-Hamilton, of the Mantis, had only recently taken over his ship, and had never navigated her.

Up to about March 27 the river level was less than 18 inches, but on the 30th it had risen to almost seven feet. It is understood that there was some thought on the part of the naval authorities of blowing up the Mantis should the pilots be called out and evacuation become necessary before the water level had reached at least 12 feet.

An Expert to the Job

At this juncture the Yangtze Rapids Steamship Company's str. I'Ling, Captain Tornroth, arrived at Chungking. She was promptly requisitioned by Captain Jacob, of the U.S.S. Monocacy, and, in pursuance of the policy of cordial co-operation between the British and American naval authorities which had been a pleasant feature of the anxious days preceding the evacuation, the question of navigating the Mantis through the Cha-Pang-Tzu Rapid was referred to Captain Tornroth.

That well-known Upper Yangtze skipper expressed the opinion based on his long experience of the run between Ichang and Chungking, that notwithstanding the views held by the authorities the Mantis could be got through the Cha-Pang-Tzu, though there would certainly be some risk in the operation. He further agreed to see her through it himself. On the strength of Captain Tornroth's opinions the British Senior Naval Officer, Commander Berryman, received the permission of the Rear-Admiral of the Yangtze to make the attempt.

Preparing for the Attempt

Final orders for complete evacuation having been given on March 30 the Mantis, preceded by H.M.S. Teal and the I'Ling, left Chungking at about 7.45 a.m. on the 31st. The water mark then stood at 6 feet 8 inches, falling. At about 11.30 a.m. the Mantis anchored above the town of Changshou, and Lt. Commander Douglas-Hamilton, Captain Tornroth and Mr. Fletcher made a survey of the Cha-Pang-Tzu Rapid, using the Asiatic Petroleum Company's launch Yu Kuang and Butterfield & Swire's motor-boat Pao Ning, and anchoring flags to indicate the centre of the channel. Meanwhile several huge fenders of eight-inch logs of wood bound together were prepared and secured on the side of the Mantis towards the stern, to minimize as far as possible the blow, should she strike in swinging round the dangerous bend at about 16 knots per hour. Bales of cottow waste were placed between the fenders and the ship's plates, as cushions. Shortly before this, advantage had been taken of a comparatively large bight of the river to test the manœuvring qualities of the Mantis, which were found excellent.

Scylla and Charybdis

Returning from the survey of the Channel Captain Tornroth announced that he was confident it was practicable, and at about 3 p.m., in perfect weather conditions, Lt.-Commander Douglas-Hamilton and Captain Tornroth took post on the bridge of the Mantis, the civilian passengers mounted to the search-light platform above, and the shooting of the Cha-Pang-Tzu Rapid by the longest vessel on the Upper Yangtze began, anxiously watched by all on the Teal, the Widgeon, the Shu Tung and the other vessels making up the evacuation flotilla.

Quickly gathering way as the speed of the current increased, the Mantis, looking extremely long as viewed from the search-light platform, 30 feet or so above water level, slid into the rapid, the ugly jagged rocks and the angry swirls from the cross currents making the spectators wonder what their chances would be should Captain Tornroth's judgment prove fallible. Faster and faster grew the pace, and at last the crucial moment arrived when she was in the sharp bend. Fortunately, owing to her powerful engines, easy control, and the masterly judgment of her volunteer pilot, the dangerous point was turned without apparent difficulty, and it seemed as if the British Navy might safely congratulate itself on retaining the Mantis in commission.

Nearly a Catastrophe

The thing was so well done that the actual thrill for which the spectators on the Mantis had braced themselves failed to materialize. The town of Changshou was passed immediately below the Rapid, and the passengers were about to descend when they saw that the channel immediately ahead was half blocked by a vicious looking reef, which projected itself menacingly into the river. This looked far more dangerous to the layman than the rapid just passed through, and so in truth it proved.

As the Mantis drew close to the rocks is was necessary to turn to port to clear them, and it was apparent that it was going to be "touch and go" with her. Slowly the stern swung out and out towards the point of the reef, and it seemed that the ship was bound to impale herself on it. One the party on the search-light platform exclaimed "She'll never clear it!"

A Bolshevik Pilot

At that moment there was a shout from the bridge below: "What the devil are you about?" and a rush of feet. It seemed as if the danger avoided at Cha-Pang-Tzu was to overtake the Mantis here. A moment later the stern had swung clear of the rocks by a margin reckoned by competent observers to be less than ten feet!

Subsequently it was found that there were serious grounds for doubting the loyalty of the No. 2 Chinese pilot, to whom the navigation of the ship had been entrusted after passing the Cha-Pang-Tzu Rapid. At the critical moment Captain Tornroth had rushed over, pushed away the pilot, and taken charge of the wheel, and the impending disaster was averted by the proverbial hairsbreadth. The pilot was promptly suspended from duty, forbidden to approach the bridge again, and was dismissed on arrival at Ichang.

For the remainder of the trip to Ichang, which was reached at about 3 p.m. on Saturday, April 2, the Mantis was piloted by the No. 1 Chinese pilot and Captain Tornroth. The usual difficulties of navigating such a long vessel through the the Gorges were successfully coped with, and so far as the passengers were aware no other extraordinary dangers were met with *en route*.

Capt. Tornroth's Splendid Work

It is the consensus of opinion of all concerned that in bringing the Mantis through the Cha-Pang-Tzu Rapid at such a low level Captain Tornroth performed a valuable service to the British Navy. The warmest congratulations on his skill and coolness were expressed by all the British naval officers of the evacuation flotilla, and by both British and American officers at Ichang and Hankow, and it is doubtful whether, under the decision completely to evacuate Chungking, the Mantis would be in commission to-day with her useful six inch guns, were it not for the services of this capable and courageous American shipmaster.

Captain Tornroth's Record

Capt. W. Tornroth has a brilliant record. He was born in Finland in the year 1876. His mother was born in Falmouth, England, and his father was a Dane of Scotch and Danish extraction. The captain is a naturalized American. He joined the American Navy at the age of 16 and went with Admiral Dewey to the Philippines. He is also a veteran of the Spanish American war. During the Great War he was Lieut. Commander on the transport Mongolia. He was awarded the Gold Medal of Honour by the Philippine Commission for extraordinary service and conspicuous bravery in saving 275 lives and the medal was presented to him on December 15, 1904, by Admiral Helm of the U.S. Navy in Manila. He arrived in China five years ago in the employ of the Robert Dollar Steamship Co. and was master of the Alice Dollar.

BRITISH WARSHIP IN ACTION

Chinese Forts Reproved for Unprovoked Firing

Hostile Chinese batteries in Kuanshang Forts were given a demonstration on Friday of counter attacking when H.M.S. Veteran, repeatedly fired upon and patience exhausted, opened with her main batteries upon the forts.

The Veteran was passing the forts, which are about 15 miles below Chinkiang, when the field gun and rifle fire began, whereupon the ship turned round after numerous bullets and bits of shrapnel had landed on her, and opened with her main armament, consisting of 4.7 inch guns. A total of 80 rounds was fired, one of the hostile guns dismantled, the barracks hit and the Chinese attackers forced to fly. The extent of causalties is unknown as the Chinese disappeared with such rapidity.

H. M. S. Veteran, although hit by the guns, suffered no damage nor casualties. She was under the command of Lieut. Commander H. Clanchy.

A FRESH STORY FROM HANKOW

Vivid Description of the Trouble in the Japanese Concession

Shanghai, April 11.

The first unofficial account of the attack on the Japanese Concession in Hankow on April 3 has been received by mail by Reuter from a correspondent in Hankow.

He says: "The actual affair began in a small way by Chinese youths throwing stones at Japanese sailors, but gangs of coolies had been looking for trouble for weeks previous. The sailors, naturally, resented the stone-throwing and remonstrated. Coolies cursed them. They cursed back. Then riesha-coolies, always boiling for a scrap, joined in the cursing, which attracted crowds of the lower-classes.

"As there were only six sailors, the coolies rushed at them. The sailors ran to a Japanese restaurant and were chased upstairs. A fight ensued. Soon afterwards a shout went up outside that 'a riesha-coolie has been stabbed to death by Japanese Imperialists.' The word was immediately flashed to the riesha-coolies' union and in a short time thousands of hate-maddened coolies began to attack the Japanese Concession. The cry went up everywhere: 'Kill the Japanese,' 'Murder the Imperialists.' The mob seemed to become mad with the fury of its own shrieks.

"Japanese civilians caught in the streets were beaten and their clothes torn off. The six sailors were overpowered and carried off to the union headquarters in the native city. Japanese in every district of Hankow were set upon in the streets by mobs, some were beaten insensible and beyond recognition and some killed.

"One Japanese woman who had given birth to a child a few days before was dragged out into the street and killed.

"The mob was now chokeful of bloodlust.

"Restaurants, stores, homes and offices were pillaged before the Japanese Consul-General felt that the situation was unbearable and ordered armed forces ashore from the three gunboats. A few squads of marines landed, two short bursts from a machine-gun were fired and the streets were cleared as if by magic. Coolies trampled upon one another in an effort to get out of the concession. The Japanese marines followed them without firing, until the concession had been cleared, when Japanese armed guards were posted at all entrances.

"It was the Japanese themselves who finally restored order. For an hour and a half these outrages continued unhindered by Chinese troops before the Japanese themselves were compelled to take action. Even then no help was given by the Government—so much for Nationalist promises of ability to protect foreigners.

"That the outrage constituted an attempt to duplicate the affair of January 3 in the British Concession is entirely beyond dispute."

Meaning of Nationalism

Speaking of life in Hankow, the correspondent says that it is utterly unsafe for foreigners: "Nationalism in Hankow to-day is synonymous with outrage and mob violence."

"Envoys from Moscow," he continues, "have made the Nationalist movement here a mockery. Coolies who for centuries have been amenable to no other discipline than the sword now feel free to loot, burn and kill, not out of patriotism—they do not know what it is but out of sheer love of looting, burning and killing. They feel secure in the knowledge of Eugene Chen's recent assurance that in no circumstances would labourers ever be fired on by Nationalist rifles.

"Lawlessness, arson, robbery, utter lack of control or unwillingness to control by the Government, are the order of the day. Troops commit armed thefts. The Foreign Office can do nothing. The Ministers are powerless equally against the unions and against the army. The unions are absolutely supreme. They are organized and controlled by the argus-eyed Red Political Bureau. The city is filled with Russian Bolshevik 'advisers.' They are at all street corners. There are probably more of them in Hankow now than all the foreign residents combined. They are dominating the Political Bureau, the labour unions, the public departments....and will eventually devastate this city if allowed to go on as they are going, unchecked.

"All decent Chinese, not to mention the foreigners, are praying for foreign intervention, or for anything which would rid us of this all-destroying Russian incubus."—Reuter.'

THE TONGSHAN MISSION

United Methodist N. China District Annual Meeting

The annual district meeting of the Mission was held in the Tung Ma Lu Church, Tientsin, on March 12, 13 and 14. It was attended by Chinese and foreign delegates representing each of the five circuits, *viz.*, Tientsin, Laoling, Tongshan, Wuting and Yungping. For four days previous to these meetings and four days after meetings of the executive Committee, consisting of Foreign members of the staff, were held at the house of the Rev. W. Eddon, the members being:—

Rev. F. B. Turner (Chairman), Rev. W. Eddon, Rev. E. Richards (Financial Secretary), Rev. D. H. Smith, B.D. (Secretary), Mr. H. S. Redfern (Principal of the Tongshan Methodist College), Miss A. Turner (Headmistress of the China Girls' School), and Miss Armitt. There were also present Dr. R. P. Hadden, M.B., CH. B., (late of Fatshan) and Rev. H. T. Cook, who joined the Mission last year, and Miss H. Milburn, B.A., who joined in the previous year. At these meetings a thorough review was made of last year's work, and plans were laid down for future development.

Prosperity Despite Unrest

The reports rendered show that in spite of the unsettled condition of the country the Mission is holding its own. Membership and financial returns showed a slight increase. The Tongshan College had had a prosperous year, reporting 141 students as compared with 92 in the previous year. During the year a new dormitory block had been erected. The Laoling Hospital Committee (of which Dr. Skinn is Treasurer) met during the course of the week and reported a satisfactory year's work, great pleasure being shown that so experienced and able a physician as Dr. Hadden had now taken charge of the Hospital. At a joint session with five of the Chinese pastors a plan of appointments for all the Chinese preachers was prepared, which was accepted unanimously when subsequently presented to the larger District Meeting. With the return to England on furlough of the Rev. F. B. Turner of Tongshan, certain changes in the appointments to circuits have been made necessary. The Rev. H. T. Cook, who was most heartily welcomed has been appointed to reside at Chu Chia Tsai, and the Rev. E. Richards will remove from there to Tongshan.

The meetings which throughout were of a most harmonious character closed with thanks to the Tientsin friends who had kindly entertained the delegates, *viz.*, the Rev. and Mrs. W. Eddon, the Rev. and Mrs. G. Luxon, Mr. and Mrs. Parry, Dr. and Mrs. Skin, Mr. F. S. Turner and Miss Turner, and Mrs. Armitt.

According to a newspaper censor appointed by the Nationalist military authorities, the Chinese and foreign press within the jurisdiction of the Nationalists will have every freedom of speech and publication provided they do not spread news detrimental to the Nationalist cause or publish prejudiced reports tending to create misunderstandings in the minds of the public. The censorship has been established mainly with a view to preventing unscrupulous characters from publishing injurious reports and not for the purpose of limiting the people's freedom of speech or publication.

THE POSITION OF SUZUKI & CO.

Believed to be No Fear of the Firm Failing: Adjustments Necessary

Tokyo, April 6.

Owing to the delicacy of the situation both the Finance Ministry and Messrs. Suzuki & Co. are very reticent about the suspension of the latter.

Certain vernaculars print an alleged statement by Mr. Keneko, managing director of Suzuki's, to the effect that normal business transactions will be restored within a week, but it is generally believed that this is unlikely.

Mainly in consequence of Suzuki's position, though it is also partly due to the Chinese situation, the Tokyo Stock Market has registered an average drop of Yen 10 since April 2, but no further drop is expected as the suspension was fully anticipated. As, however, Suzuki's deal largelt in manufactur goods it is considered possible that they may dump on the market in order to obtain ready money, thereby causing a glut.

Questioned by Rengo, the Vice-Minister of Finance stated that "it is premature to say that the situation is desperate for I think that the firm have merely decided to postpone payment of bills temporarily for various business reasons rather than suspend all payments owing to their inability to secure necessary money."

Though the Finance Ministry refrain from discussing the question of the gold embargo it is generally believed that the date of removal is bound to be postponed still further as a result of the situation arising from Suzuki's condition.

Though several busines concerns connected with Suzuki's are reported to be insolvent several others are known to be on a sound basis. Consequently, although consirable disfostments are almost inevitable, there appears to be no fear of the firm failing.

Another Institution Suspending Business

Apr. 8.

The Sixty-Fifth Bank, which is believed to be closely related to Suzuki's, has announced that it is suspending business for a fortnight.

Japan's Economic Condition

Apr. 9.

"The real state of affairs in Japan does not justify the somewhat pessimistic comments of the "Times" and the Manchester "Guardian" in connexion with the Japanese economic situation," is the statement of the Vice-Minister of Finance to the Press.

Continuing, the Vice-Minister stated that though it will be some time before a practical plan for the readjustment of the Bank of Taiwan is completed, the authorities feel assured of its eventual success. He declared that regardless of a plan for the Bank's readjustment "the reform of Messrs. Suzuki will be so accomplished as to enable its well-founded enterprises to subsist."

The authorities, it is learned, are doing their best to prevent the failure of those industrial enterprises which are suffering from Messrs. Suzuki's condition, in order to prevent aggravation of the seriousness of the unemployment question.

Suzuki's Rearrangements

Though the future plans of Messrs. Suzuki have not yet been definitely decided, according to information from a reliable source, it is proposed that the London, New York and Sourabaya offices shall remain unchanged, but that the branches at Tsingtao, Hankow, Hongkong and Canton shall be closed and that ten other offices abroad shall operate on a reduced basis, while, of 25 domestic branches, five are to continue unaffected, four are to be reduced and the remaining 16 are to be closed.

Of 82 companies under the control of Messrs. Suzuki it is expected that nine will continue unchanged, 12 will be reduced in size and 11 liquidated, while, of 23 others connected with Messrs. Suzuki, seven are expected to continue as heretofore, nine are to be reduced and six dissolved.—Reuter.

Batavia, Apr. 7.

In connexion with the difficulties of the Suzuki Co., it is understood here that the firm's position in Java at present warrants no anxiety. It is expected that its business here will be dealt with normally. It is thought that its losses have been outside Java.—Reuter.

MORE RED TERROR

WORKMEN TORTURED BY THE BLACK-GOWN TERRORISTS FOR LOYALTY

JAPANESE PRESS OPINION

Views on Different Phases of the Present Situation in China

Tokyo, Apr. 13.

The "*Asahi*," in an editorial on the subject of General Chiang Kai-shek's *coup d'état* against the Communists in Chapei and Nantao, expresses the hope that his action will bring a saner and more healthy atmosphere and put an end to the anti-foreign disturbances in Shanghai, though it doubts, if his action will effect permanent good. The newspaper warns its own Government to act very discreetly and to avoid complicating matters by an active diplomatic policy.

Commenting on the Five-Power Note presented to the Nationalists yesterday, the "*Jiji*," while hopeful that satisfaction will be given, asserts that the attitude of the Nationalists in the matter of the Note will serve as a test whereby the true extent of their sincerity and authority can be clarified.

Considerable anxiety is expressed in Japanese business circles concerning the prolonged disturbances in China.

The "*Asahi*," reviewing the situation, reflects the prevailing pessimism. Emphasizing that last year's favourable balance of trade with the neigbouring Republic is already fast declining, the paper expresses the fear of a complete reversal in the near future if the prevailing commotion continues.

The cotton industry, says the paper, is the worst hit, practically no business being done in Central China during March, while in Tientsin and in Manchuria there is a steady depreciation.

Marine transport the "*Asahi*" continues, which showed signs of recovery after a prolonged period of depression, is again hard hit, the paper computing that there was at least a Yen 4,000,000 loss during the first half of the current year.

Turning to steel, the paper says that the market has not yet been affected much, but a serious blow has been sustained by importers of iron ore and pig iron owing to the stoppage of supplies, while the prospects of the export of sugar to China are practically nil.—Reuter.

THE wedding took place at St. George's Church, Penang, on March 22, the Rev. Keppel Garnier officiating, of Mr. F. S. Gibson, manager of Messrs. Mansfield and Co., and Miss Mary Grange, of Surbiton, Surrey. Mr. E. G. Bird, of Messrs. Caldbeck, Macgregor and Co., carried out the duties of best man.

NO SALARIES—NO LEGATIONS

Chinese Diplomats Abroad Without Means to Carry On

Geneva, Apr. 12.

"No salaries—no Legations": this appears to be the straits to which Chinese diplomatic arrangements in Europe are being reduced as a consequence of the personnel not receiving money, in some cases for two years, and it explains the absence of Mr. Chu Chao-hsin, now Chinese Minister at Rome, from the Disarmament Committee of which he is a member.

The closing down of the Legations on May 1 is contemplated in view of the fact that Peking has not replied to representations concerning their financial aspect. The Kuomintang Committee at Paris will wash its hands of the business and even refuse to take charge of the archives of the Legation in the event of it being closed down.

It is understiod that the Chinese delegation to the League of Nations will continue to function.—Reuter.

JAPANESE WISH TO CARRY ON

Appeal to Premier for Reinforcements for Peking

Peking, Apr. 13.

The Japanese Residents' Association yesterday evening wired to Mr. Wakatsuki, the Premier, Baron Shidehara, the Foreign Minister, and to the Ministers of War and Marine, earnestly requesting the Government to send reinforcements to Peking to protect Japanese lives and property and enable Japanese here to carry on their avocations.—Reuter.

THE GENTLE HAND OF THE SOUTH

Northerners Made Destitute by Southern Seizures

Peking, Apr. 1.

Marshal Sun Chuan-fang has wired to Peking stating that the Southerners, during their advance in the Huai River Valley, confiscated all the property of the Northerners from Shantung to Honan and Chihli. As he advances, the Marshal states, he is erecting shelters to aid starving and destitute Northerners.—Reuter.

HONGKONG, Apr. 13:—Two hundred and thirty French troops arrived here to-day on board the French mail steamer Chenonceaux *en route* to Shanghai.—Reuter.

KALGAN EXPECTING THE KUOMINCHUN

Fengtien Troops Gone to Front: Shansi Men Sympathetic to Southerners

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Kalgan, Mar. 21.

Things are quiet, and the cities along the Kin Sui line have been depleted of Fengtien troops for the Honan front, and Shansi troops, known to be in sympathy with Feng Yü-hsiang are now garrisoned at Suiyuan and Tatung. Many believe that they will spread east along the railway, and come here before long, peacefully preparing for the return of the Kuominchun later on.

There are also persistent rumours from Mongolia that the Mongols and Buriats are preparing to mobilize and come down to Kalgan to help Feng Yü-hsiang. This might easily have been engineered by the Russians. The common people and merchants hate the present Fengtien control in Chihli, Chahar and Jehol, and long for the return of the Kuominchun simply because taxes were so much less and government so much better under Feng and the Kuominchun. To my mind the way the Fengtien crowd have gutted this Kin Sui Railway is enough to damn them, but of Feng and the Kuominchun I have no personal experience. Now it costs $9 per ton in the freight *plus* $27 per ton in taxes and squeeze to move cargo, Kalgan to Tientsin, say 290 miles, and takes about two weeks to go through on the average! Again, a tin of kerosine costs $3.45 here now, is difficult to buy for $8 at Suiyuan, a little further west on the railroad! Such is China to-day. The Kuomintang have a secret organization here already.

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CORRESPONDENCE

THE NEED OF MAKING FACTS KNOWN

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—Various letters and contributions of mine, having to do with the need of intensive publicity abroad to counteract misrepresentation of the situation in China, have brought me a flood of responses which I find it physically impossible to acknowledge—having no secretariat of my own. I therefore beg for space to thank all the good persons who offer co-operation and to suggest to them practical ways in which they can do good service. "Propaganda" has a bad name because it has been so often associated with subversive and destructive publicity. Honest and sincere statements of fact, circulated with the financial support of sincere persons, are, however, as clean weapons as one can employ against ignorance and misunderstanding. These weapons we want to use now in the Occidental countries against the forces that are not only undoing the foreigner in China but are making life intolerable for millions of Chinese. There is no other word in our vocabulary that serves as a general descriptive term for these weapons but the word "propaganda" and we must use it, in whatever fashion we like to qualify it.

Our Crying Need

Educational publicity abroad is our one crying need and in this the individual as well as the group is qualified to participate. If we belong to various organizations and cannot persuade them to endorse resolutions and petitions to our liking, we can at least make a point of sitting ourselves down so many hours a day on certain specified days of the week and writing to the most influential persons at Home to whom we have access what we think of the trend of affairs in China. Personal propaganda is the most powerful of all. The man at Home who is inundated with printed copies of resolutions from public bodies in China becomes indifferent to such literature and consigns the bulk of it to the waste paper basket. But he reads, digests and cogitates over a personal letter. He, moreover, looks upon the information and opinions in such a letter as "inside dope" and is proud to display it in the circle of his friends whenever and wherever China is discussed. This weakness is shared by Dukes and Senators with plumbers and cabinet makers. Whence the inestimable power of the personal leter. If, for three years past, we could have had letter writing clubs in the Anglo-American communities of Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin, Hankow and Peking, wherein each member was pledged to write about China to his most influential friends at Home at least twice a week, we should not be in this mess now, and our Borahs, Kenworthys, Lloyd-Georges and Macdonalds, would be scurrying back to their electorates to persuade them that they were in favour of rescuing China from her native adventurer-exploiters by armed intervention.

A Straight Story to Talk

It is never too late to start this sort of propaganda and I take the liberty of recommending it highly to all the persons who have been kind enough to write me offering their services. Propaganda need not be mysterious and secret. It isn't dishonest, so there is no reason why I should make a mystery about it. We have a straight story to tell, unlike our opponents in this country, and can therefore afford to advise one another upon the best way to tell it in the glaring light of public print.

Let me give an example of the sort of personal propaganda that I advocate as most effective. There are probaly many Americans here from Idaho, the state that sends Borah to the Senate for term after term. If these Idaho-ites do not like what is going on in China and think that a saner American policy than Borah's could remedy it, let them write to everyone they know in Idaho, always choosing their most influential and loquacious friends, telling them what the real situation is, enclosing newspaper clippings in corroboration, denouncing Borah's ignorance and prejudice, and inviting inquiries. Twenty Idaho citizens, following this course for six months could force Borah to leave Washington and hustle home to look after his constituency if they wrote to no one but plumbers and cabinet makers, or rather miners and sheep herders in Idaho. To turn to Great Britain, how many Manchester men must there be here who spend their nervous energy denouncing Sir Austen Chamberlain and "The Manchester Guardian" on various counts, but who never find it worth while to write intelligent letters to their Manchester friends, giving clear and convincing grounds for their sentiments? There must be scores of such in China. Each thinks that since he knows no one above the social rank of a wholesale grocer, his letters would be wasted efforts. He forgets that if a score of wholesale grocers in Manchester were given the power to see daylight through this murky Chinese situation, the exalted Secretary for Foreign Affairs would be as much concerned about it as about the terms of the Chen-O'Malley agreement. The Manchester papers live on advertising as all newspapers do and if a writer of one personal letter can persuade one Manchester advertiser that he is contributing to a journal that is editorially undermining his China market, he has exerted a powerful check upon the policy of that paper.

The N. C. C. Frenzy

While we are being very frank, I might mention that I have had so many letters and visits from missionaries opposed to the National Christian Council that I have lost check on them in bewilderment. Yet the N. C. C. has the means as well as the temerity to send delegations to both Great Britain and America to bring such pressure as they can exert upon churches, government officials, educationalists and what not, in the interest of the new Boxerism. I wish I had space to revive all the stories I know of the efforts made 75 years ago to stimulate a similar sympathy and interest in the glorious cause of the "Christian" Taiping rebels by mission societies in China. Now, how is this fine N.C.C. frenzy to be combated? I have assurances that, in the dark of the moon and under pledges of strictest secrecy and confidence, certain daring souls belonging to missions that do not adhere to the N. C. C. have prepared cautious reports to their Home boards mildly criticizing that body and its policies. Some have even gone so far as to say that Borodin is a naughty heathen and that Chiang Kai-shek hasn't paid his tithes for years. This flippancy is perhaps doing earnest men an injustice, but it must be admtited by every able bodied missionary in Shanghai that, considering the great consensus of opinion against the N. C. C., the expression of it has been timid and piffling.

Come into the Open

This peculiar situation, in which an overwhelming body of unorganized missionary opinion lies down before an aggressive minority, just as Russia prostrated herself before the *Cheka*, opens a field to those who want to be helpful. They can come out into the open, since most of them have no mission stations to which they can hope to return, and tell in personal letters, contributions to the press, public addresses before missionary bodies and helpful propaganda among the many foreign correspondents now in Shanghai, what they know of Red endeavour, "nationalism," N. C. C. Christianity, "protection" under Chiang Kai-shek's subordinates and the fate of missions in the hands of the native church. Those who are going Home with the avowed intention of staying there and forgetting China, as so many have declared they are doing, are essentially honest folk who, whatever their brand of Christianity, are certainly to be credited with an intense interest in the welfare of humanity at large. In this interest, if they have the means to live and have their being, they must certainly be moved to carry on all the educational publicity of which they are capable in their Home communities and to come forward, whenever and wherever the mendacious agents of the degenerate elements in China show themselves to give them the lie and challenge their right to speak for either the bankrupt foreign communities or the prostrated Chinese millions in this country.

Those who have private means are in duty bound to follow such agents from church to church, house to house, office to office and undo their damage. Any one of these hundreds of refugees who are now going Home, disillusioned and sad, who keep silent in the face of a spoken or written lie, is betraying those who have the courage to stay behind,—is compounding a mendacity in other words. I feel like breaking into scriptural language and saying: "Woe betide them!"

Loyalty to the Boss

The Chinese have a very crude colloquial proverb to which they attach such importance that no missionary from any quarter of China can be ignorant of it. They says: *"Ch'ih Sui, Hsiang Sui,"* "eat whom, favour whom" which means in amplification that you must be loyal to your salt and board. If you do not like the principles, manners or style of the man who provides you with a living, go elsewhere; but while you are in his employ, accepting his food and protection, be loyal to him. This is one of those binding traditions that has held China together for so many centuries, one upon which the Soviet agents are concentrating their heaviest gunfire. This accounts for the amazing fidelity in times past of illiterate coolies in foreign employ, who knew no more of the master than as a species of haughty, strutting spectre, but who threw themselves in the way of armed looters, reckless of life, to protect property of no great intrinsic value because they were eating this funny alien's food. I could quote a round dozen of such incidents off hand.

The moral to be pointed from this is that our missionaries must not be disloyal to the people who, in the last instance, provide for them, the small people who put their pennies in the plate when the parson announces that there is to be a collection for missions among the heathen. There are close corporations of highly intellectual, horn-rimmed-spectacled gentry in Peking, Shanghai and Canton, who do not mind taking these pennies to finance an excursion to America and Europe for Horatius Peng-Pang Q. Z. Choo who goes to lecture on "nationalism" under heavy subsidy from Soviet Russia and who will hypnotize Chinese communities aboard with his Eurasian eloquence and lift handsome contributions out of them towards the substantial house that he is building in a concession or settlement. The honest missionary, however, is a peculiary straightforward and honest man, intolerant of guile; and when he is hounded out of China by virtue largely of the tactics of his boot-licking colleagues, he will feel bound to account for himself, his career and his down-fall, to the small folk who put their pennies in the silver plate. He has eaten and, unless he is something less than a good Chinese coolie, he will tell them when he gets Home how it happened that he had to run and abandon all the valuable property, dedicated to the regeneration of the heathen, which those pennies had bought. When missionaries come to me therefore, asking for guidance in their work at Home, I can only exhort them to be loyal to their living and the truth to the people who have been feeding them. They know the truth, as all of us who have lived cheek by jowl with these folk for years at a stretch know it, and if they distort it to suit such institutions as the N.C.C., they are faithless to their board.

Chambers of Commerce Useless

And now for the problem of organized propaganda among the business folk. Chambers of Commerce usually move after occasion for action has passed. Each member of the executive committee of such a body has a vision of his sleek, silk-clad staff who might drag in business but do not, since they are too busy concocting anti-imperialist literature among themselves, whenever a decently masculine resolution is put before them for endorsement, and fears that he may lose a whole dollar's worth of business if he openly backs a statement of fact and the obvious opinions thereupon. Pound a resolution through such a body and it will only be signed by trembling hands after each member has authority from Home to endorse what he knows to be scandalously true and under pledge that not a word of it will ever be used locally where it might move the No. 3 office boy to revolt and replace the *hong* sign with the red flag. What a race of slashing, swash-buckling, devil-may-care, *baersark* devils we are, aren't we?

A couple of years ago we had the temerity to organize a propaganda medium known as the Constitutional Defence League, designed to convey to our Chinese friends some conception of the wickedness of Bolshevism. This has done yeoman service and has been handsomely supported. But the question now arises as to whether it is more important to tell China about Red Russia and her ways or to tell the sentimental Occident about reddening China.

A Suggestion Ventured

When one wants to convey an idea to Great Britain, America France, Germany or any other country, he comes very promptly up against the problem of cable tolls. It costs a devastating sum to express one's feelings adequately in London or Wahington by cable. Little groups get together and say: "Let's tell them about it. Nothing less than this will suffice." They then pass a resolution running to ten pages of pure genius, from which no word can be deleted, then discover that it will cost something like £50 to purvey it; and fall back aghast. It would probably be very unwise to raise a fund to forward all that all irresponsible persons in China would like to convey to all their emotional friends at Home, but it is extremely helpful if enthusiasts subscribe money for cable tolls to organizations that are ready to send educational material in effective form to any foreign country. I should cheerfully subscribe five dollars to send a concise account of the Nanking incident to any country on earth for instance and so would scores of my readers and friends. All that they want to know, before they put up their small contributions, is that it is being efficiently and effectively forwarded.

I have had nothing helpful to do with the Constitutional Defence League and any suggestion that I may make can be regarded by that organization as gratuitous impertinence. But I should, at this risk, like to suggest that the League be converted from an organization devoted to the education of Chinese opinion, which carries no weight in the face of "militarist" control in the North and Red control in the South, to a league devoted to the education of foreign public opinion *vis-à-vis* China. Chinese public opinion has very obviously done nothing for China. It can do still less for us. Foreign public opinion as it bears upon our statesmen does very materially affect our day-to-day life and is therefore something upon which we are, in mere self-defence, bound to concentrate, focus our energies and spend our money.

It is always easier to use an established organization than to try to create a new one. The Constitutional Defence League has all the machinery of propaganda in working order, has established newspaper connexions all over the world and enjoys much prestige. It seems to me that if the organizers were now to devote their energies to publicity abroad they would receive financial support from the thousands of persons who have reason to be anxious about the trend of foreign policy in China and would also be inundated with material from business men and missionaries who wish to be helpful. Some educational work of this sort has already been done, but much more material would be available, as well as much more financial support if it were clearly announced that the League's energies would henceforth be chiefly devoted to the education of opinion in the Occident.

Many Other Channels

There is no reason, however, why our propaganda efforts should be delegated to one such organization. There are many other societies and social units that should be functioning as educational media, in much the same fashion as the recent efforts of the Royal Colonial Institute. This body, as many local residents know, is patronized in England by a council of the most influential men, who are in a position to disseminate facts about China throughout the whole British Empire and to put authoritive emphasis upon whatever opinions they endorse. A series of cables from the local Fellows of the Institute might readily do a great deal of good, but unfortunately there are no more than 25 Fellows in Shanghai and whatever they choose to cable they must pay for out of their own pockets. When a man who wants to be helpful in the business of propaganda, hears of a case of this sort, he has a very real opportunity to do good by going to any Fellow of the Institute whom he happens to know and presenting him with a contribution of five, ten or 20 dollars towards defraying cable charges. If the local group of Fellows of the Institute had a fund of a thousand dollars, they could probably send a series of messages to London that would do an infinite amount of good. In this matter I am not making a plea for this particular fund, for I do not even know whether such contributions would be welcomed.

I am simply citing an example. Similar American organizations, powerful in the United States, but represented here by small groups that cannot afford to indulge in expensive propaganda, could do much good if financially supported. To cite an example at random, we have here hundreds of graduates of American universities. Suppose a group of Harvard graduates got together drafted a concise *resumé* of the Chinese situation in a thousand words, addressed to the Harvard Alumni Association with a request that the Association transmit it to every Harvard Alumnus in America, and then found that the cable tolls were too heavy a burden upon the few subscribers, the expenditure of a few dollars upon an advertisement to this effect in the press would certainly elicit enough subscriptions to cover the cost of the cable.

Ideas Always Welcome

The individual who has what he conceives to be a happy inspiration for educational propaganda abroad, does not have to keep it to himself, but can write it out and forward it to the secretary of his chamber of Commerce, to the secretary of the Constitutional Defence League, or to any other organization that is using or should be using such material. Efforts of this sort cannot be wholly lost. Their cumulative effect is what counts, as in all propaganda. My numerous correspondents, if they are possessed of any imagination, can gather enough from these suggestions to guide them in doing their share towards the education of opinion abroad.

To my missionary friends who are intent upon undoing the N.C.C.'s dangerous work, it is hard to suggest anything concrete unless they have the courage to come out openly and form a protesting union. If the N.C.C. has the money to send delegations to America and Great Britain, the missions outside the Council could certainly raise sufficient funds to send similar delegations who would form an articulate opposition wherever the N.C.C. propagandists tried to spread their poison. It is hard for a layman to see why this could not or should not be done. The time is past when the fear of showing a divided front to the Chinese should carry any weight.

But this is already much too long. I must apologize to you, Mr. Editor, for taking up so much space to save myself the task of writing to each of my many correspondents, and must again thank the latter for their offers of help and pledges of support and apologize to them for failing to write personal replies.

I am, etc.,
Rodney Gilbert.

Shanghai, April 8, 1927.

SALARIES—AND COMPARISONS

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—With reference to the Manifesto issued by the Guild of the C. C. O. G. relating to the reduction of Ships Officers salaries.

While sympathizing with the Officers of the C. N. Co. in their protest against the reduction in question, I feel compelled to point out a slight, but very important omission in detail, to wit; that, whereas on the face of things the Municipal employee appears to re-

ceive a higher rate of pay as compared to them, it should be mentioned, that the latter are provided with free quarters and board, and in the case of the former, they have to find their own,showing the advantage, if any, to be the officers'.

I am, etc.,

PAX.

Shanghai, April 9, 1927.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Being an Officer's wife I wonder whether Pax knows that although a C. N. Co., officer or engineer is provided with free board and lodge, his family has to live and eat ashore. And in the case of a mother having two small babies to look after, medical and extra food expenses have to be met. A mother may be able to live on dried fish and stale rice, but can a four-month baby live on that too? and when the mother through ill health cannot nurse her child, she is confronted with the subject of having to feed her infant on some patent food. I wonder whether "Pax" is married and if so, how could he manage on keeping a wife and two children with all the extras leaving on a cheap boarding house, with less than $300 per month. I would appreciate his kindness in showing me how I too may be able to do it. How much can I lay aside out of my husband's salary for a rainy day?

I am, etc.,

A CHIEF-OFFICER'S WIFE.

Shanghai, April 11, 1927.

RE: SUMMER TIME

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I regard your proposal to introduce the summer time in Shanghai as an excellent idea and I am sure that the majority of Shanghai-landers would thank the authorities, if they would put this change into effect immediately.

Besides the reasons mentioned in your to-days notice, *i.e.* the well known reasons, why this summer time is in force in most of the European countries and the possible change of the curfew hour for one hour later we also have to consider the fact that it is dark in Shanghai already at about 8 o'clock instead at about 10 o'clock in Europe.

I am, etc.,

SPORTSMAN.

Shanghai, April 11, 1927.

NO CENSORSHIP IN MUKDEN

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—With reference to the article appearing on page 7 of the issue of the North-China Daily News of the 18th instant, entitled "Silly Censorship in Manchuria" I have to inform you that your correspondent's statement that:—

> The cat being now out of the bag, I am satisfied that several of my letters to this journal, dwelling upon very important matters, have not appeared, not on account of the editorial blue pencil, but owing to the misguided efforts of silly censors.

is incorrect. There is no censorship in Mukden.

I am, etc.,

POSTAL COMMISSIONER.

Mukden, March, 28, 1927.

CHRISTIANITY'S FUTURE IN CHINA

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The report which appears in your to-day's issue of interviews with Bishop Birney and myself is quite correct in stating that, in common with all who have any knowledge of the present situation in China, we take an extremely serious view of the effect of this Revolution on the immediate prospects of missionary work. But your representative goes too far in implying that we fear that all the labours of the foreign missionaries may be "wiped out and Christianity may become a thing of the past," so far as China is concerned.

Our gravest fears do not reach to such a remote possibility. However rigorous the attempts may be to eliminate the Christian faith, we are confident that they will fail. The Churches may apparently be destroyed, but they will survive "under ground," as it were. Persecution will not quench the faith which is rooted in thousands of Chinese hearts.

Even though the foreign missionaries may all have to be withdrawn; though no public preaching or teaching of Christianity may be permitted; yet the Book will remain in the homes of the people and will not be easily exterminated.

There is, I venture, no instance in history of the Christian religion being eradicated from a nation where the Scriptures had been published in the language of the people.

This is now some consolation, that, whatever happens in regard to the future of missionary work in this country, the Chinese Bible is a factor in the life of this nation. It will survive and work its way.

I am, etc.,

G. W. SHEPPARD.

British and Foreign Bible Society

Shanghai, April 8, 1927.

VAGARIES OF THE CHINESE POST OFFICE

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—A letter reached me this week which has beaten the achievement of the one which took six days to get to Soochow. It is a local letter, bearing the post mark March 29, and was delivered at my address on Thursday afternoon, April 7. Let us hope that Shanghai will have an International Post Office; the sooner the better!

I am, etc.,

A BRITISH WOMAN.

Shanghai, April 9, 1927.

BOLSHEVISM IN THE POST OFFICE

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR—A few days ago an acquaintance of mine was posting some mail at the General Post Office. There were some letters and a newspaper. The clerk accepted the letters and paper, but laid the paper aside, with the remark (in Chinese) to another clerk, "That's a foreign newspaper. We'll have to look into that". My acquaintance, who understands Chinese, bought another paper and sent it through a different channel.

I am, etc.,

W. S.

Shanghai, April 7, 1927.

BRITISH FORCES' RECREATION CENTRES

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I am directed by the Advisory Committee to state that the total amounts received from the opening of the Fund until 12 o'clock noon to-day are as follows:—

Shanghai Tls. 22,569.—
Mexican $41,196.—

The following contributions have to be specially acknowledged:—

$240 from the Foreign Staff of the Great Northern Telegraph Co. Ld. in appreciation of Mr. Blix's Cable to England—

$ 54 In memory of the late Mr. F. Huber of the Chinese Maritime Customs, Nanking, from his Fellow-officers.

I am, etc.,

PERCY FOWLER.

Shanghai, April 9, 1927.

CURFEW

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—As there seems little probability that conditions will permit this year's Spring Races, and incidentally the Champions, to be run, why not form a sweepstake on the home Derby instead?

This plan would save the Race Club an enormous amount of trouble and confusion which the refunding of money would entail in the event of cancellation of the local races. The Club would materially benefit by the increased sale of tickets, at present only about 19,000 due to existing uncertainty, and also assist the various charities who annually benefit by the Race Club's generosity. Besides which, the sporting community would not be deprived of their annual spring flutter.

In the event of this plan being carried out, the following suggestions might be helpful:

The Draw for horses to take place 3 days before races to give the lucky few a chance to sublet or sell their chances.

The N.C.D.N. to publish latest betting prices after the draw.

The prize for those drawing a horse to be made worth while even if he does not run.

I am, etc.,

QUELLE ESPERANCE

Shanghai, April 12, 1927.

POSTAL PATROLS IN CHAPEI

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It seems to me that the small and narrow minded who are running into print about the delays to mails are losing sight of bigger factors as no post office in the world is free from the petty worries which delays to delivery sometimes cause.

What to my mind is a bigger issue and that is the action of a large force of postal employees who are armed and patrolling Chapei and who, during the recent fighting, captured the police stations and killed many police and other postal employees. These men are allowed inside the Settlements delivering mails and who knows but what they might rise and create disturbances inside our only place of safety in China to-day.

Surely the National Government, the Consular Body and the Municipal Council are alive to this danger and have taken steps to prevent these murderers from working in a National institution that has been free from political intrigue for so many years. It is only during the past few years that these men have brought disgrace to China and the day has come for some action by those responsible to purge the Post Office of these dangerous pests.

I am, etc.,

J. S. ARTUDE.

Shanghai, April 11, 1927.

OVER CROWDING

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Frogs have commenced their songs, they give warning that summer is near. Shanghai has never had such a crowd of Western women and children in all its history; and very many of these have been through a Yangtze Valley summer and autumn. No summer resorts will be available, except perhaps Japan. The northern places are full, and the up-river places are out of bonds *pro tem.* Japan is expensive and to many is out of financial bounds owing to the losses recently inflicted on them by the Nationalist tactics. There seems to be no time limit visible to these disorders; in fact our troops are still embarking. (Surely a fit subjects for still another protest).

Would it not be in the interests of the responsible authorities to induce as many as possible to go home? By offering inducements they would certainly be acting in the interests of a large number of the Shanghaied crowd.

One could imagine food difficulties cropping up later on, though that is remote, but a more threatening danger is the question of epidemics. We all saw the perfervid welcome extended to the Southerners by the Sanitary Squad, a nightmare of collossal dimensions indeed. Every side walk, every alley way, every shallow drain must be in a dreadful state, and the result will be a double crop of the ills to which flesh is heir to. The prospects of this summer appear to the writer to be very serious. American shipping has offered facilities and numbers have gone to America; third class cabins with first class food; but no facilities have been offered by the British. Could not the troopships be used? Low living combined with high opinion of British Navy would be a tonic to all and would be enjoyed. Pockets that have been turned inside out can't afford to be particular.

Several troopships will be here shortly. Could the Authorities do something.

I am, etc.,

HOME JOHN.

Shanghai, April 12, 1927.

MUNICIPAL GAZETTE NEWS

Annual Meeting of Ratepayers

The following resolutions were passed at the annual Meeting of ratepayers held in the Town Hall on April 13, 1927.

Chairman.

Resolution I.—That our esteemed fellow-ratepayer, Judge Peter Grain, be invited to take the Chair.

Secretary.

Resolution II.—That Mr. J. W. Fraser be appointed Secretary to the meeting.

Rules of Procedure.

Resolution III. — That the annexed rules of procedure be adopted for use at this meeting and remain in force until the next annual meeting.

Report and Accounts for 1926.

Resolution IV.—That the Report and Accounts for the year ending December 31, 1926, be passed.

Budget for 1927.

Resolution V.—That the estimated expenditure for 1927, contained in the Budget proposed by the retiring Council, together with the recommendations attached thereto, be approved and adopted, and that the Council be and it is hereby authorised to impose, collect and recover the rates, taxes, dues and fees recommended therein, and to raise, should it be considered expedient to do so, upon such terms and in such manner as the Council may in its discretion think fit, a sum not exceeding Tls. 2,100,000 or the equivalent of this sum, for the purposes defined in the estimate of Extraordinary Expenditure.

Re-assessment of Land within the Settlement.

Resolution VI. — That the Council be and it is hereby authorised and directed to arrange for the reassessment of the land comprised within the limits of the Settlement, during the current year, such reassessment to come into force as from the first day of July, 1927, and to engage such professional assistance for the performance of the work as may be found expedient.

Admission of Chinese to Public Parks and Open Spaces.

Amended Resolution VII.—That Jessfield and Hongkew Parks, the Public Gardens, the Bund Lawns and Foreshore, Quinsan Square and Brenan Piece be opened to Chinese on the same terms as to foreigners, provided no effect be given to this resolution until the present unrest and Anti-Foreign outbreak in China has ceased and local conditions have returned to normal, but in any case the parks not to be thrown open to the Chinese without previous approval obtained at another Ratepayers Meeting.

Election of Land Commissioner.

Resolution VIII.—That Mr. G. L. Wilson be elected Land Commissioner for the ensuing Municipal year.

Election of Governors of General Hospital.

Resolution IX.—That Drs. T. B. Dunn and F. M. Neild and Mr. W. R. McBain and Brigadier General E. B. Macnaghten be elected to serve on the Board of Governors of the Shanghai General Hospital.

Expression of Appreciation to Council and Foreign Powers, (especially Great Britain), for measures taken in defence of the Settlement.

Resolution X.—That this Meeting of Ratepayers of the International Settlement of Shanghai hereby places on record their heartfelt gratitude for the measures taken by the Municipal Council in the first instance and afterwards by the Foreign Powers for the protection of all residents of this Settlement.

There is abundant evidence from what has happened elsewhere and what has been attempted here, that if it had not been for the prompt action of the Powers, especially Great Britain, this Settlement would have run the greatest risk of being dominated by the forces of disorder.

It is further resolved that the Shanghai Municipal Council be requested to forward a copy of this resolution to the representatives of each of the Powers that have contributed to the protection of the International Settlement of Shanghai for transmission to their respective Governments.

PERSONAL NOTES

Mr. W. E. Wilson, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., returned from Home leave on Friday by the str. Kashima Maru.

H. E. the Governor has appointed Private George Duncan, M.B.E., to be Second-Lieutenant in the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps.

Mrs. Charles Aston Perkes and son sailed on Saturday in the President Pierce for a visit to Mrs. Perkes' mother in Berkeley, California.

Tientsin, Apr. 8.—Marshal Tuan Chi-jui left here for Dairen this morning by the str. Chohei Maru. It is stated that he will take up his residence at Hoshigaura in that city.—Toho

Mr. G. C. Pelham who was not long ago pro-consul at the British Consulate-General, Tientsin, has returned to Tientsin, from Peking, after service at Hankow and Shanghai. He has succeeded Major Herbert as Registrar, on the latter's departure.

After three years in Hongkong the Rev. J. Horace Johnston (minister of Union Church, Kowloon) went on Home leave last week. Mr. Johnston has taken a leading part in the civic life and recreation on the mainland.

The late Sir John McLeavy Brown, C.M.G., of the Langham Hotel, Portland Place, London, Counsellor of the Chinese Legation in London, for many years Chief Commissioner of Chinese Customs and Finance Minister in Korea, who died on April 6, aged 90, left estate in England provisionally valued at £5,000.

A presentation to Mr. P. M. Hodgson in recognition of his valuable services to the Association during the five years in which he fulfilled the duties of hon. Secretary, was made last week at the annual general meeting of the Hongkong Automobile Association. The presentation took the form of a silver salver and silver cigarette box, suitably inscribed.

Mrs. Sun Yat-sen is expected to arrive in Shanghai next month, according to information received at 29 Rue Moliere. Gen. Li Lieh-chun, former Tuchun of Kiangsi, who is now chairman of the Kiangsu Provisional Government, arrived in Shanghai last Friday to confer with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, and Gen. Pai Wen-wei, commander of the 33rd Nationalist Army, who was formerly Tutuh of Anhui, left for Anking, *viâ* Nanking.

The death occurred rtcently at the General Hospital, Penang, of Dr. J. Stuart Rose, Municipal Health Officer. Deceased who had recently returned from leave had been in the service of the Municipality since 1905 and had occupied his present post for about nine years. He was well-known and widely respected. He leaves a widow and one son in Edinburgh. Dr. Rose was due to retire shortly.

Principal D. S. Cairns, of the United Free Church College, Aberdeen, has arrived at Yokohama to spend a few days in Tokyo before going on to North China and Manchuria. Dr. Cairns is accompanied by his daughter, Miss Alison Cairns, who is one of the most distinguished theologians in Scotland. He is visiting China to inspect the missions of the United Free Church here and to take part in the Chinese student conference at Peking.

At a recent meeting of the governing board of the Community Church it was decided to instruct the committee in America not to appoint a new minister to succeed the Rev. C. M. Drury, who is retiring to go to to Scotland, where he will continue his theological studies. The local committee has been asked to study the possibility of securing the services of some ordained man already in China who might serve for an indefinite period as it is hoped that some arrangement may be made with some mission whereby the latter will continue to pay the pastor, thus saving some money for the local church.

The engagement is announced of Miss Bertha Jennings and Mr. Johan Lambooy.

Mr. Shen Yu has been appointed Superintendent of Customs for Shanghai by the Nationalist Government.

Among the passengers leaving for Home on Tuesday by the Devanha was Mr. H. C. Pearce, formerly of Hankow.

Gen. Lu Hsiao-shen, commander of the Revolutionary Armies in Shansi and Shensi, has arrived in Shanghai.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Mowll, Bishop of West China, left for Home on Tuesday afternoon by the P. & O. S. Devanha.

We regret to learn that Mr. Bryan Watson, of Messrs. Stewardson & Spence, died at Hankow on the 4th, after an operation for appendicitis.

Commander G. L. Ruxton, of the Customs Revenue cruiser service, left for Home on Saturday. He anticipates being absent from China for about 18 months.

Mr. J. C. P. Rigby, Registrar, Supreme Court, Kuala Lumpur, expects to retire in November of this year, after 29 years in Government Service.

H. E. the Governor has appointed Mr. F. A. Wells to be a Member of the Advisory Committee of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps, *vice* Mr. Douglas Abbey, resigned.

The forthcoming wedding is announced of Lieut. Ronald William Keymer, H.M.S. Titania, to Miss Norah Eleanor Lynch, residing at Kingsclere, Kowloon.

Miss Nancye Kathleen Appleby, daughter of the late Mr. G. W. Appleby, of the Chinese Customs, and of Mrs. Appleby, of 12 Abercorn-Place, N.W., is to marry Surgeon-Lieut. V. H. Boobbyer, R.N.

At Christ Church, Shameen, last week a pretty wedding was solemnized between Mr. Theodore Oswald Lammert, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lammert, and Miss Phreso Dolores Quitzow, daughter of Captain and Mrs. Quitzow, of London.

Property in Hongkong to the value of $14,900 was left by the late Lady Florence Maude Black, widow of Major-General Sir Wilsone Black, who died in England in June, 1926. Probate has been granted in the Supreme Court to Mr. G. G. N. Tinson.

Chinese journalists held a reception on Saturday in honour of two journalists who were released from prison after the Nationalist armies came to Shanghai. These were Mr. Francis Zia, editor of the "China Courier," and Mr. Tsiang Yu-chuan, editor of the "South China Evening News."

The death has occurred at Bangkok of the Rev. Father Rondel, who for 47 years had been in Siam with the French foreign mission. Soon after his arrival in 1880 he undertook the religious exploration of the Siamese Lao States and with Bishop Prodhomme founded the Catholic Lao Mission.

Vice-Admiral Sir Maurice Swinfen FitzMaurice, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., of St. James's Court, S.W., who was on the outbreak of the Great War Senior Naval Officer in the Yangtze, and who died at Simonstown, South Africa, on January 23, aged 56, intestate, left unsettled English estate of the gross value of £5,896, with net personality £818.

News has been received that Mr. Robert Ho Tung, younger son of Sir Robert Ho Tung, successfully passed his examinations at the Royal Military College, Woolwich, and has now proceeded to the School of Artillery, Larhill, Salisbury Plain, for a course of instruction in gunnery. Mr. R. Ho Tung is the first Chinese boy who has joined Woolwich and passed the examinations.

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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY & EXCHANGE

April 15.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

Bank's Demand Selling Rate for £1 at 2/6⅛=Tls. 7.98 at 73 =$10.95	
Bank's Demand Selling Rate for G.$100 at 60⅞=Tls. 164.27 at 73 =$225.03	
Chinese Dollars, market rate	73.1875
Native Interest	02
Copper Cash	380,000
Bar Silver	26
Bank rate of Discount	8 per cent.
Paris on London	—
New York on London	G.$4.85⅝

OPENING SELLING RATES.

	Per Tael
LONDON—Tel. Transfer	2/6
Demand	2/6⅛
NEW YORK—Tel. Transfer	G.$60⅞
Demand	60⅜
PARIS—Demand Francs	15.55 noon.
INDIA—Demand	Rupees 1.68
HONGKONG—Demand	80⅞
YOKOHAMA—Demand	Yen 80½
BATAVIA—Demand	Guilden 0.150⅞
SINGAPORE—Demand	0.92⅜
Closing business done at	
London T.T.	2/6⅛
New York T.T.	61⅛

OPENING BUYING RATES.

LONDON—Demand	2/6⅜
4 m/s. credits	2/8
4 m/s. Docs.	2/8⅛
6 m/s. credits	2/8⅜
6 m/s. Docs.	2/8⅝
NEW YORK—Deband	62
4 m/s. credits	64⅛
4 m/s. Docs.	64⅜
PARIS—4 m/s. Docs.	F. 16.80 nom.

Gold Bar Closing Tls. 384.30

American Oriental Bank

SELLING DEMAND DRAFT

CLOSING RATES

U.S.	G.$100.00	Mex.	$223.19
Stg.	£1.0.0	„	10.86
Frs.	100.00	„	8.84
Yen	100.00	„	109.59

BUYING DEMAND DRAFT

U.S.	G.$100.00	Mex.	$218.42
Stg.	£1.0.0	„	10.59
Frs.	100.00	„	8.46
Yen	100.00	„	106.95

Italian Bank for China

SELLING RATES

It. Lire 12.30	Tl. 1
Swiss Frs. 3.18	Tl. 1
It. Lire 8.95	Mex. $1
It. Lire 9.65	Y. 1

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

SELLING RATES

Belgas 4.40	Tl. 1
Belgas 3.20	Mex. $1

Dalbank

SELLING RATES

Chervonets 10 (Rbls. 100)	Tls. 83.91
Chervonets 10 (Rbls. 100)	M.$11.362
Harbin $100.00	Tls. 58.36
Harbin $100.00	M.$80.00

Subsidiary Coin Exchange

MEX. AND CHINESE DOLLARS:—	
a.m.	100=Tls. 73.1875
p.m.	100=Tls. 73.15
KIANGNAN SILVER 20-CENTS:—	
a.m.	500=Tls. 61.7
p.m.	500=Tls. 61.7
CANTON SILVER 20-CENTS:—	
a.m.	500=Tls. 59.35
p.m.	500=Tls. 59.365
COPPERS:—	
a.m.	377,000 cpopers=Tls. 100
p.m.	377,000 coppers=Tls. 100
SMALL CHANGE:—	
6 silver 20-cents & 3 coppers	=$1
274 coppers	=$1
22 coppers	=10-cents silver
Mex. $1	=Tls. 0.731875
Tls. 1	=Mex. 1.367

Native Interest (Per Day)

a.m. Tls. 0.02 per Tls. 1,000

Customs April Exchange Rates

Hk. Tls. 7.26	£1
„ 1.49	G.$1
„ 1	French Francs 17.13
„ 1	Reich Marks 2.82
„ 1	Guilders 1.67
„ 1	Italian Lire 14.92
„ 1	Swiss Francs 3.48
„ 1	Yen 1.36
„ 1	Rupees 1.84
„ 1	Mex. $1.59

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE MARKET

Situation here and Abroad in the Hands of Local Speculators: Their Position to-day

The following notes on the exchange market deal with the week ending April 9.

The local exchange market continued on its upward move until Thursday, the 7th instant. On that day one of the gold dealers who was reported to be oversold about 20,000 gold bars, began to cover. On the following day other speculators followed suit with the result that our market was considerably weakened. Merchants, noticing the desire on the part of the speculators to buy gold currencies, entered the market on Friday, the 8th instant, with the object of providing cover for their accumulated import requirements. Thereupon banks became reluctant sellers, helping an already unwilling market on its downward course. The net result was a difference in market rates within one day of one penny, for on April 7 2/7⅜ was still done, while transactions as low as 2/6⅜ were recorded on the following morning.

There was no new factor discernible to which could be ascribed such a sudden collapse. As already pointed out in our last review, the Shanghai exchange market has for some time past been in the hands of local gold dealers. In the absence of much legitimate trade these latter can do as they please. They have found no obstacle in raising silver prices to higher levels; this done they have begun covering, with a view of taking profits.

Originally we were told that the political situation was so complicated as to warrant much higher rates of exchange. Now we are assured that the position at Shanghai is very much improved—so that lower silver prices are justified. In short, the markets (likewise the silver markets abroad) are in the hands of our local speculators, who will, until further notice, act according to their "feeling." The net position of the Shanghai gold dealers is rather difficult to estimate in view of their rapid movements. Some believe that the speculators are about square to-day, while others connect them with an oversold position of 20 million yen. In all probability a net oversold position exists still, but one which hardly exceeds 10 million yen.

Prognostications for the impending silk crop are extremely gloomy. The interference by the soldiery with the rearing of the silk worms has largely been obviated by now. On the other hand it appears that, in consideration of prevailing conditions, banks—foreign and Chinese—will not consider the financing of the coming cocoon season. It is not feasible to ship money into the interior, and besides insurance companies are almost certain to decline the acceptance of such risks. Furthermore, silk filatures are already now faced with such demands from their working staff, that they will be unable to open their factories for the new season. The silk industry is therefore faced with a crisis of the first magnitude.

The price of local dollars has risen to 73.125 owing to the continual export of dollars from Shanghai. Recently there has been an exodus from here to sundry country places on the part of the native population. The latter carries silver dollars away, and if the movement should continue, the aggregate amount is likely to become considerable.

The sums spent by the military and naval forces at present stationed in China are quite considerable. Although almost all the silver funds involved remain in this country, the transactions through which the money is drawn from abroad, involving a purchase by banks here of gold currencies, are identical in their consequences with (invisible) exports from China.

Record of Business Done

	High	Low
£	2/7⅛	2/6⅛
G.$	62⅜	61⅜
Yen	79½	77
Gold Bars	386	$71.60
Silver-London	26⅛	26⅛
Silver-New York	67½	66½

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

Smaller Demand for Piece Goods With Prices at Recent Levels: The Cotton Mill Strikes

April 15.

After the rather promising tone of the piece goods auctions last week, the sales under review this week have been disappointing, but this may be accounted for by the unexpected activity shown at the preceding sales. Fewer orders were in evidence, and clearances have not been so good.

With the exception of probably one mill, there is a general strike among the foreign cotton spinners of Shanghai. In view of the difficulty of clearances the price of yarn is again down, and owing to heavy arrivals from Hankow cotton prices locally are easier.

Among exports silk remains stagnant, and in tea there has only been a small business in Chunmees. In both these commodities the future course of trade is uncertain. It is impossible to meet inquiry for produce because of the difficulty of procuring supplies.

Piece Goods

Apart from the auctions nothing is doing in piece goods. The auction market during the week has been disappointing, and apparently the only orders forthcoming have been a small sprinkling from the north, while in contrast to last week demand from the local markets, Chinkiang and Hankow has been conspicuous by its absence.

At the Kungping auction on Tuesday 101 packages were sold, and prices were on the whole unchanged. An erratic tendency was noted in Greys and Whites.

Little demand was experienced at the Ewo auction on Wednesday, when 47 packages were sold. Prices remained firm, but deliveries have been poor.

Yuenfong sold 453 packages on Thursday. Venetians were 3 mace down, while Italians were lower by 1½ mace, Greys by 1¾ and Whites 1½. The only orders were apparently from the north. The only outstanding feature of the auction was a slight improvement in low quality Italians and Korean Whites.

Cotton, Yarn, Etc.

Chinese Cotton—Owing to large arrivals from Hankow cotton is rather easier. At the moment with one exception—the Yangtszepoo Mill—all the foreign spinning concerns in Shanghai are out on strike. In some cases the workers returned for a day and then again went on strike, whereupon their employers decided to lock them out. Spot quotations for Chinese cotton are as follows:—Tungchow 31/31.50: Shanghai 30/30.50: Shensi 30.50/31. Wednesday's closing quotations on the Exchange were as follows:—April 30.25: May 30.40: June 30.50: July 30.60: August 30.80.

Yarn During the week, yarn has declined about Tls. 2.50 per bale, and, as stated last week, sales made have been against contracts on the Exchange. Spot quotations:—10's 116/126: 12's 126/136: 16's 130/140: 20's 133/144. The closing Exchange quotations for yarn on Wednesday were as follows:—April 131.90 May 132.70: June 133.60: July 134.30: August 135.50: September 136.

Silk

Locally the silk market remains stagnant, and only a very small business can be recorded.

Stocks here are small, and in consequence prices remain firm. Some filature dealers still decline to take any interest in forward business, but there seems to be a generally better feeling about the future.

Japan is firm with an active market, some 4,000 bales having been sold on Wednesday.

Tea

Barring a few spasmodic purchases of left-over medium Chunmees, there is nothing doing in the tea market.

Prospects for next season are very uncertain, but the Chinese report that the crop is likely to be a normal one.

Produce

The position locally as regards the arrival of supplies from interior points shows no improvement whatever.

Prospects of business abroad are favourable on the whole for such goods as are available. Inquiries from buyers are naturally stimulated by prevailing conditions in China and the likelihood of a continued curtailment of the volume of commodities normally exported.

MEETINGS

BATU ANAM (JOHORE) RUBBER ESTATES

The annual general meeting of the Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber Estate was held on Monday morning in the offices of the secretaries and general managers, Messrs. J. A. Wattie & Co., Ld., 10 Canton Road, Mr. A. J. Welch presiding.

In the course of his speech, the chairman said:—

The standard production for the 5th year of Restriction has been assessed at 363,458 lb., an increase of 37,466 lb. over the previous figure, and I am pleased to say that the Estate is capable of producing this quantity, without strain to the trees, if allowed to do so.

The Estate buildings are reported to be in good order and sufficient for present requirements, but the machinery is very nearly on its last legs and it will be necessary to replace some of it in the very near future; work has already been started on the erection of a new smoke house as the old one was decrepit and inefficient.

Turning now to the accounts, it is very satisfactory to note that, despite the fact that the average price realized for our product was 8¼ pence per pound lower than that obtained during 1925, the profit for 1926 is Tls. 3,320.52 greater.

This has been brought about by several factors, firstly the output of rubber was 138,918 lb. greater, then the cost of production was 1.16 pence per pound cheaper, and there was a difference of nine points in the average rate of exchange ruling throughout the year.

The capital expenditure during the year totalled Tls. 10,704.72, the bulk of which was spent on the extension to the planted area and on buildings.

If you approve of the dividend now recommended the Company will embark upon the new year with a surplus of liquid assets amounting to slightly over Tls. 37,500 to which must be added any surplus that the Stock of Rubber when realized may show over the value placed upon it in the Accounts.

The Resolutions

That the Directors' Report and Statements of Accounts, as presented, be adopted and passed.

That a Final Dividend of 15 Candereens per share be paid, making a total of 40 Candereens per share for the year.

That the Directors be authorized to donate the sum of Tls. 250 towards the supply of comforts for the Foreign Troops now in Shanghai.

That Mr. A. J. Welch be re-elected a director of the Company.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors to the Company.

KAPAYANG RUBBER ESTATES

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Kapayang Rubber Estates Co. Ld., was held on Monday, at the offices of the secretaries, Messrs. F. C. Heffer & Co.

Mr. E. T. Byrne presided, and was supported by Dr. R. J. Marshall and Mr. A. J. Welch, and Mr. H. J. Cooper, representing the secretaries. The number of shares represented were 6,943.

The secretary having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditor's report, the chairman said:—

As you will see by the accounts, we are carrying forward a very substantial balance and have in addition Tls. 10,000 invested in local debentures, and I think before long we shall be able to declare an interim dividend.

During the year we have planted a further 20 acres, bringing our total area under cultivation up to 503 acres. All reserve jungle is now exhausted and the whole of our available land is planted up. The estate would be better off if we could increase our area to 700 or 800 acres, but up-to-date we have not been able to get any adjoining land.

Our manager considers the assessment of 193,185 lb. for 1927, too low, and has appealed for a revision which I hope will be granted as a small estate like ours suffers greatly when the output is restricted.

The Resolutions

There being no questions the following resolutions were passed:—

That the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1926, as printed and circulated to the shareholders, be adopted and passed.

That the amount of Tls. 47,189.79 standing to the credit of profit and loss account be dealt with as follows:—

	Tls.
Pay a final dividend of 2 per cent. (Tls. 2 per share making 30 per cent. for the year)	29,690.60
Write off estate buildings, etc.	3,834.59
Write off machinery, tools and livestock	3,483.24
Carry forward to new account	10,211.96
	47,189.79

That Mr. A. J. Welch be re-elected a director of the Company.

That Messrs. Mortimer Reid & Slee be re-elected Auditors of the Co. until the next annual meeting at a fee of Tls. 200.

NEW YORK BOND QUOTATIONS

The following quotations current in New York have been received by the local office of the National City Company. These quotations are subject to confirmation by the company:—

Name of Security	Coupon Rate Per cent.	Date of Maturity	Sale Price April 7	Sale Price April 14	Approx. Yield to Maturity April 14
					per cent.
Czecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan	8	Oct. 1, 1952	108⅛	108⅛	7.25
Czecho-Slovak Government Ext. S. F. Loan	7½	Oct. 1, 1945	105⅛	105⅛	6.95
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	100½	99⅛	7.00
Argentine Government Ext. S. F. Loan	6	May 1, 1960	93⅛	100½	6.00
Kingdom of Italy, Ext. S.F. Loan	7	Dec. 1, 1951	96½	96⅛	7.30
Austrian Government S. F. Guaranteed Loan	7	June 1, 1943	104⅛	103⅛	6.60
French Government Ext. S. F. Loan	8	Sept. 15, 1945	110	110	7.00
Japanese Government (£)	5	1907/1947	78⅛	78⅛	7.00
German Government S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 1, 1949	107⅛	107⅛	6.35
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st. Lien Farm Loan	7	Sept. 15, 1950	102⅛	102⅛	6.75
Saxon Public Works, Inc. 1st. Mtge. Gtd. S. F. Loan	7	Feb. 1, 1945	103	102⅛	6.75
German General Electric Co., S. F. Loan	7	Jan. 15, 1945	104⅛	103⅛	6.50
Finnish Guaranteed Municipalities S. F. Loan	6½	Oct. 1, 1954	98⅛	98	6.60
Chicago Rapid Transit 1st. & Refunding Mtge.	6½	July 1, 1964	98⅛	98⅜	6.65
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co. Debentures	6½	Jan. 1, 1941	98⅛	98⅛	6.65
Cuban Dominican Sugar Co., 1st. Lien S. F. Loan	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	100⅛	100½	7.10
Camaguey Sugar Co. 1st. Mtge. S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1941	100½	100⅛	6.75
Pennsylvania Dixie Cement Corpn. Cumulative	7	Pfd. Stock	100	98½	7.04
Victor Talking Machine Company Cum. Prior	7	Pfd. Stock	98	98⅛	7.14
Willys Overland Company	7	Pfd. Stock	91½	91½	7.65

Share Report for Week Ending April 15, 1927.

No. 27/14

J. P. BISSET & CO.

[illegible] Address: "Bisset," Shanghai. [illegible]

Members of Shanghai Stock Exchange [illegible]

[illegible]

London quotations show a [illegible] market in Chinese Government securities, which [illegible] and the following are the latest prices [illegible]

Chinese Govt. 5% [illegible] Gold Loan 1912—[illegible] (Middle Price)

Chinese [illegible] & [illegible] Co. [illegible]

Following is the official business record on the Shanghai Stock Exchange:—

APRIL	9th		11th		12th		13th		14th		15th	
	Cash	June	Cash	June	Cash	June	Cash	June	Cash	June	Cash	June
RUBBER [illegible]	NO BUSINESS RECORDED		[illegible]				[illegible]		[illegible]		BANK HOLIDAY (GOOD FRIDAY)	
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS S'hai Mutual Tel. Co., Ld.					59							
COTTONS												
DEBENTURES												

FORWARD SETTLEMENTS FOR 1927.

[illegible]

Companies' Notices, Meetings, etc.

The Sungala Rubber Estate, Ltd.—Applications for new shares are requested to send in their Bankers' Receipts to the Head Office of the Company, No. 9 Foochow Road.

The Kali Glidik Coffee Estates, Ltd.—The fourth Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, April 19, 1927, at 11.45 a.m.

To pay a final dividend of Tael 1 per share.

The Transfer Books will be closed from April 12 to 19, 1927, both days inclusive.

The Taiping Rubber Estates, Ltd.—The [illegible] Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 16 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, on Saturday, April 30, 1927, at 11.15 a.m.

To pay a final dividend of 15 candareens per share.

The Transfer Books will be closed from April 23 to 30, 1927, both days inclusive.

The Repah Rubber and Tapioca Estates, Ltd.—The 15th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Friday, April 22, 1927, at 4 p.m.

To pay a final dividend of 25 candareens per share.

The Transfer Books will be closed from April 14 to 22, 1927, both days inclusive.

The Kota Bahroe Rubber Estate (1921), Ltd.—An Interim Dividend of Seven Tael Cents per share to be paid to Shareholders on and after April 27, 1927.

The Transfer Books will be closed from April 21 to 27, 1927, both days inclusive.

The Semambu Rubber Estates Co. (1921), Ltd.—The 7th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Monday, April 25, 1927, at 11.45 a.m.

To pay a final Dividend of 20 candareens per share.

The Transfer Books will be closed from April 20 to 25, 1927, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.—

1/3/1913 Issue, 6 per cent. Debs.

1/11/1913 Issue, 6 per cent. Debs.

The Register of Transfers of Debentures will be closed for the above issues from April 23 to 30, 1927, both days inclusive.

Week's Exchange Notes

At the close of business on the 13th instant the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 79,[illegible],000 and $[illegible],000.

These figures include Tls. [illegible],000 and $[illegible],000 in Chinese banks in which there were 7,961 bars.

Bar Silver

Arrivals were:—

700 bars from America
[illegible] Japan

[illegible] bars

Shipments were:—

[illegible] bars to Bombay

Sycee

There were no movements.

Dollars

Arrivals were:—

Nil.

Shipments were:—

[illegible]

Silver

On the 13th the price was 26[illegible] ready and 25[illegible]d. forward, a fall of [illegible] in ready and [illegible] in forward since the 8th instant. India and China operated both ways. At the close the market was quiet with India and China small sellers, and buyers holding off.

Exchange

The market has been very quiet all the week with very little doing. The highest rate for cash T. T. was 2/6[illegible] on the 12th and the lowest 2/[illegible] on various occasions.

Selling T. T. 2/6[illegible] ready and forward
U.S. [illegible] ready and forward
Buying 4 m/s L/C 2/7[illegible] cent.
U.S.[illegible] cent.

RUBBER PRICES

The following telegraphic advices have been received to-day:—

	London Buyers	New York	Singapore
	13-4-27	13-4-27	13-4-27
April	1/7[illegible]d.	G$0.40[illegible]	S$0.69[illegible]
May/June	1/8d.	G$0.41[illegible]	S$0.71[illegible]
July/Sept.	1/8[illegible]d.	G$0.42	S$0.74
July/Dec.	1/8[illegible]d.	—	S$0.75
Market	Dull	Quiet but steady	Easier

London Stocks:—This week 65,861 tons
Last week 63,634 tons
Increase 1,227 tons

CLOSING SHARE QUOTATIONS, APRIL 14, 1927.

STOCK	Last business done	Buyers	Sellers	Authorised Capital (Shares)	Issued Capital (Shares)	Paid up Value	Finan. year ended	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid on
BANKS.									
London	£ 127	...	...						
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn.	M $ 1165	...	1170	400,000	160,000	H$125	Dec.	Final £3 & Bonus £3 (mkg. £8, 1926) ...	20-2-27
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. London	£ 19¾	...	...	500,000	600,000	£5	Dec.	Final 14% p.a. & Bonus 6s. 8d. (mkg. 20½% p.a., 1926) free of I.T. ...	26-3-27
INSURANCE.									
Union In. Society of Canton Ld.	H $ 283	...	278	200,000	125,000	£4	Dec.	Final 16s. (mkg. 48s.) & Bonus 6s. on 1924 Work. %; Interim 20s. on 1927 Work. %	18-5-26
North China Insurance Co. Ld.	T 140	130	...	10,000	10,000	£5	Dec.	Final 15s. (mkg. 30s.) on 1924 Work % and Int. 15s. on 1925 Work % ...	6-7-26
Yangtsze Insurance Association Ld.	M $ 41	...	...	200,000	250,000	M$10	Dec.	M$2.25, 1925 ...	6-7-26
Far Eastern Insurance Co. Ld.	T 27	...	...	60,000	50,000	T20	Dec.	T1.40, 1925	6-7-26
Canton Insurance Office Ld.	H $ 665	662½	...	10,000	10,000	H$100	Dec.	Final H$72 (mkg. H$140) on 1924 Work. %; Interim H$18 on 1925 Work. %	4-5-26
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. Ld.	H $ 656	640	...	8,000	8,000	H$50	Dec.	H$60 on 1925 Working % ...	26-3-27
China Fire Insurance Co. Ld.	H $ 180	203	...	20,000	20,000	H$20	Dec.	H$9 and Bonus H$5 on 1924 Work. %	28-5-26
Assurances Franco-Asiatique	F 450	...	...	14,000	14,000	F500	Dec.	None, Floated 1919 ...	......
Asia Life Insurance Co. Ld.	G $ 300	...	...	5,000	1,000	G$100	Dec.	Incorporated 1921 ...	......
SHIPPING.									
Indo-China S. N. Co. Ld. 6% cum. pref.	H $ 38	...	...	120,000	49,589	£5	Dec.	Pref. 8s. at Exchg. H$2/4½ London Warrants less I/T; Def. Ord. nil ...	7-8-24
do. def. ord.	H $ 40	...	...	120,000	49,589	£5			
Shell Transport & Trading Co. Ld. ord. "B"	...	...	...	30,000,000	19,461,644	£1	Dec.		
do. 5% cum. 1st pref.	£ ...	...	...	200,000	200,000	£10		2s. free of I/T, 1926 (Coupon 48) ...	5-1-27
do. 7% cum. 2nd pref.	£ ...	...	...	10,000,000	8,000,000	£1			
S'hai Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. ordinary	T 64½	...	...	50,000	50,000	T25	Dec.	Ord. T3, 1926 ...	21-3-27
do. 7% pref.	T 48	...	...	10,000	10,000	T50		Pref. T3.50, 1926 ...	21-3-27
Hongkong Tug & Lighter Co., Ld.	H $ 1.10	...	...	200,000	87,360	H$6	Mar.	Incorporated, 1924 ...	......
DOCKS AND WHARVES.									
S'hai Dock & Engineering Co., Ld.	T 102½	...	100	85,750	85,750	T75	Apr.	T8.55, 1925-26 ...	30-7-26
Hongkong & W'poa Dock Co., Ld.	H $ 40	...	...	60,000	60,000	H$50	Dec.	Final H$5 (mkg. H$4, 1924) ...	10-3-25
New Eng. & Shipbuild. ordinary	T 3.50	...	...	300,000	210,000	T5	Dec.	Ord. T0.25, 1926 ...	29-3-27
Works, Ld. 8% cum. pref.	T 4.40	...	...	300,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Pref. T0.40, 1926 ...	29-3-27
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ld.	T 145	...	...	80,000	80,000	T100	Dec.	Final T7 (mkg. T10, 1926) ...	23-3-27
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ld.	H $ 123½	99	...	80,000	80,000	H$50	Dec.	H$6 and Bonus H$2 (mkg. H$[illegible] 1925)	24-2-26
MINING.									
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ld. (Bearer)	T 14	...	...	2,000,000	1,480,000	£1		Final 1s. free of I/T (Coupon 59)	
London	£ ...	£1-16-0	£1-1-9	...			June	1925-26 ...	10-12-26
LANDS AND HOTELS									
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld.	T 110	...	...	117,000	117,000	T50	Dec.	Final T3 & Bonus T2 (mkg. T8, 1926)	29-3-27
H'kong Land Invest. & Agcy. Co., Ld.	M $ 57½	62½	...	240,000	200,000	H$25	Dec.	Final H$2 (mkg. H$4, 1926)	28-1-27
Humphrey's Est. & Finance Co., Ld.	H $ 12.50	12½	...	150,000	150,000	H$10	Dec.	H$0.80 and Bonus H$0.20, 1926 ...	14-2-27
Weihaiwei L. & D. Co., Ld.	T ...	...	...	3,174	3,674	T50	Dec.	T1.25, 1926 ...	11-2-27
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ld.	T 129	...	...	18,000	13,000	T100	Feb.	Final T5 (mkg. T9, 1925-27) ...	22-3-27
Foncière et Immobilière de Chine	T 152	...	...	7,000	7,000	T100	Dec.	T10, 1924 ...	18-2-25
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotel	H $ 7½	...	...	1,000,000	767,237	H$10	Dec.	Final H$0.60 (mkg. H$1.20, 1921) ...	8-4-22
Carlton, Ld.	T 13	...	...	10,000	6,697	T50	Mar.	Floated April 1, 1922 ...	......
Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	M $ 100	...	...	8,676	8,676	M$100	Dec.	12% ...	9-2-27
Kerun Trust Co., Inc. ord.	G $ 10	...	...	160,000	152,[illegible]	G$10	Dec.	Ord. 100% stock div. 1926 ...	25-2-26
do. pref.	G $ 10	...	...		152,[illegible]	G$10		Pref. 7% 1926 (45th quarterly divd.)	31-12-26
PLANTATIONS.									
Alma Estates, Ld.	T 16	...	14	70,000	70,000 £1	(T3)	Sept.	Final T0.23 (mkg. T0.75, 1925-26) ...	16-12-26
New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ld.	T 1½	...	...	800,000	461,907	T1	Oct.	Interim T0.15, 1926 (Final Nil) ...	12-3-26
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ld.	T 8.70	...	...	400,000	350,000	1s. (T1½)	Dec.	Final T0.30 (mkg. T0.75, 1926) ...	24-3-27
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemor United Rubber Est., Ld.	T 20	...	...	[illegible]	37,300	£1	Oct.	Final T1.30 (mkg. T3, 1925-26) ...	7-1-27
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ld.	T 2.92	...	...	272,000	274,875	T1	June	Interim T0.10, 1926-27 ...	28-3-27
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914) Ld.	T 4.70	4½	4½	800,000	875,000	2s. (T0.75)	Dec.	Final T0.30 (mkg. T0.60, 1926) ...	6-4-27
Dominion Rubber Co., Ld.	T 6.65	...	...	200,000	166,742	T1	Dec.	Final T0.40 (mkg. T0.50, 1926) ...	13-3-27
Gula-Kalumpong R. E., Ld. Fully-pd.	T 10.20	10¼	...	750,000	465,000	£1	Dec.	Final 2.8d (mkg. [illegible], 1926) on F/Pd.	
do. 10/-pd.	T 9.00	9	...	...	290,000	15s.		Final [illegible] (mkg. [illegible], 1926) on P/Pd. less I/T 4/- in £ (Coupon No. 20) ...	
Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Est., Ld.	T 2.70	2.10	...	850,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.35, 1926) ...	8-4-27
Kali Glidik Coffee Estates, Ld.	T 9½	...	...	100,000	100,000	T5	Dec.	T1, 1926 ...	11-3-27
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ld.	T 27	...	...	15,000	14,800	T10	Dec.	Final T2 (mkg. T3, 1926) ...	19-4-27
Kota Bahroe Rub. Ests. (1921), Ld.	T 1.70	1.65	...	390,000	280,000	T0.75	June	Interim T0.07, 1926-27 ...	21-4-27
Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ld.	T 3.40	3.20	3.30	700,000	450,000	2/- (T0.60)	Dec.	Final T0.70 (mkg. T0.90, 1926) ...	27-4-27
Padang Rubber Co., Ld.	T 1	...	...	500,000	500,000	T1	Dec.	...	10-3-27
Pengkalan Durian Estates (1921), Ld.	T 3.55	...	...	100,000	150,000	T1	Apr.	Final T1 (mkg. T1.10, 1925-26) on T10 shares	20-7-26
Perseveranz Rubber Estates, Ld.	T 6½	...	...	50,000	45,317	T1	Mar.	2nd Interim T0.15 (mkg. T0.30, 1926-27)	18-2-27
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ld.	T 3	2½	...	400,000	400,000	T2	Oct.	Final T0.75 (mkg. T1.25, 1926) ...	21-1-27
Samagaga Rubber Co., Ld.	T 1.85	1.65	...	600,000	411,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.40, 1926) ...	22-4-27
Sumatra Rubber Plan., Ld.	T 1.80	1.85	...	300,000	300,000	T1	Sept.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.35, 1925-26) ...	7-12-26
Semambu Rub. Ests. ordinary	T 2.40	2.20	3½	300,000	285,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.20, (mkg. T0.30 1926) ...	4-4-27
Co. (1921), Ld. 12% Cum. pref.	T ...	...	...	100,000	100,000	T1	Jan.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.65, 1926-27) ...	25-3-27
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ld.	T 3.20	...	...	400,000	33,943	T1			
S'hai Kelantan Rub. Est. (1925), Ld.	T 1½	1	...	350,000	300,000	T1	Sept.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.45, 1925-26) ...	17-12-26
S'hai Klebang Rubber Estates, Ld.	T 1¼	...	...	318,000	253,000	T1	Dec.	Interim T0.05, 1926 ...	24-6-26
S'hai Malay Rub. ord.	T 16½	...	...	30,000	317,512	T1	Dec.	Final T0.08 (mkg. 0.15, 1926) ...	22-3-27
Ests., Ld. 8% cum. part. pref.	T 18.35	...	...	30,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Ord. Final T1.50 (mkg. T2.75, 1926) ...	31-3-27
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estates, Ld.	T 3.15	...	...	300,000	27,380	T10			
S'hai Seremban Rub. Estates, Ld.	T 1½	1½	...	325,000	200,000	T1	June	Interim T0.07, 1926-27 ...	7-4-27
S'hai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ld.	T 16½	15	...	120,000	325,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.13 (mkg. T0.20, 1926) ...	22-3-27
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ld.	T 1.43	...	...	280,000	73,936	T5	Oct.	Final T1 (mkg. T2, 1926) ...	24-2-27
Sungala Rubber Estates, Ld.	T 3	...	...	100,000	270,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.14 (mkg. T0.21, 1926) ...	23-3-27
Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ld.	T 19½	15½	...	40,000	100,000	T1	Mar.	2nd Interim T0.10 (mkg. T0.20, 1926-27)	28-12-26
Taiping Rubber Estates (1913), Ld.	T 1.48	...	...	200,000	40,000 £1 (T8.50)	T1	June	Interim T0.50 1926-27 ...	6-4-27
Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ld.	T 1.60	1.57½	...	1,000,000	200,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.15, 1926) ...	30-4-27
Tebong Rubber Estates, Ld.	T 3.15	3½	...	750,000	1,000,000	T1	Mar.	Interim T0.08, 1926-27 ...	14-1-27
Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ld.	T 8½	...	8.50	200,000	170,900	T1	Jan.	2nd Interim T0.10 (mkg. T0.20, 1926-27)	25-1-27
					250,000 1s. at 2/3½		Dec.	Final T0.45 (mkg. T1.20, 1926) ...	24-3-27
COTTONS, ETC.									
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ld. ordinary	T 7.35	...	...	1,000,000	800,000	T5	Dec.	Ord. T0.65, 1926 ...	15-3-27
do. 8% cum. pref.	T 97	...	...	10,000	8,000	T100		Pref. T8, 1926 ...	15-3-27
Oriental C. S. & W. Co., Ld. ord.	T 2	...	...	500,000	481,000	T5	Dec.	Final T0.50 (mkg. T1.50, 1921) ...	25-3-22
do. pref.	T ...	...	...	5,000	Nil	T100			
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld. (Shang Sai Kung Ko)	T 32 (old)	...	...	80,000	80,000	T50			
do.	T 5 (new)	...	...	40,000	40,000	T25	Oct.	T3.50, 1922-23 ...	24-1-22
Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ld.	T 8	...	...	200,000	150,000	T10	June	T0.50, 1922-23 ...	1-10-23
INDUSTRIAL.									
British American Tobacco Co., Ld. ordinary	£ ...	...	...	19,000,000	16,871,445	£1	Sept.	Final Ord. 1924-25, 7/3d. (mkg. 3/7d.) free of I/T ...	
do. 5% cum. pref.	£ ...	...	...	4,500,000	4,500,000	£1			
China Im. & Ex. Lumber Co., Ld.	T 290	...	...	5,000	5,000	T100	Feb.	T8, 1925-26 ...	8-3-26
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	H $ 21	...	22	80,600	80,000	H$25	Dec.	H$40, 1922 ...	21-5-26
Gordon & Co., Ld.	T 23	...	...	6,000	4,767	T25	Feb.	T1.25, 1925-26 ...	31-3-26
Green Island Cement Co., Ld. paid	H $ 6	...	...	400,000	400,000	H$7.50	Dec.	H$0.60 on old shares, 1925 ...	11-6-26
do. new	1½	...	1½	400,000	400,000	H$1.00		H$0.[illegible] on new shares, 1925 ...	17-2-26
Maatschappij, etc., in Langkat	T 4½	...	...	250,000	250,000	Fls.10	Oct.	Final T1 (mkg. T1.50, 1925-26) ...	31-3-27
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ld.	T 6½	[illegible]	...	250,000	250,000	T5	Dec.	T0.75, 1926 ...	18-2-27
S'hai Exploration & Developt. Co., Ld.	T 8	...	...	600,000	587,381	T5	Dec.	...	......
Major Brothers, Ld.	T 8	...	...	8,000	8,000	T20	Dec.		
John Richards & Co., Ld.	T 18	...	...	25,000	9,800	T10	Dec.	10%, 1921 ...	24-6-22
Shanghai Gas Co., Ld.	T 46	...	...	80,000	24,000	T50	Dec.	Final T2 (mkg. T4, 1926) ...	24-3-27
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ld. (Regd. £20)	T 188	...	...	40,726	40,536	£20	Dec.	Final 20s. ... Ex. 2/5[illegible] on £20 shs. (mkg. 40s., 1926) (Coupon No. 36) ...	31-3-27
do. (Bear. £20)	T 182	...	...						
do. (Regd. "B" 10s. pd.)	T 5.[illegible]	...	...	195,250	108,505	£1		......	......
do. (Bear. "B" 10s. pd.)	T 5.[illegible]	...	...						
S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ld.	T 1	...	...	500,000	500,487	T1	Dec.	......	......
STORES.									
American Drug Co.	M $ 10	...	...	10,000	8,878	M$100	Dec.	...	......
Hall & Holtz, Ld.	M $ 10	9½	...	28,000	26,342	M$20	Feb.	$2,1927-28 ...	1-1-21
J. Llewellyn Co., Ld.	M $ 30	...	...	1,500	1,200	M$50	Dec.	$2, 1922 ...	17-3-23
S. Moutrie & Co., Ld.	M $ 6	...	...	10,000	9,165	M$50	Mar.	Final $2.90 & Bonus $2.50 (mkg. $7.00) 1924-25 ...	
Weeks & Co., Ld.	M $ 27	...	...	40,000	21,822	M$30	Feb.	$1.50, 1921-22 ...	28-6-26
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ld.	M $ 100	...	...	2,500	2,300	M$100	Feb.	$5, 1925-26 ...	3-5-27
Kelly & Walsh, Ld.	M $ 10	10	...	12,750	12,750	M$10	Mar.	M$1, 1923-24 ...	26-9-26
MISCELLANEOUS.									
Unity Dairy Co., Ld.	T 8½	...	...	10,000	10,000	T10	Oct.	T0.60, 1921-22 ...	30-12-22
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ld. "B"	T 15	...	...				Dec.	Int. Interim 4% less I/T 4/-, 1926 (Coupon 32) ...	1-10-26
London	£ ...	...	...	50,000	50,000	£1			
China General Omnibus Co., Ld.	T 8	...	...	100,000	70,500	T10	Dec.	Floated July, 1923 ...	......
S'hai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ld.	T 64	58	...	2,400	2,400	T50	Dec.	T4, 1926 ...	7-3-26
S'hai Mutual Telephone Co., Ld.	T 59	...	...	60,000	60,000	T50	Mar.	T3.75, 1925-26 ...	17-6-26
Oriental Press, L'Imprimerie Française	M $ 100	...	...	840	840	M$100	Mar.	$10, 1922-23 ...	3-7-24

For all Dollar shares quoted on the Shanghai Stock Exchange the Exchange rate is fixed at 72.

[illegible] Secretaries [illegible] of Companies are requested to notify Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co. of any [illegible]

DEBENTURES.

LOANS		Term in years	Last business recorded*	Loan Amt. Outstanding	Int. %	Payable ending
S'hai Municipal Council	1907–[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	June-Dec. [illegible]
French Municipal Council	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mar.-Sept. [illegible]
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ld.	[illegible]	10 to 30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	June-Dec. [illegible]

LOANS		Term in years	Last business recorded*	Loan Amt. Outstanding	Int. %	Payable ending
S'hai Gas Co., Ltd.	1909	5 to 20	25-7-26 T91	T131,500	6	Dec.-June
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shanghai Club	1907	[illegible]	[illegible] T94	[illegible]	[illegible]	June-Dec.
Country Club	1921	Perpt.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ld.	1914	5 to 30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mar.-Nov.
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ld.	1921	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mar.-Sept.
Telephone Co., Ld.	1909	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	June-Dec.
Race Club	1925	[illegible]	[illegible]	T1,200,000	[illegible]	Mar.-Sept.
Unity Dairy Co., Ltd.	1921	10	...	T24,000	7	Feb.-Aug.
Mah & Hoder, Ltd.	1921	5 to 20	14-10-26 T92	M$[illegible]	7	Jan.-July
Asia Realty Co., Ltd.	1922	5 to 20	...	T500,000	7	Jan.-July
American Club	1922	10	21-1-27 T90	T750,000	8	August

*Plus interest accrued since last half-yearly payment. †Nominal.

RUBBER OUTPUT STATISTICS.

Company	Paid up Capital	Output last fin. year: Year ended	Output last fin. year: Quantity	Standard Production	Alloc. per cent.	Output from end last fin. year to date	1926 Oct.	1926 Nov.	1926 Dec.	1927 Jan.	1927 Feb.	1927 Mar.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

SHANGHAI NEWS

THE RATEPAYERS' MEETING

A Comparatively Brief Session with Only a Few Controversial Points Outlined in Short Speeches: The Band to Continue

QUESTION OF CHINESE IN THE PARKS

Expression of Confidence in the Chairman and Members of the Council

The annual Ratepayers' meeting took place in the Town Hall on Wednesday when several important matters were brought up. In view of the possibility of Communists attempting to stage a demonstration in the vicinity, there were guards of Special Police and Volunteers all along Nanking Road, and particularly in the vicinity of the hall, but no untoward event occurred. There was a large attendance of voters at the meeting, and when it was called to order at 2 p.m. the following members of the retiring Council were on the platform:—Messrs. S. Fessenden, Chairman; P. W. Massey, Vice-Chairman; A. D. Bell, B. D. F. Reith, H. B. Roe, T. Funatsu, W. R. B. McBain, V. G. Lyman and Brig-Gen. E. B. Macnaghten. Also on the platform were Mr. S. M. Edwards (Secretary of the Municipal Council), Major A. Hilton Johnson (Commissioner-General), Mr. E. L. Allen (Commissioner of Revenue) and Mr. J. W. Fraser (secretary of the meeting).

On the motion of Mr. Fessenden seconded by Mr. Massey, His Honour Judge Peter Grain was elected chairman of the meeting. The second resolution was the appointment of Mr. J. W. Fraser as secretary of the meeting, and the third the adoption of the rules of procedure.

The Defence of Shanghai

Resolution IV was the adoption of the report and accounts, and in moving this Mr. Fessenden expressed the thanks of the Council to the Municipal staff, ratepayers who had given their services gratuitously such as the Volunteers, Special Police and those taking part in food control and such services. A policy of retrenchment had been pursued, and for the first time in several years the expenditure on acquiring land for new roads and widening existing ones closely approximated the estimates.

Turning to political matters Mr. Fessenden said that it was not until disaster had overtaken Hankow that the governments of some of the foreign Powers were aroused to a full consciousness of the danger threatening Shanghai, but now from our point of view the Settlement was protected against any contingency that could be foreseen.

Regarding the policy of the Council in bearing the great responsibility placed upon it of defending and protecting the International Settlement against the forces which assailed it during these critical times in China, Mr. Fessenden referred not only to the moral but also the unquestionable legal right to defend by force, if necessary, the political and territorial integrity of the Settlement against military or mob aggression. Shanghai was created and derived its powers from an agreement made between the so-called "Foreign Powers" and the Chinese Government, and that agreement, known as the "Land Regulations," had all the sanctity of a treaty. An agreement of that kind could not be abrogated, modified or amended by the one party acting independently of any other parties. As a matter therefore, not only of policy but of right, the Council had stoutly maintained and defended its position that the municipality of Shanghai should not be destroyed by force from without or within.

Mr. Fessenden then proceeded to refer to such Municipal activities as the traffic Commission, the Country Hospital, Waterworks Agreement and Chinese representation on the Council, after which he proposed the resolution that the report and accounts for 1926 be passed.

This was seconded by Mr. Massey, and carried unanimously.

The Budget

In presenting the budget Mr Fessenden said that the estimates had been subjected to the closest scrutiny and curtailment, and originally showed a substantial deficit. This was not surprising when they remembered, to instance one item alone, they had to find no less than Tls. 630,000 for emergency purposes in 1924 on account of the direct and indirect effects of local wars and disturbances. The extraordinary budget as originally presented to the Finance Committee would have necessitated a loan of Tls. 5,000,000, but they were not prepared to proceed with a programme of such dimensions, and the loan of Tls. 2,100,000 would no more than meet actual requirements and work of an essential nature.

Mr. H. W. Lester spoke with reference to the Electricity Department, quoting figures showing the profits made by the Department and the service rendered to the community. He expressed the satisfaction of the Committee with Mr. Aldridge and his staff, and expressed the view that the total revenue for 1927 would be increased by about 20 per cent.

Mr. Fessenden then proposed the adoption of the budget, including a loan not to exceed Tls. 2,100,000, and this was seconded by Mr. Massey.

Question of the Band

As an amendment to the budget Mr. A. R. Hager proposed that the appropriation to the orchestra and band be excised. He disclaimed any intention to criticize on aesthetic grounds, but pointed to the increasing cost of the band which has in four years cost the ratepayers about $700,000. Last year the band had cost the ratepayers $180,000. Under present conditions were they justified in continuing such expenditure? Were they justified in spending more for a luxury than the did for the Shanghai Volunteer Corps? How many ratepayers got an adequate return for the investment?

In seconding the amendment Mr. G. E. Marden said that no other municipality in the world had suffered such a net outlay as Shanghai for the past four years had done on its band. He pointed to the attitude of the London County Council, who, on the score of economy, had declined to resume the support of an orchestra discontinued during the war.

Mr. O. M. Green opposed the amendment. He examined the figures in detail for the past four years, and suggested that a thoroughly bad case had been made out from that point of view. When the community set out to spend money for the public good it did not only consider the charmed circles who could drive about in motor cars, but scientifically considered the ratepayers who were non-voters. He pointed out that there were some necessities which they could quite well do without for the sake of the great pleasure and joy which the orchestra gave them. Some people said that in these times of emergency they could very well do away with the orchestra and later on pick it up again, but in practice there was no doubt that that would be very difficult.

A vote was taken on the question, when the amendment was lost by a large majority.

The budget was then put to the meeting and carried.

Resolution VI dealt with the reassessment of land within the Settlement, and in proposing it Fessenden said that in view of the limited sources of revenue at its disposal the Council was justified in asking authority to arrange for an increase in the taxable value of land. Apart from this the value of land had considerably appreciated since the last re-assessment, and in one case land now assessed for taxation purpose at Tls. 7,500 and Tls. 9,500 had been sold at an average price of Tls. 21,000 per mow. Another lot assessed at Tls. 17,000 per mow had been sold at Tls. 50,000 per mow. He pointed out that it would be a fallacy to contend that the proposed re-assessment would materially increase the burden of owners or occupiers of property, and he contended that land did not at present appear to be bearing its fair share of taxation *vis-à-vis* of the general municipal rate.

Mr. Fessenden proposed the re-assessment resolution which was seconded by Mr. Massey and carried.

Chinese in the Parks

Resolution No. VII was as follows:—"That Jessfield and Hongkew Parks, the Public Gardens, the Bund Lawns and Foreshore, Quinsan Square and Brenan Piece be opened to Chinese on the same terms as to foreigners."

In proposing the resolution Mr. Fessenden said that the Council was fully aware that the present time was not the most auspicious for the impartial and unprejudiced discussion of the question, but the Council was in honour bound to bring it forward.

Mr. Massey seconded the resolution.

Mr. W. H. Trenchard Davis moved an amendment to the effect that consideration of the resolution be postponed until such time as the present unrest and anti-foreign outbreak had ceased and local conditions had returned to normal. He suggested that if the original resolution stood all these spaces would be deliberately crowded with the scum of the city, and there would be no room for foreigners or their real Chinese friends.

Mr. Siow Choon-leng, supported the original motion.

Mr. Trenchard Davis's amendment was amended to read—"That consideration of Resolution VII be postponed, but in any case the parks are not be thrown open to the Chinese without previous approval obtained at another ratepayers' meeting."

After discussion this amendment was adopted.

The Concluding Business

The remaining business of the meeting consisted of the election of Mr. G. L. Wilson as Land Commissioner, and of Dr. T. B. Dunn, Dr. F. M. Neild, Mr. W. R. McBain and Brig.-Gen. Macnaghten as Governors of the General Hospital, followed by a resolution of thanks to the Powers, principally Great Britain, for the despatch of troops to Shanghai, proposed by Mr. O. G. Steen and seconded by Mr. K. Fukushima.

Three cheers were given for Mr. Fessenden, and the meeting closed with vote of thanks to Judge Grain for presiding.

ATTEMPT TO FORCE BARRIERS

Retreat of Invaders: Mission Premises Looted

At 3 a.m. on Wednesday 15 male Chinese in civilian clothes approached the barriers of the Shanghai Defence Forces in Urga Road and started into the Settlement, were challenged by the soldiers, but paid no attention to the order. About 12 shots were fired over their heads by the squad on duty, this causing them to turn back into Chapei.

At 7.45 p.m. on Tuesday several Chinese in civilain clothes approached the barriers at the top of Chaoufoong Road and began firing shots at the guard. These were returned in short order and it was not long before the guerillas were silenced. No casualties are believed to have occurred on either side.

At 1.30 p.m. on Tuesday 100 Chinese, all dressed in civilian clothes looted the Door of Hope and the Mary Fitch Home in Chapei, off Kiangwan Road. The Russian Church near the Tien Tung An railway station is said to have been looted at 4.30 p.m. on the same day.

NATIONAL CHRISTIAN COUNCIL

Political Activity Denounced: Not Representative of the Missionary Body

The following important statement condemning the National Christian Council for the policy which it has adopted in the present crisis in China has been sent to us for publication.

The signatories, 16 British and 16 American, are among the best known and leading members of the Missionary community in China. While they sign for themselves and not as representing the bodies to which they belong, it may be pointed out that the list includes two Bishops, two Principals of Universities, two Principals of Colleges, the Secretaries of Colleges, the Secretaries of two Bible Societies, missionaries prominent in literary work, medical work and at least ten responsible missionaries in active field service in various parts of the country thoroughly acquainted with the life of the Chinese Churches.

Owing to a regrettable misunderstanding in the pressure of making up the paper on Sunday night, this article did not appear yesterday as it should have done.

Shanghai, April 7.

We the undersigned members of the Missionary Community in China find it our duty at this time to express our conviction that the methods and policy recently pursued by the National Christian Council are open to serious criticism.

This organization was established for definite purposes clearly defined in its constitution.

Among other things it was intended:—

(a) To foster unity among the Christian Forces in this country.

(b) To serve as an advisory body.

(c) To represent its constituents when it has been ascertained that such action will be in accordance with the wishes of the co-operating bodies.

Instead of abiding by its constitution it has caused division by its political activities. It has endeavoured to determine the policy of the Missions and Churches in China; and has repeatedly put forth pronouncements in regard to political matters on its own authority without ascertaining the wishes of the co-operating bodies.

For these reasons it has lost the confidence of a large part of the Missionary Body and we are making this protest against its being considered as representing our views and opinions. We regard its recent policy and methods as dangerous to and subversive of the best interests of the Churches in China.

This statement is made, not in a spirit of antagonism to any persons or parties, but as being in our judgment the needed assertion of the principle that the National Christian Council should limit its activities to its proper duties as defined by its constitution.

C. WILFRED ALLAN.
A. J. BOWEN.
H. BUNCE.
R. E. CHAMBERS.
T. W. CHAPMAN.
GEORGE A. CLAYTON.
WINIFRED I. COXON.
JOHN DARROCH.
E. F. DAVIES.
W. J. DRUMMOND.
C. FAIRCLOUGH.
H. W. FLAGG.
HENRY FOWLER, M.D.
F. R. GRAVES.
J. W. HEYWOOD.
W. H. HUDSON.
W. C. LONGDEN.
C. G. McDANIEL.
JAMES L. MAXWELL, M.D.
WALTER MILWARD.
HERBERT J. MOLONY.
EVAN MORGAN.
A. Y. NAPIER.
F. L. HAWKS POTT.
D. W. RICHARDSON.
G. W. SHEPPARD.
J. E. SHOEMAKER.
H. MAXCY SMITH.
H. GORDON THOMPSON, M.D., F.R.C.S.
W. H. VENABLE, M.D.
LAURA M. WHITE.
J. T. WILLIAMS.

THE Chapei Bureau of Public Works and Taxes have issued a notification to the effect that all licences for motor cars traversing Chinese territory must be obtained this week, failing which offenders will be punished. Licences may be obtained from the Bureau. In view of the unsettled conditions and the horrible state of the roads of Chapei at the present time, it is doubtful if many will want to take out licences.

A PROTEST OVER BRITISH 'PLANES

Nationalist Objection to Practice Flights: Apology and Indemnity Wanted

Mr. Quo Tai-chi, the Nationalist Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, apparently is being kept very busy writing protests nowadays. He has protested against the cordon round the Soviet Consulate and the raid on the Great China University, and his latest action has been to lodge a protest with Sir Sidney Barton, K.B.E., C.M.G., H.M. Consul-General, with regard to the flights of the British aeroplanes over Shanghai, which, Mr. Quo says, have also been flying over the Woosung and Kiangyin Forts.

Mr. Quo denounces this action on the part of the British aviators and says that it is contrary to the regulations pertaining to the use of aeroplanes as provided by international law. He says that, in spite of the fact that the International Settlement of Shanghai has been leased to the Powers concerned by virtue of the unequal treaties existing between China and the signatory Powers, the surrounding atmospheric space (air) is Chinese by right and it has not been leased to any Power either by word or by treaty. It is, therefore, Chinese territory by right and by law, Mr. Quo says, and such rights and laws reign supreme in the Settlement as well as in Chinese territory in matters relating to aviation. Mr. Quo concludes by reserving the right to demand an apology and indemnity for any damage done as the result of misunderstandings arising out of such acts on the part of the British aviators, and demands a guarantee of Sir Sidney that such acts will not be repeated.

LATE SIRDAR SAHIB BUDHA SINGH

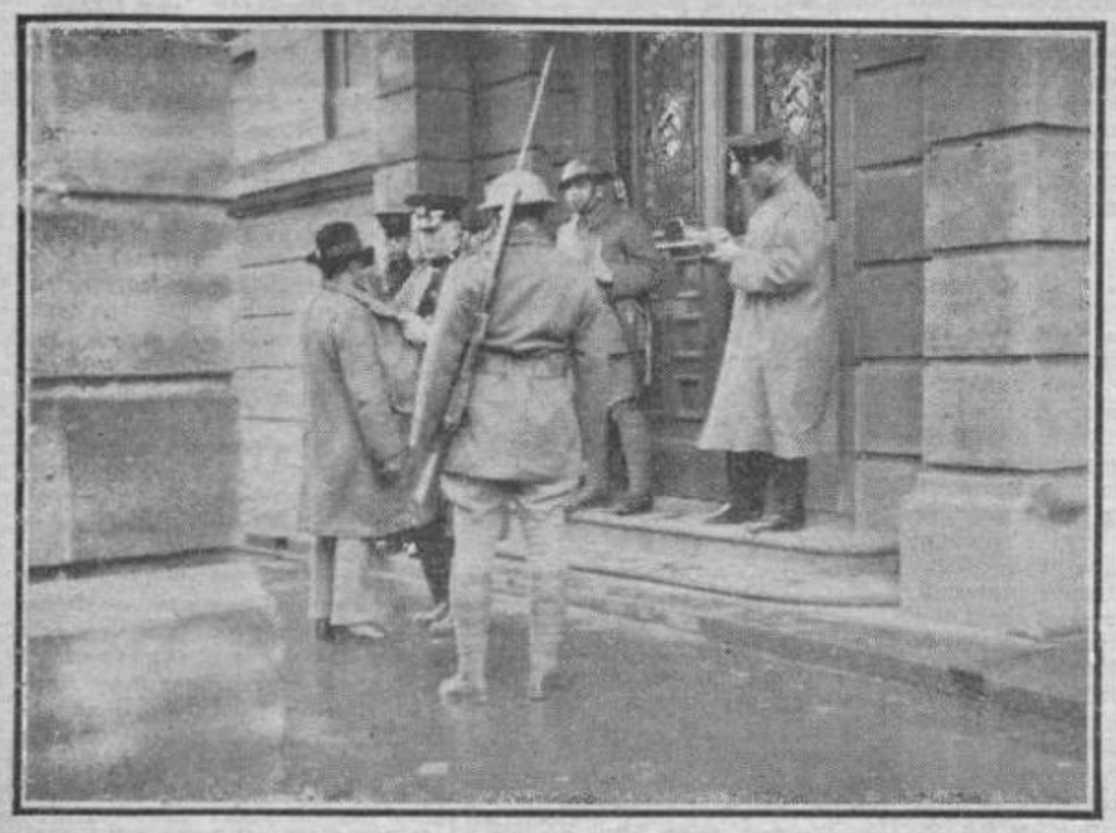
Impressive Ceremony at the Sikh Crematorium

One of the most impressive funerals ever seen in Shanghai took place last Friday when the remains of Sirdar Sahib Budha Singh, Senior Inspector of the Sikh branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police, were conveyed from the Public Mortuary in Fearon Road to the Sikh Crematorium, on the Settlement side of Kiangwan Road.

The procession moved off along Fearon and Dixwell Roads at 2 p.m., headed by eight Indian troops under S.-I. Beale. These were followed by the Municipal Band, who were succeeded by Sikh Granthis (station priests), walking directly in front of the hearse, which was loaded with wreaths. The coffin was shrouded with the Municipal flag, on which reposed the dead officer's sword, his Indian decoration and his long service medal.

Immediately behind the body came the deceased's relations and fellow-villagers. Following on these were the other principal mourners, Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, C.I.E., Commissioner of Police; Capt. R. M. J. Martin, Deputy Commissioner; Messrs. W. Beatty, G. W. Clarke, M. O. Springfield and S. C. Young, Major F. L. Wainwright, Assistant Commissioners; and Superintendent J. Bourke. All available Sikhs off duty were present and strong bodies of men from the foreign, special, Japanese and Chinese branches were present. H. M. Consulate-General was represented by Mr. A. D. Blackburn, Consul, and the Shanghai Volunteer Corps by Sergt.-Major Stewart and Capt. Anglesea-Sandels, O.B.E. Detachments from the Municipal Fire Brigade, the French Police (foreign and Annamite), and many other personal friends of the deceased were included in the *cortège*. With the exception of the Sikh Police and British police officers, the various units broke off at North Szechuen Road, where they saluted the coffin as it passed on down towards the Rifle Range.

A short, but impressive, service was held, after which the remains of a very loyal Sikh officer and gentleman were placed on the funeral pyre and cremated.



A Visitor being Searched by the Police before being Allowed to Enter the Soviet Consulate, Shanghai

And even if they were Searched, it was done in the Politest Manner Possible.

Photos by Ariel L. Varges, Far Eastern Correspondent for the International Newsreel Corp., of New York.

THE PUBLIC PARKS QUESTION

Memorandum Prepared by a Chinese Member of the Delegation

With reference to the resolution which the Council proposes brought forward at the Annual Meeting on Wednesday afternoon, anent the admission of Chinese to the public parks, we have received from a Chinese resident in the International Settlement and a member of the Chinese delegation appointed to collaborate with the Parks Committee, a copy of a memorandum submitted to the committee by the delegation.

Space will not permit of the publication of this extensive memorandum in full but the following is the essence of it:

On March 20, 1926, certain representations were made to the Council asking that in accordance with the provisions of Art. VI of the Land Regulations, the public gardens and open spaces including the Public Recreation Ground should all be open to the Chinese on an equal footing with the foreign community. The Council promised to give such representations their sympathetic consideration and, to give effect to that promise, requested the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce to appoint three Chinese delegates to discuss the matter with the Parks Committee.

At that meeting the writer (Mr. Feng Ping-nan) asserted the right of the Chinese under the Land Regulations to use the public parks and open spaces on an equal footing with the foreigners, laying stress on the word "All" used in Art. VI. The Chairman, the Rev. Brother Faust, regarded the word "Public" applied to the parks under Municipal control as a misnomer, considering that the term "Public" in the said Article of the Regulations was not used in its generally accepted sense. He further argued that when the Land Regulations were first drawn up, foreigners only were permitted to reside in the Settlement and, therefore, maintained that the word "Public" could, in his committee's view, refer only to the "foreign" public.

Mr. Lipson Ward also disagreed with the writer in the view that under the Land Regulations the Chinese were entitled to use the public parks.

Reference was also made to the prevalence of infectious and contagious diseases among the lower classes of the Chinese community and it was pointed out that foreign mothers would object to their children running the risk of being infected by contact with a large number of Chinese of the lower class.

Question of Interpretation

In 1869 the number of Chinese residents in the Settlement had become large and had the Municipal authorities ever intended to exclude the Chinese residents in the Settlement from the public parks, they would have inserted the word "foreign" between "all" and "persons." The absence therein of such or any other qualified word cannot but substantiate the contention that the public parks are as much open to the Chinese as the public roads under the control of the Council. Between 1877 and 1900 the Land Regulations were again revised and although the Chinese population in the Settlement had become much larger than before no discrimination was made in the Land Regulations against the Chinese residents in the Settlement in so far as public parks were concerned.

Why is the term "all persons" not used in that Article? The only answer can be that Art. VI was framed so as to ensure free admission to the public parks of the whole community of the Settlement irrespective their nationality.

These facts furnish abundant evidence that whilst the word "public" as used in that Article is not a misnomer the Chinese in asking the Council to open the public parks to them are only asserting a right under the Council's own Regulations. They are asking no favour.

Covenant Ultra Vires

Certain foreigners seem to be tormented by fears that unrestricted admission of the Chinese to the public parks would lead to intolerable congestion. These fears are as unnecessary as they are unjustifiable;

The *raison d'etre* of a public park is the amusement and recreation of the public, and if a restrictive use were made of it, the very purpose of its existence would be defeated.

With regard to the statement that the lease granted to the Council by the Recreation Fund Trustees contains a covenant restricting the use of the grounds exclusively to the foreign community, the writer is of the opinion that such a covenant is *ultra vires*.

Mr. Ward apprehends that the children's play-grounds provided by the Council are far too small in space to admit of unrestricted admission, but such a fear may be justifiable only by sentiment. There are may public roads in the Settlement which are too narrow to meet modern requirements but it would be preposterous to restrict such narrow thoroughfares to the use of only a certain section of the community. There have, unhappily, been more than one outbreak of plague in Shanghai, but the Council have never yet deemed it necessary, as a measure of sanitation, for any public road, however narrow it might be, to be closed to such class of classes of the community as are likely to suffer from an infectious disease.

In conclusion, the writer cannot too strongly impress upon the members of the Parks Committee the advisability of instantly removing discrimination against the Chinese section of the population of the Settlement.

More than 1,000 Shantung soldiers who fled into the Settlement upon the approach of the Nationalist Army and who have been interned at Yangtzepoo for the past three week, were repatriated on Sunday, being sent to their homes *via* Tsingtao on board a Japanese steamer.

RETIREMENT OF OLD RESIDENT

Mr. J. A. Smallbones Leaving for Home: Well Known Philatelist

Another well known and esteemed "old Shanghai hand" says goodbye to Shanghai after having been here since 1912, in the person of Mr. J. A. Smallbones, for the past 13 years a member of the staff of the Ledger Office, S.M.C. Electricity Department. Mr. Smallbones, accompanied by Mrs. Smallbones, left on Tuesday on board the str. Devanha for Hongkong and thence to South Africa where he will spend several months with his sons and daughters before retiring to England.

Before his departure he received an expression of appreciation from the Chinese staff with whom he had worked for so many years. A handsome bronze incense burner and a Nanking embroidery of particularly fine pattern were presented to him by the staff.

Mr. Smallbones came to China first in 1912 as a manufacturer's representative, following his having made connexions in England for various manufacturers' lines. For the 16 years previous to that time he had been engaged in business in South Africa, and it was his intention to return there after a short period in the Far East. Instead of carrying out his original plans, however, in 1914 at the outbreak of the war he joined the S.M.C. staff with which he has done much faithful work until the present time.

Among the numerous activities in which Mr. Smallbones has taken part in the community may be counted his devotion to the work of the Philatelic Society. He has, himself, a fine collection of Chinese stamps and has always been active in the exhibitions, etc., held by this society.

He has been President and Secretary for respective periods in the Society. He was also appointed treasurer of the Overseas Club upon the death of the late Mr. Cecil Holliday. He is one of the older members of the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Association and is also a member of the Race Club. His interest in history and geography having always been great he early joined the Royal Asiatic Society and he has membership also in the Royal Geographical Society.

Mrs. Smallbones leaves a circle of friends to whom she has endeared herself during the last decade in Shanghai, and her work in connexion with the Works Department during the war under Lady Pearce from whom she later took the work over is well remembered.

Mr. and Mrs. Smallbones will go to Durban and visit in other parts of South Africa before returning to England.

THE RIFT WITHIN THE LUTE

Nationalist Claim to Have Dismissed Quo Tai-chi

Shanghai, Apr. 11.

A Nationalist News Agency telegram from Hankow states that Mr. Quo Tai-chi has been expelled from the Kuomintang by order of the Central Executive Committee for accepting the appointment of Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Shanghai from General Chiang Kai-shek.

The same message adds that "Chiang Kai-shek has been ordered to leave Shanghai and proceed to the front to devote all his efforts to the military campaign."—Reuter.

MARTIAL LAW IN CHAPEI AND NANTAO

A Proclamation from Lunghua: Military Courts Supreme

The Nationalist authorities at Lunghua have published the following regulations governing the administration of martial law in Chinese territory:—

1. These regulations must be enforced in all places under military control, where military force is required (a) to maintain peace and order and (b) to suppress possible riots instigated by enemies and counter-revolutionaries;

2. There shall be a military court in each district and the officers thereof shall be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief;

3. These rules shall take effect from the time of their publication but the military courts may, should emergency arise, use their own discretion and introduce stricter rules;

4. The officers of the military court shall be confined to military officers;

5. The military courts will be responsible for the maintenance of peace and order in their respective districts;

6. The form of martial law shall be arranged according to the local situation;

7. The military courts shall be vested with authority to command the local land and water police who shall assist in keeping order;

8. All cases having bearing on the military situation shall be dealt with by the military courts; and

9. The military courts shall be vested with authority (a) to forbid publication, assembly, lectures and advertisements of a counter-revolutionary nature; (b) suppress rioting; (c) forbid armed soldiers to walk about whilst off duty (d) forbid the importation and exportation of military supplies, and contraband; and (f) search houses, steamers, junks, etc., should emergency arise.

Trains on the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway are totally suspended, while a passenger train which left for Nanking on Monday was forced to return because of the military movement.

COMMUNIST CLUB RAIDED

Mild Afternoon Sensation on North Szechuen Road Extension

With the assistance of a party of Municipal police from the North Szechuen Road station, a detachment of Japanese marines, who are stationed in the Odeon Theatre, raided a Chinese "club" house in the Hung Ching Fang Alleyway, immediately behind the Odeon in North Szechuen Road Extension on Monday afternoon.

It appears that this house, which is in Chinese territory, was occupied by a band of Communists operating under the names of the Chinese Grocer Shop Assistants' Labour Union and the North Szechuen Road branch of the Seamen's Union and it was said that the members were the people who were responsible for the firing on the Japanese marines on Thursday night last.

Such being the suspicion, coupled with the understanding that in the house were a number of bombs and other dangerous weapons, a raid was planned by the Japanese sailors and the Municipal police were asked to assist. The raid was extremely well-planned, all the gateways leading into the alleyway, excepting the one through which the marines passed, having been locked beforehand. A cordon was then thrown around the house and the party entered. Those inside were warned not to resist and so the place was searched. Nothing, however, of an incriminating nature was found but several men were taken to the police station and questioned, later being released.

A squad of Nationalist soldiers stationed near by declined to interfere with the proceedings. When questioned, they said that the Japanese marines had previously obtained permission from the Nationalist military authorities at Lunghua to raid the "Club," so they could not interfere.

Everything was carried out in an orderly manner and it is said that three shots were fired into the air. The majority of shops near by, hearing of the news, feared that trouble would break out and so they put up their shutters. However, as nothing untoward happened, they became reassured and re-opened their doors shortly afterwards.

A rifle shot was heard in Chinese territory off Dixwell Road shortly after seven o'clock on Monday evening but no casualty was reported. Inquiries were at once made and the police were informed that some Kompo man had fired into the air to scare another man. His gun was later taken away from him. Considerable uneasiness existed in the district and it was not until some time later that all was quiet again.

Owing to the outbreak of hostilities near Chinkiang and the introduction of martial law, the China Merchants' S. N. Co., have decided again to suspend their Yangtze shipping services.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Annual Report: Repeated Demonstrations on Slightest Pretexts and How they were Handled by Police: Chinese Agitation Against the Council

(Continued from last week.)

Disturbances and Agitation of an anti-foreign Character.—The anti-foreign campaign which continued without interruption throughout the year, was at first based on the May 30 incident. The agitators argued that the findings of the International Court which investigated the shooting were unfair, and that the compassionate allowance offered by the Municipal Council to the relations of the victims was inadequate. They accused Japan and Great Britain of general responsibility and urged that a boycott against both nations be continued until they had made amends by giving back the Mixed Court and abolishing extraterritoriality. A few months later this appeal being unheeded, the ultimatum presented by the Foreign Powers to the Chinese Government in connexion with attacks upon foreign warships at Tientsin formed a ready pretext for further agitation. This in turn gave way to the approaching anniversary of the May 30 incident. Brochures and handbills were circulated bearing upon that event, and prizes were offered for the best essay on ways and means to revive the anti-foreign boycott. Besides providing some new ideas for the intriguers this essay, the prizes for which were of considerable value, had the effect of reviving interest in the incident among the students of the various schools and colleges. It was finally arranged by societies under the leadership of an organization called "The Funeral Affairs Committee for the May 30 Victims" to hold a memorial service on May 29 for the deceased. The meeting place was in the Chapei district, where a space had been purchased to serve as a burial place. However, it is unlikely that it will ever be used for this purpose. The proceedings at the meeting, which was attended by 1,500 people, were marked by a number of anti-foreign speeches and the platform, from which they were delivered, was decorated with blood-stained garments which the speakers claimed had been the property of the May 30 victims.

Secure Firearms

Two further meetings in observance of the anniversary of the shooting were held in Chinese territory on the following day. The crowds at these gatherings, which were convened in defiance of a prohibitory proclamation issued by the Chinese authorities, were larger than the attendance at the meeting on May 29. The addresses were also more inflammatory, and were marked by exhortations to those present to secure firearms and avenge their fellow countrymen who had perished. Following the speeches, the people at both meetings formed into processional order and marched through the streets, working themselves into a state of frenzy by shouting various anti-foreign slogans. A number of these demonstrators drifted into the Settlement, and commenced to deliver lectures and distribute handbills on Nanking Road. These formed into groups which were at first small but soon increased in size by the arrival of further parties from the meeting place and extremists who probably congregated in that vicinity in anticipation of events. With this increased strength, the propagandists became aggressive and attacked tram-cars, buses and several foreigners. As these attacks extended, the excitement aroused among the crowd by the proceedings in Chinese territory became more manifest and a very precarious situation resulted. The police of Louza district, who were reinforced by members of the Fire Brigade and squads of the Police Reserve Unit and Police Special Reserve were, however, ready for the emergency and by the exercise of great tact and forbearance succeeded in dispersing the infuriated crowds without provoking any serious incidents. Disturbances of a somewhat similar nature, but on a smaller scale, took place in Central, Sinza and West Hongkew districts where the police also succeeded in dispersing the crowds without causing any serious trouble. In the course of the disturbances 23 foreigners and two Chinese were assaulted and considerable damage was done to property as a result of attacks upon motor cars, tram cars and telephone poles.

The Manri Maru Case

A fresh drive to revive enthusiasm for the anti-foreign agitation was made by the agitators in the autumn in connection with the death on board on board the Japanese steamer "Manri Maru" of a Chinese who, they alleged, was killed by members of the crew. As a sequel to the campaign, no less than 10,000 employees of the Naigai Wata Kaisha Cotton mills went on strike on August 20. Emboldened by this success the propagandists entered the Settlement on August 28 and 29 and attempted to deliver lectures in Central and Louza districts. They, however, withdrew shortly afterwards, leaving thirty-four of their number prisoners in the hands of the Municipal Police.

On September 7, the anniversary of the signing of the Boxer Treaty, a number of agitators, who had been foiled in an attempt to hold to hold a meeting in Chinese territory by the Shanghai-Woosung Constabulary, entered the Settlement and endeavoured to deliver speeches and distribute propaganda in favour of the abolition of the so-called unequal treaties. The Municipal Police, however, without encountering serious resistance, succeeded in arresting eight of them and dispersing the others.

Later in the year the Wanhsien incident, which occurred on September 5, the renewal of the Sino-Belgian Treaty, the alleged encroachment upon Chinese territory at Macao by the Portuguese Government, and reports of wholsale arrests among Chinese residents by the Siamese Government were each in turn the source of fresh agitation.

The outstanding feature of the anti-foreign campaign during the last month of the year the utter disregard for the truth displayed by the propagandists and their readiness to ascribe the most magnanimous action to base motives. Although not a tithe of evidence was quoted in supported of the charge Great Britain of lending money and selling guns to the Northern militarists but not a word of criticism was directed against certain nations which, not being bound by the Arms Embargo Agreement, had done a flourishing business with China in munitions throughout the year. The foreign missionaries, who make an enormous contribution in the form of money and service annually to the welfare of the Chinese people, were denounced in handbills circulated at Christmas time as vile instruments of imperialism. Japanese, who likewise were arranging to spend large sums in China for the cause of science and education, were condemned for promoting imperlism by means of cultural aggression. All anti-foreign agitation throughout the year was marked by repetitions of the demand for the cancellation of the so-called unequal treaties.

Chinese Agitation Against the Municipal Council

Agitation against the Municipal Council.—The agitators responsible for the anti-foreign movement directed attacks on various occasions against the Municipal Council. They pointed out that Chinese residents of the Settlement did not enjoy the right of representation on that body which was unfair in view of the large contribution made by them to the public revenue. When the foreign ratepayers endeavoured to meet this objection by adopting a motion in favour of allowing Chinese to 'elect three members to the Council, the extremists rejected the offer as unworthy of consideration, and demanded that the representation accorded to Chinese be in proportion to their numbers irrespective of other claims. Subsequently the Communists and other agitators endeavoured to discredit the Municipal Council by alleging that it was imperialistic, procapitalistic, aggressive and inhuman. They quoted as proof of these charges fantastic accusations to the effect that the Foreign Administration of the Settlement promoted civil war between rival Chinese militarists, destroyed life and property and endeavoured to justify orders depriving the common people of their civil rights by accusing them of being Bolsheviks. The extremists varied this agitation from time to time by resurrecting the old complaint that construction of roads in the suburbs of the Settlement constituted an encroachment upon China's sovereign rights, and that the offence had been aggravated in several cases by illegal appropriation of land. This agitation resulted during June in an attempt to induce residents on North Szechuen Road Extension and adjoining streets to discontinue paying Municipal taxes, and became unusually vehement when a protest about that time from the Consular Body resulted in the withdrawal of members of the Shanghai-Woosung Constabulary, who had been assigned to patrol Municipal roads in that vicinity.

Agitation against Chinese Authorities.—The agitation, which for several years has been carried on intermittently against the Peking Government, was extended during 1926 to the local Chinese Authorities and attained a degree of bitterness hitherto unprecedented. It was alleged that the local authorities, in addition to wantonly executing Communists, had increased the taxation burdens of the people by subjecting shops to a special imposition for the upkeep of the Merchants Volunteers and imposing new levies on means of water transport, butchers and tobacconists, to swell the general revenue. A decision of Marshal Sun to supersede the local control of the Chapei municipality by officials appointed by himself also met with general hostility. One meeting held in Chinese territory on March 27 to condemn the Peking Government in connexion with the shooting of students in Peking was attended by about 5,000 persons. Further meetings held in November and December to protest against the despatch of the Fengtien army to the South were also largely attended. At the latter gatherings speeches were made and resolutions adopted demanding that Chinese territory at Shanghai be converted into a Special Administrative Area under an autonomous government elected by the people.

Strikes.—As compared with eighty-three industrial disputes which, exclusive of the stoppages during the general strike, occurred in 1925, there were 179 strikes in 1926. Of this number 94 were of a purely economic nature, 36 were the result of internal friction and 49 were declared as a means of showing sympathy for others. The strikes, which affected 189,890 employees, resulted in a loss of 1,610,552 working days. The enterprises affected included 28 cotton mills, 57 silk filatures, 18 gold and silver smith shops, 16 printing houses, 11 carpet factories, 5 tobacco factories, 4 iron and engineering works, 3 knitting and embroidery factories, 3 shipping companies, 2 flour mills, 2 match factories, 2 lumber yards, one towel factory, one egg factory, one hemp sack factory, the Chinese Post Office, Shanghai Water Works, the Chinese and French Tramway Companies, and the China General Omnibus Company. In disputes which occurred at the Naigai Wata Kaisha Mills, the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Factory, the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co., and the Wei Tung Cotton Mill, the strikers resorted to sabotage. In the case of the first named concern they actually attempted to cause a general conflagration by setting fire to cotton in process of manufacture on ten different machines and in the case of the second mentioned establishment inflicted wounds upon a Japanese named C. Dan which proved fatal on March 1. The strikers on several occasions formed unmanageable mobs and police assistance had to be obtained to eject them from the mills. The Police by the exercise of great tact and forbearance succeeded in performing this task without resorting to the use of firearms, save on one occasion when it was found necessary to fire a few shots. Although none of the wreckers was struck the shooting caused them to disperse immediately. A Chinese Constable who was attacked by a band of about 100 strikers while on duty in a police box at the corner of Hart and Robison Roads on July 10, 1926, defended himself by firing three shots at his assailants, of whom he arrested three, including one who was wounded. The use of firearms was also resorted to by the Shanghai-Woosung Police when dealing with strikers in Chinese territory.

Enthusiasm for strikes in the Settlement was maintained by the distribution of large quantities of handbills and leaflets. These contained denunciations of capitalism in general, attacks upon the employers actually affected, and accounts of the strikers' grievances. Other means employed to make the strike effective included intimidation of loyal employees, which in several cases was supplemented by acts of violence.

The organizations maintained by strike agitators were all situated in territory under the jurisdiction of the Chinese authorities, to whom reports of subversive activities being enacted were sent frequently by the Municipal Police. Certain recommendations based on intelligence collected about strikes were communicated to employers during the Summer, since when industrial disputes, especially in concerns belonging to foreigners, have been less numerous and less serious than in the first half of the year.

Rice.—The average price of Chinese rice for 1926 was $16.12 per picul, and the highest figure recorded was $19.70 per picul. The high prices which prevailed were due to a bad harvest in 1925, and transport difficulties resulting from the civil war in the Yangtsze Valley in 1926 and profiteering resulting from that conflict. In order to prevent the extension of this abuse to the Settlement, the Municipal Council issued a proclamation in May. Later, following a lull in the fighting, which facilitated the removal to market of the grain from the 1926, harvest, the value of rice dropped by $2.50 per picul in November and remained at the reduced figure until the end of the year. The high price of rice caused considerable distress among the poorer classes and resulted in the looting of rice shops by bands of women in Pootung during the month of June. This distress was relieved by the establishment, on the part of merchants, gentry, and officials, of rice depots where rice of average quality could be purchased in small quantities at about $8 per picul below the regular market rates. Similar depots were established by several mill owners for the benefit of their workmen, while other employers met the difficulty by granting a rice bonus to their operatives.

The increase in the price of rice during the past few years has resulted in the importation of large quantities of the grain from Saigon, Siam and Burma. It is estimated that about 6,475,000 piculs were brought from these countries to Shanghai during 1926.

Communist Activities.—Throughout the year the local branches of the Chinese Communist Party have endeavoured to extend their influence, but their progress has been small in comparison with that of their colleagues in other parts of the country. By spreading reports through a well organized propaganda system that the success of many strikes was due to their influence they have considerably added to the number of agitators who fatten on this means of livelihood. The Chinese Communist Party, in conjunction with the Left Wing of the Kuomingtang, has gained a degree of influence which has never before been approached by any political party in China. Police action has considerably curtailed the activities of Communists in Shanghai by prohibiting all political demonstrations, handbill distribution and street lectures. During the year no less than 125 persons were prosecuted for rioting, intimidation, distribution of literature and kindred offences. On six occasions successful application was made to have the headquarters of agitators closed. Similar prohibitive measures were adopted in Chinese territory where the General Labour Union, the Seamen's Union and the National Students' Union were closed. In Chinese territory also proclamations were issued prohibiting meetings and the distribution of inflammatory literature, but in spite of this, Communists and agitators held meetings on March 8 (International Women's Day), May 1 (Labour Day), May 5 (the birthday of Karl Marx), November 7 (the anniversary of the Russian revolution) and November 12 (the birthday of Sun Yat-sen.) Communist delegates were dispatched to confer with colleagues in Canton and students were nominated for free study in propaganda schools in Moscow. As evidence of the amount of energy spent on these movements it may be mentioned that more than 100 kinds of handbills were distributed. Some of these were anti-foreign and some anti-Chinese Government whereas others advocated the cause of the strikers.

Attitude of the Chinese Press.—Events during 1926 afford fresh evidence that the Chinese newspapers, with a few exceptions, have no appreciation whatever of their responsibility towards the public. In common with certain organs of the local foreign press, they frequently publish statements about such important matters as strikes and civil war which are entirely baseless. They make a point of giving prominence to minor incidents placing foreigners in an unfavourable light, and frequently print garbled accounts of other happenings with same object. They help the extremist agitators by attributing to their activities a degree of importance out of all proportion to their achievements. In reporting attendances at meetings, thousands are magnified into tens of thousands, and crowds of ragamuffins and immature youths are transformed into collections of men of importance and influence in the community. Fantastic accounts are also usually given of the speeches made and resolutions adopted.

The Police have maintained unceasing vigilance with the object of keeping the Settlement free from objectionable phases of the propaganda campaign which the respective belligerents in the civil war have waged against each other and from journalistic effusions likely to endanger the peace. They found the discharge of this duty very difficult because the Settlement lacks effective Press Regulations. Under existing rules any unscrupulous individual may publish a broadsheet without disclosing his name and address, and most offences by the press are of a nature which preclude the possibility of summary action by the policemen on the beat. Consequently the offenders were able to escape before the police even discovered that an offence had been committed. There were 35 persons successfully prosecuted during the year for the publication of 7 inflammatory and 13 obscene articles. The most important of these prosecutions were the cases against the "Minkuopao" and "Shanghai Life." The editor of the former journal was charged at the Mixed Court on October 25 in connexion with an inflammatory article which he published on October 12. As a result of the proceedings the premises of the paper were sealed the same day, but were re-opened on November 8 in consequence of representations made to the Court by the Chinese authorities. The printing plant and offices of the paper were then removed to the French Concession where it was being published up to the end of the year. The "Minkuopao" had existed for about 10 years in the Settlement, during which period its editors had been punished no less than 13 times for publishing inflammatory or obscene articles. The paper played a more important part in promoting unrest than any other Chinese journal, and the news of its departure from the Settlement was received with satisfaction.

The "New Shanghai Life" was charged on September 24 with publishing an article liable to cause a breach of the peace. In consequence of the failure of the editor to appear the Court made an order to have the offices of the newspaper sealed. This was done on September 25, since when the "New Shanghai Life" has not re-appeared.

Illegal Functioning by Chinese Authorities.—Apart from the complaint regarding the patrolling of Municipal roads by members of the Shanghai-Woosung Constabulary, which evoked a protest from the Consular Body, the Municipal Police in the month of October had occasion to prosecute two employees of the Chinese Wine and Tobacco Bureau for attempting to collect taxes from traders in the Settlement. The warrrant cards of both of them were confiscated, and they were cautioned against repeating the offence.

Russian Affairs.—Russian condemned to exile by the political

changes in their native land have settled in Shanghai to the number of about ten thousand. The majority arrived without means and were unable to speak English or Chinese. Consequently on arrival they were dependent upon charity, and constituted a serious problem. Contrary to expectations, they have been absorbed by the Foreign community, and now contribute materially to the welfare and prosperity of the Settlement.

Although these refugees contained a leaven of undesirables, the vast majority of them have been law abiding and have given very little trouble to the Police.

After a trial which extended over three months, seven out of eight Russians, who were charged for conspiring to seize a White armed cruiser named "Ohotsk," were discharged at the Mixed Court on May 27. The eighth man, who had six automatic pistols in his possession when arrested, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

General

I am glad to be able to state that the relations of the Municipal Police with the Chinese Authorities under the control of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang have been most cordial.

In contrast with 1925, when the Force was mobilized for 14 weeks on end, there was no necessity for mobilization of the whole Force during the year under review. Nevertheless, from a police standpoint it has been a period of incessant trouble and anxiety and many very difficult situations have been met and dealt with in the most praiseworthy manner by all concerned. The tact and forbearance displayed by the police on duty on May 30 is beyond all praise; and particularly so in that it was shown in the face of extreme aggravation bordering on th elimit of human endurance. Whereas no doubt this forbearance is sound policy up to a certain point, the fact becomes increasingly apparent that the mob regrads it as nothing short of weakness, and if repressive measures of the sternest nature are continually avoided a repetition of the debacle that has recently occurred in Hankow is only what is to be expected. Throughout the year all branches of the Force have thoroughly upheld the high traditions of the Shanghai Municipal Police, and I am glad to once more place on record my grateful appreciation of the services rendering by all ranks of the Force during another very trying year. I would particularly wish to mention the excellent work of the Criminal Investigation Department who are responsible for intelligence in respect of agitations, political news, movements of troops, etc. The strain due to extra work caused by agitators and propagandists has been continuous and severe, and the work of the Department has been beyond all praise.

THE ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT DURING 1926

Herewith is published a summary of the report of the Shanghai Municipal Electricity Department for the year 1926. This shows that the total sales of electricity for all purposes were 408,245,810 Kilowatt-hours as compared with 294,343,965 in the year 1925, but as during that year the three months' strike occurred, the percentage increase over last year of 38.7 per cent. is misleading. A truer indication of the larger sales is represented by the increase from 1924, when 307,307,401 K. W. hours were sold, which gives a 32.8 per cent. increase over two years operation. The year's trading resulted in a nett profit, after meeting interest and all other nett revenue charges, of Tls. 2,205,490 which is Tls. 359,040 more than the estimated profit of Tls. 1,846,150. The estimated nett profit for the year 1927 is Tls. 2,290,000.

The financial standing of the undertaking at December 31, 1926 is:—

Capital outlay of the undertaking	Tls. 31,996,635
Return on capital outlay actually in use	12.31 p.c.
Revenue from sales of electricity, hire of motors, etc.	Tls. 10,051,221
Gross Profit (after allowing for depreciation)	Tls. 3,939,533
Nett Profit after provision for interest on loans and other nett revenue expenditure	Tls. 2,205,490

Since 1916 the General Municipal funds have participated in the profits of the Department and the contribution for the year under review is Tls. 1,200,000 which brings the contribution to date up to Tls. 7,060,000.

Technical Details

No additional generating plant was installed during the year. The plant capacity is 121,000 K. W. An additional 20,000 K.W. Turbo-Generator, three 180,000 lb. per hour evaporation boilers, main switchgear, etc. is in course of construction and is due to arrive during the year. The new plant should be in commission in the first half of next year.

Year Ending	Undertaking	Units Sold for Year	Maximum Loan on Generators	Loan Factor per cent.
1926	Shanghai	408,245,810	89,600	61.79
„	Manchester	300,440,765	136,110	32.46
„	Birmingham	224,725,602	113,650	27.36
„	Glasgow	186,742,044	91,700	28.70
„	Liverpool	172,044,686	73,614	31.84
„	Sheffield	161,389,751	76,804	28.83

There was a nett increase, after allowing for disconnexions, of 5,908 additional premises connected to the mains during the year, bringing the total to 54,271 at the end of December.

Consumers supplied.—There were 43,378 consumers being supplied at the end of the year, compared with 38,932 at the end of 1925—an increase of 4,446.

Increase in kilowatts connected.—The new connexions added during the year amounted to 20,484 kilowatts. In 1925 the additions were 12,473 kilowatts.

Staff.—The foreign staff at the end of the year numbered 188, Russian 104, and Chinese 3,360. At the end of 1925 the figures were 179, 113, and 3.035 respectively.

Opportunity is here taken to express appreciation of the work of the entire staff, without whose cooperation and diligence the satisfactory results of the year's operations could not have been attained.

Distribution

The year 1926 marks a new record as regards the amount of work carried out by the distribution section. This is the more remarkable inasmuch as there were no very large substations, or big industrial contracts in hand, the bulk of the work being the steady expansion necessary to meet the increased loading over the whole area of supply. The fact that 3,067 new poles were erected, 104 miles of new overhead cable run for low tension supply and 22 new pole transformers put into commission, shews to what extent the loading due to the ordinary domestic and smaller industrial consumers is growing. On an average 270 yds. of cable were laid and 3¼ joints and end boxes made per working day throughout the year.

Increase in Power Supply

The summary of private street and alleway lighting shows that at the end of 1926 226,190 lamps were in service, while the number of motors in use was 5,854. In connexion with the latter figure the report says:—

It is indeed gratifying to be able to record a nett inrease of 13,922-H.P. in motors. It seemed in the early months of the year under review that local conditions and the state of trade in China generally would considerably curtail the activities of industrial concerns taking supply from the Department's mains. This fortunately has not been the case, as results have shown. Furthermore, it clearly indicates that the industrialist is inclined and even anxious to locate mills or factories within the area served by the Department.

In view of the fact that there have not been any very large new consumers connected during 1926, it is reasonable to presume that, given anything like safe and normal trading conditions, new industries would be launched locally, and many firms would proceed with extensions that are now projected.

It is also healthy to notice that no particular increase can be registered in any one industry, all classes having contributed their quota to the increase recorded.

It will be noted that motors hired by the Department have again decreased both in number and horse power. While this section has, in the past, served its purpose well, it still continues to be of assistance to the small power user who wishes to branch out on his own account without excessive initial capital expenditure. Results show that the majority of consumers of this type make good, and in due course purchase their own motors.

Many of the larger mills are still partial to the maintenance service which is a feature of the hire of motors from the Department.

Radiators, cookers, etc. number 5,430, an increase of 1,808. The increase shown in the connected radiator load is distinct proof that this method of heating is popular and within reach of the most moderate purse. With consumers now in the position to rent a 3-K.W. radiator for a year at the modest sum of Tls. 2 a further mutual benefit is established, which should bring still greater business in the future.

The Department is confident that the use of electricity for cooking, which is developing so appreciably in Great Britain, will within a few years form an important part of its business. The field of domestic supply is a vast one, and the achieved success of the heating business lends encouragement to the opinion that before long an increasing and profitable demand will arise for electric cooking. Another use for electricity is water heating.

Estimate for 1927

REVENUE

	Tls.
Sale of electricity	12,154,150
Rent of motors, meters, etc.	51,500
Total	Tls. 12,205,650

EXPENDITURE

Generation	4,900,200
Distribution	767,300
Rents, rates and taxes	89,500
Insurance	13,000
Management (including showroom	552,950
Depreciation	1,620,000
Interest	1,650,000
Special charges, etc.	322,500
	9,915,450
Nett Balance	Tls. 2,290,200

MUNICIPAL FINANCE DURING THE PAST YEAR

In his report on finance matters for 1926 the Treasurer and Comptroller of the Municipal Council states that the original estimates submitted for the ratepayers' approval showed a surplus on the ordinary budget of Tls. 306,160, this figure being subsequently amended as under:—

	Tls.
Estimated surplus on ordinary budget (original)	306,160
Less—Amendment to Resolution V.—Increase in annual grant to Shantung Road Hospital	15,000
Estimated surplus on ordinary budget (amended)	291,160

The financial transactions of the year are summarized below:—

ORDINARY BUDGET

	Tls.
Expenditure	10,250,648
Less—Income	10,232,350
Deficit carried forward to 1927	18,298

EXTRAORDINARY BUDGET

Expenditure	6,103,354
Less—Income	6,048,289
Deficit carried forward to 1927	55,066

Report of Commissioner of Revenue

In his report the Commissionner of Revenue writes:—

I have again to report a satisfactory year's working in spite of adverse conditions and trade depression. The ordinary revenue for the year under review shows a substantial increase over that of the previous years as will be seen by the figures given below.

The total rateable value of land and buildings with the actual boundaries of the foreign Settlement, excluding Municipal buildings, hospitals, churches and other exempted properties, is as follows:—

Land	Tls. 309,473,000
Buildings	„ 31,952,000

The figure given for land is the assessed value of 1925, which is admittedly considerably below the market value, while the assessed value of buildings approximates their annual rentals. Computing these rentals at say 10 per cent. the actual value of the land and buildings in the Settlement would amount to Tls. 628,993,000.

The following table shows the ordinary income compared with the estimates and with Income for the previous year:—

Source.	1925 Actual Tls.	1926 Estimated Tls.	1926 Actual Tls.
Land Tax	2,177,060	2,181,000	2,161,284
General Municipal Rate—Foreign	1,763,885	1,900,000	1,833,968
General Municipal Rate—Chinese	2,021,702	2,325,000	2,188,366
Special Rate—Foreign	179,232	285,000	204,861
Special Rate—Chinese	21,593	26,000	28,254
Special Advertisement Rate	6,245	6,500	7,702
Wharfage Dues	464,627	560,000	616,633
Licence Fees	1,131,189	1,240,550	1,274,965
Rent of Municipal Properties	200,578	247,600	229,384
Revenue from Public and Municipal Undertakings	1,173,171	1,491,100	1,513,913
Miscellaneous	13,578	18,000	32,691
Total	9,152,409	10,280,850	10,091,921

Land Tax.—The slight reduction in the receipts as compared with the previous year is accounted for by land carrying high assessments having been surrendered during the year for road widenings and extensions.

New Foreign Houses

General Municipal Rate.—Foreign.—Building operations in the Settlement show no signs of abatement and there are at the time of writting a large number of foreign building under construction. During the year under review 205 new foreign houses within the Settlement were brought under taxation with an aggregate assessment of Tls. 578,934, while 112 houses have been demolished representing an assessment of Tls. 268,702. The revenue from Foreign Rate shows a substantial increase over that for the previous year.

Special Rate.—The districts served by the Council's roads in the areas surrounding the Settlement continue to develop rapidly. During 1926,202 new foreign houses have been completed and added to the rate list with a total assessment of Tls. 268,702. No little difficulty has been experienced in the collection of Special Rate from Chinese in the areas which are under dual control with the result that receipts have been adversely affected.

Motor Vehicles.—The following table shows the number of motor driven vehicles on the register on December 31, 1926, compared with the corresponding date in 1925:—

Description	1926	1925
Cars—Private	3,789	3,198
Cars—Public	514	452
Cars—Trade	49	42
Freight Vehicles	793	622
Cycles	473	421
Omnibuses	50	38
	5,648	4,773

Licence Fees produced Tls. 1,274,965 or Tls. 34,415 over the budget estimate. The principal increases are shown under the headings, motor vehicles, carts, bicyles, sing-song houses, theatres and cinematographs, while a falling off is noticeable under public ricshas and lotteries.

Departmental Expenditure

The following summary shows the actual amounts expended by each Department:—

	Tls.
Volunteer Corps	123,956.60
Fire Brigade	372,872.78
Police Force	2,587,461.12
Health Department	774,459.31
Public Works Department	2,461,651.67
Municipal Orchestra and Band	128,681.88
Public Library	5,990.11
Education Department	497,001.57
Finance Department	245,080.95
Secretariat	481,547.76
Commissioner General's Office	39,876.91
General Charges	401,457.23
Interest, Brokerage, etc.	1,555,763.84
Redemption of Debentures	314,128.99
	9,939,933.23
Stock and Stores	310,714.98
Total	10,250,648.21
Deficit carried forward to 1927	18,297.73
Extraordinary Income	6,084,288.26
Extraordinary Expenditure	6,103,353.84
Deficit carried forward to 1927	55,063.58

Municipal Loans

Among the tables published at the close of the report is one showing the Municipal loans outstanding at the close of the year. The first of these loans is dated 1907 and the last one 1926. The total amount outstanding on December 31, 1926, is made up as follows:—Tls. 44,782,200: $1,000,000: £750,000. These loans are divided into the two following categories:—For general purposes Tls. 26,798,500: for electricity purposes Tls. 17,983,700: $1,000,000: £750,000.

(To be Continued.)

MASS MEETING OF THE KUOMINTANG

Typical Gathering of Supporters at the West Gate

The Shanghai office of the Kuomintang party held a meeting at 9 a.m. on Saturday at the Public Recreation Ground outside the West Gate to celebrate Wang Ching-wei's return from a tour of Europe.

In spite of the inclement weather, there were present some 3,000 members of the Kuomintang party. At the commencement of the proceedings, the assembly bowed thrice before the photograph of the late Sun Yat Sen.

The Soviet Embassy Raid

Wang Sen-chien, was elected chairman of the meeting and outlined the object of the meeting after reading the posthumous instructions of the late Sun Yat-sen. He said that recently the Soviet Russian Embassy in Peking had been raided by Chang Tso-lin, but in reality the latter had acted in accordance with the direction of the imperialists. He hoped that the people would cooperate with Wang Ching-wei, Chang Ka-zah and all comrades of the Kuomintang party in overthrowing the imperialists and militarists.

The meeting terminated after passing the usual communistic resolutions.

THE military authorities have issued an order that all organizations must register themselves at once. The names and addresses must be given, as well as the names of the members and the aims of the different organizations.

ARMED CHINESE IN THE SETTLEMENT

Important Arrest of Occupants of Motor Car

Over the week end the Louza police station officers had the good fortune to bring into custody a large number of armed robbers and at a late hour on Sunday night a group of detectives properly equipped with protective armour and offensive weapons went out on a raid acting upon information obtained from two men taken into custody during the latter part of the afternoon.

Shortly after 4.30 p.m. on Sunday a very expensive motor car from the French Concession attempted to get through the Fokien Road barrier. A foreign police officer, suspicious of the youthful-looking occupants stopped it. On the far side one man got out and "melted away" in the crowd which had collected. The officer, however, got hold of two men, one of whom had two pistols, and he found another pistol on the floor in front of the chauffeur.

He detained them until a Chinese and a Russian came to his assistance. The car and its occupants were driven to Louza police station. After their examination the additional raid was put under way.

THE Shanghai General Labour Union has formed a subsidiary organization, this being known as the Union of Labourers' Children, whose ages range from seven to 16. It is said that already there have been 12,527 applications for membership. Headquarters have been established in the Russian Orthodox Church in Paoshan Road.

AN INTERNATIONAL POST OFFICE

Arrangements Complete for All Essential Mails in Event of Another Strike

All arrangements are now completed in the organization of an International Post Office, to take over both the receiving and despatching of foreign mails, in the event of another strike.

Through the kindness of the Chartered Bank the second floor of their building has been obtained and there there is now a complete equipment of sorting tables, pigeon holes and delivery counters. Mr. E. F. Goodale, Controller of Voluntary Services, tells us that it will be possible to deal with all foreign including coastwise mails, but parcels are necessarily for the moment beyond the ability of amateurs.

Japanese sorters have been obtained and all Chinese letters will be put back in the sacks, sealed up and returned to the tenders whence they were taken.

The consent of the Consular Body had to be obtained but this was got without difficulty, though one Consulate is not yet quite decided whether it will not handle its own mails. Probably it will not do so, however, as it is obviously best that a single organization should handle all. As it is, however, if a strike broke out to-day, the essential mails could be handled with comparatively little inconvenience.

What must occur to most people is, why not put the International Post Office in operation at once and bring the Bolsheviks of the C. P. O. to their senses. Matters have improved there a little latterly, but the staff remain largely unmanageable and the delays and losses are atrocious.

The point is, we understand, that the Postal Union is very strict in these matters. Equally, however, is it strict in the matters of obedience to its own rules. It is a question whether the C. P. O. is carrying these out. If it is not, it can be superseded and should be.

MORE PROCLAMATIONS OF GOOD INTENTIONS

New Chief of Shanghai and Woosung Police

Gen. Wu Chung-hsin, the new Commissioner of Shanghai and Woosung Police, has issued these proclamations:—

"At this period when martial law is being enforced," says the Commissioner, in his first notice, "all meetings, strikes and processions must be suspended. Imagine my surprise therefore, when I learned that, to-day (Sunday) the ricsha coolies had declared a strike and had fought with each other at places adjoining the foreign Settlement. Such actions being likely to cause misunderstandings, immediate steps were taken by this Bureau to suppress them and so nothing serious occurred."

The second proclamation reads as follows:—"Our attention has been drawn to the fact that a number of unscrupulous persons have been assuming false names and illegally using the names of recognized organizations to arrest people and to commit illegal acts with arms seized from members of the police and with a view to disturbing the peace and order of the community; notice is hereby given that all persons who have taken away such arms from members of the Shanghai and Woosung Police must return them immediately to this Bureau."

DOOR OF HOPE OCCUPIED

Armed Workers in Well Known Institution

The Door of Hope, which is situated on Doong Tsi Road near the Tien Tung An Railway Station, Chapei, is now occupied by about 200 workers, 200 of whom are armed.

These men belong to the Labour Army or "Workers Supervisory Corps", which is controlled by the Shanghai General Labour Union.

GUARDS ON THE RED CONSULATE

All on Entering and Leaving Searched: C. E. R. Agent's Protest to Council

The guard and the searching party was maintained outside the Bolshevik Consulate last Friday, as on Thursday, those entering and leaving the building being searched as before. A similar precaution was taken outside the offices of the Chinese Eastern Railway in Szechuen Road. In this connexion the following letter by Comrade Zephyroff, agent of the C.E.R. in Shanghai has been addressed to Mr. Fessenden:—

The Chinese Eastern
Railway Shanghai, Apr. 8.

S. FESSENDEN, Esq.,
Chairman,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Present.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that this morning eight municipal police were found stationed at the entrance of our office to search every person coming in and going out of the premises. Not only our staff, but also our clients were searched without discrimination. The search was carried on throughout the whole day. No permit or order for such drastic action was, however, presented to our management. We do not object to any proper procedure adopted by the municipal authorities on reasonable legal ground. But what we have to ask your police to refrain from doing is that no offence shall be committed on our respectful clients, both Chinese and foreigners. Especially at the present time, many foreigners are going home by the Siberian Express, for which route we are the only office selling tickets.

Owing to such action as happened to-day, we know very well that all our clients are not feeling well, and we dare to say that, as a result, no one will come to our office any more. So we are the direct sufferers in the business, and we like to be advised who are going to be responsible for such losses.

We will not attempt, at the present moment, to criticize your action, whether legal or not, but for our pure business consideration, such search and detention are detrimental to a legal business organization, as this Agency is well known to the public a pure commercial concern.

Besides extending our deepest regrets to our respectful clients, who were searched without warning as complained in the above, we beg to get from you as fully an explanation as possible on the way your police have so far enacted.

Your obedient servant, etc.,

Of course the pickets were merely put on duty by the police to guard against the possibility of any irresponsible people raiding the Consulate or other Soviet offices.

MEETING OF OPPOSITION TO THE N.C.C.

Missionaries' Act of Protest at R. A. S. Hall

A meeting of protest against the actions of the National Christian Council, which have recently been exposed and commented upon in the press, is being announced under the auspices of the Christian Fundamentals Mission for China, of which the Rev. Walter Scott Elliott is the Director. The preparations for this meeting have been in progress for several weeks, a number of Fundamentalist missionaries and business men having urged Mr. Elliott to call such a meeting, as the logical conclusion of the campaign of publicity on N. C. C. doings which he has been conducting since his return to China last January.

The meeting is to be held next Tuesday evening, April 19, at five o'clock, in the hall of the Royal Asiatic Society, Museum Road, and will be open to the public. All missionaries and business men who desire to express their disapproval of the actions of the N. C. C., to which Mr. Elliot and other Fundamentalists have directed attention in the newspapers, are invited to be present.

There will be several addresses by experienced missionaries and business men, and the leaders of the N. C. C. will be given an opportunity to reply to criticism at the close of the meeting.

ANOTHER LABOUR MANIFESTO

No Intention of Trying to Recover the Settlement by Force

In a circular message to the workers of Shanghai, the Shanghai General Labour Union again takes the opportunity to deny the reports which have been spread to the effect that they propose to take back the International Settlement by force and they say that they will be guided by the action of the Nationalist Foreign Ministry.

The circular reads:—"Residents of the International Settlement are considerably agitated over certain rumours which have been disseminated to the effect that the General Labour Union proposes to force its way into the Settlement and attack the different police stations, with a view to disturbing peace and order. Naturally, the Imperialists cannot avoid alarm. Barbed-wire entanglements and sandbag barricades have been erected everywhere just as though they were facing a very strong enemy force. Such rumours have emanated from the counter-revolutionary elements in order to destroy the solidarity of the General Labour Union.

"While it is our desire to expand our propaganda movement, we desire to remove all uncessary alarm. The Shanghai General Labour Union strongly supports the movement for the rendition of the Settlement, but the responsibility for this work is vested in the proper authorities of the Nationalist Government and it is our duty to co-operate with them only when emergency arises. It is not necessary for us workers to take the initiative in taking back the Settlement by force. Such will only lead to international complications.

"Our movement with regard to diplomatic affairs will be similar to and will be guided by those who are higher than us, namely, the Nationalist Government, and, therefore, there is no necessity for us to take back the Settlement by force. This is circulated for the information of all and all are requested to understand and to take note."

THE ANTI-BRITISH LEAGUE

New Organization Formed After Three Minutes' Meditation

The inauguration ceremony of the League to Fight British Imperialism took place in the Young People's Lecture Hall (a Communist institution) in Nantao last Thursday afternoon, Liu Yung-chien presiding over a gathering of some 300 persons, who represented different organizations.

Following the chairman's remarks, those present bowed thrice to the Nationalist flag and to the portrait of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen and, after three minutes' silence "for meditation," the will of the late leader was read. Hai Shao-kuang, a representative of the Organization Committee, then described the aims of the League.

After a discussion, the following resolutions were carried:—

1. That the League should issue a statement, in Chinese and English, explaining its policy and organization;

2. That the League should request the General Labour Union to call an anti-British strike;

3. That the time and period of the strike should be arranged according to the results of the negotiations entered into by the Nationalist Government and the foreign Powers, especially Britain, in connexion with outstanding diplomatic affairs;

4. That the League should invite all Chinese throughout the country to join in the anti-British movement;

5. That the League should request the foreign press not to publish false reports concerning the real Chinese situation;

6. That the League should request the Nationalist Government to lodge a strong protest with the British Government against the action of British troops in entering Chinese territory and arresting Indians; and

7. That the League should request the Shanghai Special Provisional Government to function immediately.

UNTIL further notice, services for passengers on both the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways have been suspended.

COMMUNIST HOT-BED RAIDED

The Great China University: Student Propaganda for British Troops

During the past week Bolshevik propaganda of the most infamous and scurrilous nature has been circulated in the Western district with the primary object of reaching the British troops billeted in that area. Mutiny has been advocated in pamplets distributed to members of the Shanghai Defence Forces.

Police investigations showed that this literature emanated from the Da Hsia (Great China) University in Kiachow Road and as a result of careful observation on the part of the police in this district, two students were arrested in front of the university and pamplets containing seditious propaganda were found in their possession.

As a result of the ensuing raid on the university, we have received from the students body a statement which, as the outcome of careful investigation, proves to be an entirely distorted and mischievous account of the raid. They requested publicity of the affair and we therefore give the actual facts of the incident.

Seditious Notices

Placards of the most seditious nature were found plastered on the walls of buildings in Robinson Road and as the result of further inquiries it was found that the source of this propaganda was the Great China University. As stated above, two students were arrested on Friday last and detained.

A small Chinese child was sent by the Communists housed in this so-called seat of learning, and instructed to deliver to the Coldstream Guardsmen, pamphlets advocating mutiny. Inquiries showed that the child had been given seven coppers for this work. A raid was prepared, and the S. M. police, supported by members of 2nd battalion of the Coldstream Guards, gained entrance to the university at 6 a.m. on Saturday. They secured two large packages containing thousands of anti-British and anti-Japanese pamphlets. These pamphlets, printed in English, were of the most virulent nature and were accordingly confiscated. No arrests were made. This, temporarily, ends the matter, but srtict surveillance is being kept on the activities of the inmates of this hot-bed of extreme communism.

The students have, we understand, made representations to the Nationalist Government, protesting against "the illegal search of the University" and requesting the Nationalist Government to lodge a strong protest with the British Authorities.

Usual Wild Assertions by Students

Protests are being lodged by the local Chinese students against the raid on the premises of the Ta Hsia (Great China) Univerity on Saturday morning.

Mr. Quo Tai-chi, the Foreign Commissioner, has sent the following to Sir Sidney Barton, H. M. Consul-General:—

"With reference to a letter from the Nationalist military authorities, a report has been received from the students of the Ta Hsia University to the effect that a detachment of more than 200 members of the British Defence Force surrounded and raided the premises of the said University at 5 a.m. on Saturday, with the result that a number of students were injured, two of whom, Fu Chang and Huang Chun-kao, are in a serious condition. Considerable damage was done to the said University, money belonging to the students was illegally removed, and the Nationalist flag was removed from the doorways of the said institution. Such being the case, I have the honour to lodge with you, on behalf of the Nationalist Government, a strong protest against the action of the said members of the British Defence Force."

The letter goes on to say that the site of the said university is in Chinese territory and that "should misunderstandings arise from this illegal action and other such actions, especially during the present period of unrest, I have the honour to inform you that the said members of the British Defence Force will be called upon to assume the responsibility and to answer for the same."

A guarantee that such acts will not be repeated is then demanded.

A Telegram to Hankow

The Students' Union has telegraphed to the Nationalist Government in Hankow asking it to protest and saying, in part:—

"British Defence Forces illegally raided our premises and seriously wounded eight students and destroyed property amounting to more than $3,000. We request you, therefore, to demand from the British Government (1) the punishment of the offenders; (2) a full apology; (3) indemnity."

There is, of course, no evidence for these statements beyond the students' assertions.

N. SZECHUEN ROAD SHOOTING

Japanese Soldiers Sniped by Chinese from Side Streets

Just before midnight on Thursday night, parties lurking in Chinese territory, of whom some are alleged to have been Southern soldiers, opened fire on Japanese marines on guard at the Dah Tuh Lee alleyway near the Odeon Theatre and also fired shots at a British armoured car which came up after the shooting had commenced. The fire was returned and the Chinese gunmen retreated.

As a result of this incident 700 additional Japanese marine were landed in the early hours of last Friday morning, from the cruiser Yukuma and are now billeted in the Japanese school, North Szechuen Road Extension.

The British official version of the miniature battle is to the effect that two British armoured cars were requested by the Japanese to throw their search lights down Burchet Road, which is a road running at right angles to North Szechuen Road, they did so and were immediately fired on. The fire came from four rifles.

Two Chinese Casualties

The British fired four rounds of machine gun fire and two Chinese were seen to fall. The Japanese manned the post and fired 160 rounds. One Japanese marine was wounded but there were no casualties to the British and no damage sustained by the armoured cars.

Last Friday the Japanese took over the Odeon Theatre, and now about 200 of their number are quartered in that place.

After the night's activity, Municipal Police, raided a number of houses on Range Road, some thought to have been occupied by Cantonese and others by Russian Reds. The raids began about 4 p.m. and lasted until nearly dark.

It is understood in official circles that these raids are not devoid of good effects. They bring into effect a strong suspicion, on the part of malcontents, that the forces of law and order are on their "trail," that they cannot continue with their nefarious practices.

Hongkew police station, the busiest station in the Settlement in charge of Inspector Mackenzie, will have action in the near future, is the prophecy of officers in the vicinity. Last Friday 12 armed men were taken into custody, as well as several personal suspected of burglary.

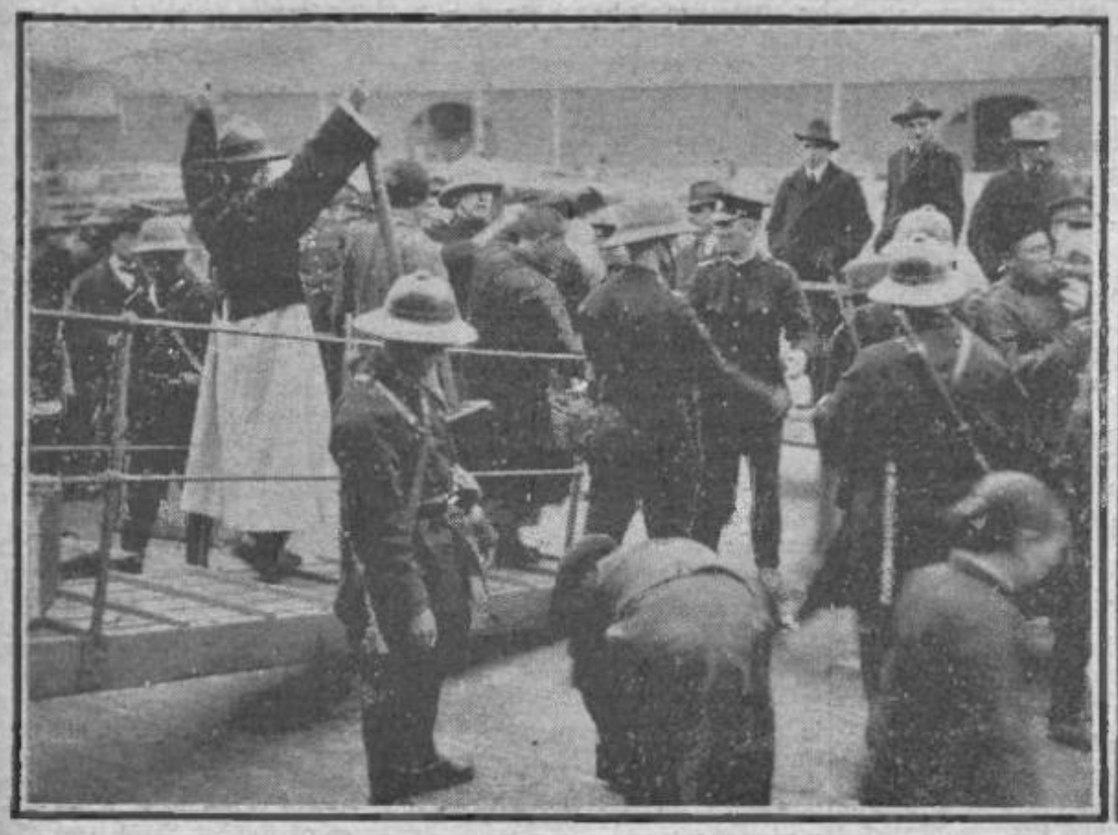
CHINA MERCHANT'S RESUMED

Service Suspended Since December Last

The steamship service of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co., which has been suspended since December 6 of last year, as a protest against the seizure of the company's ships by the Chinese military authorities at Nanking and Canton, was resumed last Thursday.

The str. Hsin Kiangteen left Shanghai at 5 p.m. on that date and the str. Kianghsin left for river ports early Saturday morning.

THE American Players with the assistance of other Americans are opening a canteen for the Defence Forces at No. 30 Ferry Road on or about April 20. The entire top floor of the Kelly & Walsh printing house, will be used.



Searching a Large Party of Cantonese Leaders who arrived in Shanghai from Ports on the Yangtszekiang

Refugees who were Permitted to Go on Their Way

DEPARTURE OF MR. AND MRS. E. S. ROWE

Mr. Rowe's Long Service in Shanghai: Activities in Racing and Hunting

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Benbow Rowe with their family left Shanghai on Tuesday by the P. & O. S. Devanha, Mr. Rowe after a lengthy career in Shanghai and Mrs. Rowe after a residence of a few years in which she has made herself popular with all branches of the community.

Mr. Benbow Rowe spent 21 years in the service of the Municipal Council, rising from the position of assistant to that of Secretary of the Council. He resigned last year, following upon the Chinese agitations which had followed the events of 1925. Mr. Rowe has been well-known in sport during these years of his service in Shanghai, his interests being centred in the doings of the China pony to a very large extent. Always a keen paper-hunter, he won 30 hunting events, and so intimate was his knowledge of the country that he made a map of the hunting district which is to-day in general use and much valued by hunting men. For several seasons he was the senior steward of the Paper Hunt Club.

In racing Mr. Rowe has been equally prominent, winning many races, and what is of the greatest interest, usually riding his own ponies. His wins included the Champions and the Grand National, the latter four times, while he won the Grand Challenge Cup outright. He also played polo for 20 years, and represented Shanghai in the Interport Challenge Cup which Shanghai on that occasion won.

NON-BRITISH RESIDENTS' THANKS

Message Received in London with Utmost Gratification

Mr. C. Blix, who was responsible for obtaining the large number of signatures to the message sent by non-British residents in Shanghai to the British Government thanking it for the preparedness demonstrated by the presence of so many British troops in Shanghai, has sent us the following reply received from Sir Sidney Barton, K.B.E., C.M.G.:—

Sir,—I duly transmitted by telegraph to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs the message of appreciation which you were kind enough to convey, on behalf of non-British residents of Shanghai and I am now instructed by Sir Austen Chamberlain to acknowledge the receipt of that message.

The Secretary of State desires on behalf of His Majesty's Government to thank the signatories to the message for this generous expression of their feelings which has been received with the utmost gratification.

The lists of signatories have been forwarded by mail to London.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) S. Barton,
Consul-General.

H.B.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai, April 6, 1927.

Suspects who were Forced to Leave Again on the Same Steamer

Photos by Ariel L. Varges, Far Eastern Correspondent for the International Newsreel Corp., of New York.

TUESDAY'S SMALL STRIKE

Short Stoppage to Permit of Attendance at West Gate Meeting

The employees of practically all of the principal large industries in the eastern and western mill districts suspended work on Tuesday on the pretext that they wanted a holiday to attend the mass meeting at the Public Recreation Ground at West Gate in honour of the arrival of Wang Ching-wei, chief of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang. Likewise, many shops and industries in the native districts also closed.

A strike was reported on Tuesday in the Poo Yih cotton mills number one and two at 37 West Soochow Road and 8 Robison Road. About 2,500 workers have been locked out as a result. The trouble started when 70 men and women in the packing department at the number one mill demanded the dismissal of a foreman. They took the matter up with the management, who refused to consent and ordered a lock-out.

Assistants in all the wine shops in the Chinese city, numbering about 700, went on strike on Tuesday demanding an increase in wages.

The Pamphlet Campaign

The campaign of inflammatory literature continued on Tuesday. Handbills were found in the Jessfield district, one of which read:—"Let the people and the armed forces unite so that the armed forces may become the people's own forces."

A second pamphlet found in the same district purported to be a manifesto of the Federation of Labour Unions and read:—"Despite the resistance we have offered, the Imperialists have held us under oppression for a long time. Now we know that the Three People's Doctrine is the only cure for our sufferings. Therefore, we should all unite under the Kuomintang flag and follow the doctrine. Otherwise we will become the puppets of the labour traitors and get no profit for ourselves.

"As the Revolutionary Army has arrived in Shanghai our freedom is at hand. Consequently, we have united all labour unions and organizations into this federation with a view to preventing the labour traitors from using the unions for their own enrichment. We have obtained official approval from the local Chinese authorities and have established offices in North Chekiang Road." The handbill then gives the slogans of the organization.

Among the inflammatory handbills seized when the Settlement police and Japanese sailors raided the Cantonese Shop Assistants's Club at 37 North Szechuen Road Extension, was one demanding that Dairen and Port Arthur be restored to the Chinese. Ten members of the club, who were holding a meeting when the club was raided were arrested and are being held for investigation.

Orders have been issued by the chief of the Woosung and Shanghai Constabulary that no meetings or processions will be permitted in Chinese territory without the consent of the authorities. It adds that meetings held for the promotion of unreasonable and illegal objects will be strictly forbidden and the instigators properly dealt with.

Though a number of Sung-Wu police have been patrolling the Chinese streets in plain clothes for the past few days, it was only on Saturday that several score of these men turned up for duty in their old uniforms. They were simply armed with sticks and did not carry rifles, the latter having been taken from them by the guerillas when they attacked the police stations three weeks ago.

TELEGRAPH LABOUR UNION

Determination to Oppose Agreement With Foreign Cable Companies

The "China Times" of April 11, quoted an express telegram from Peking which read:—

"The negotiations between the Ministry of Communications and the Great Northern Telegraph Co. of Denmark and Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co. for the prolongation of the telegraph agreement are going on splendidly."

In order to discuss this important problem, the Shanghai Telegraph Union immediately held a meeting in which it was unanimously decided that strong steps should be taken to oppose the prolongation of such agreement. Separate telegrams have been sent to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Communications of both the Nationalist and Peking Governments, expressing the Union's determination to stop the attempted prolongation of the Agreement on the following grounds:—

1.—The existing Telegraph Agreement is one of those unequal treaties and was made under the yoke of imperialism to the detriment of the Chinese Telegraphs.

2.—The Agreement places a part of the control of the Chinese Telegraphs under the mercy of foreign cable companies.

3.—It has made the unification of Finance, Engineering and Administration of the Chinese Telegraph System impossible, and the hopes for development and improvements are destroyed.

4.—It has caused a great financial loss to the Chinese Telegraph Administration which is on the verge of bankruptcy.

The Union is sparing no effort in appealing to all the local public organizations for assistance in its movement to stop the negotiations which are being carried on in Peking.

GEN. CHIANG AND THE GUERILLAS

Communists Active and Well Armed: A New War of Leaflets

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is reported to have ordered leaflets and pamphlets to be printed announcing that it is his intention to fight the Communists and to suppress the agitators, guerillas and other subversive movements. He is being opposed, however, by a strong combined force of Communists, agitators and guerillas, the latter being paid 40 cents a day by the Communist Party and the General Labour Union. Their sole duty is to create trouble and to keep Chinese territory in a continual state of disorder, unrest and insubordination.

These guerillas, who are known as the Supervision Force, comprise unemployed labourers, seamen, discharged workers and loafers and their headquarters are in the Commercial Press in Paoshan Road, with branches in the General Labour Union in the Huchow Guild and the Russian Orthodox Church. They are known to be very heavily armed and to have in their possession many bombs, machine guns, rifles, swords, axes and other weapons, in addition to which they have several hundred chests of ammunition which they took from the Shantung forces when the latter surrendered three weeks ago.

Li Pao-chang's Command

Gen. Chiang is being subjected to considerable criticism for appointing "the people's enemy," Gen. Li Pao-chang, former Commissioner of Defence and commander of the 9th Allied Division, to the command of the 8th Nationalist Army, his critics demanding to know the reason for this appointment. Though Gen. Li's certificate has been sent to him at Nantungchow, he has made no sign of his decision to accept the position.

Meanwhile, Gen. Chiang has appointed Gen. Niu Yung-chien, commander of the local mufti forces, to the command of the 17th Nationalist Army.

Gen. Chow Feng-chi, former commander of the 3rd Allied Division under Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, who is now commander of the 26th Nationalist Army, has come to Shanghai and is now acting with Gen. Pei Chung-hsi, the Commissioner of Defence, in directing local Nationalist military matters. Gen. Chow has established his headquarters in the Institution of the Holy Family in Paoshan Road, Chapei, and his political bureau in the Shen Chow Girls' School, Ying Chia Chiao Road.

Several of the cruisers and gunboats at Woosung and the Kiangnan Arsenal have been ordered to Kiangyin by Admiral Yang Shu-chuang, the Nationalist naval commander-in-chief, who has ordered them to take part in the defence of the forts.

A movement has been started in Chinese circles for the transfer of the Nationalist capital from Wuhan to Nanking.

LAW REPORTS

H. M. SUPREME COURT

BOS *v.* SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA

In H. B. M. Supreme Court on Tuesday, before Judge Peter Grain, an important action was heard, in which the question involved was a life assurance company's liability in regard to the currency in which the company must pay and the method of payment which the company must adopt on the maturity of a policy, when the currency set out in the policy is foreign, and has been stabilized after very great depreciation and further, the obligation to pay a surrender value.

The plaintiff is Matteo Bos, an Italian, who is represented by Mr. M. Reader Harris of White-Cooper and Co. and the defendants are the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, who are defended by Mr. H. Lipson Ward.

The plaintiff pleads that on November 15, 1917, the China Mutual Insurance Co., Ld. issued to the plaintiff an endowment policy of insurance whereby in consideration of the payment to the company of a single premium of Roubles 7,370, the company agreed upon the date of the maturity of the endowment *viz*: November 1, 1927. to pay to the plaintiff, should he then be living, the sum of Roubles 10,000 with profits. All endowment assurance policies issued by the above company acquired cash surrender values after three full years premia have been paid and the defendants have assumed all obligations of the China Mutual Insurance Co., Ld.

Defendants Offer to Pay

The plaintiff notified the defendants of his desire to surrender the policy and the defendants agreed to such surrender on March 4, 1926 and informed the plaintiff that the cash surrender value of the policy was Roubles 8,750 and that they were prepared to pay this amount in rouble notes of the same currency in which the plaintiff's single premium was paid.

The plaintiff actually paid his single premium in local currency at the rate of exchange prevailing for roubles in currency on the date of payment *viz*: November 15, 1917, Rouble notes of the same currency as those in currency at the time the plaintiff paid his single premium are not units of currency or legal tender in Russia or elsewhere at the present time. The plaintiff had requested the defendants to pay to him the present cash surrender value of the policy in roubles which are currency and legal tender at the present time but defendants declined to do so. The plaintiff accordingly claims a declaration by the court, that on the true construction of the policy, the policy constituted a contract for the payment of gold roubles or in the alternative, a declaration that plaintiff is entitled to be paid by the defendants, the present cash surrender value in rouble notes of the currency in circulation and which is legal tender in Russia at the present time *viz*. Tschervonetz Treasury notes or Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics notes, or in the further alternative that he is entitled to be paid by the defendants in local currency at the rate of exchange prevailing at the present time, for the above mentioned roubles, together with interest thereon at eight per cent. per annum and costs.

Defendants' Contention

The Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, in their defence, deny that they are under any present liability to make any payment to the plaintiff under the policy but plead that if they are under any liability to pay, such payment need only be made by the defendants in rouble notes of the same currency in which the premium was paid or in local currency at the rate of exchange prevailing in Shanghai for the same or alternatively in notes of the present Russian currency or their equivalent in local currency on the basis of one rouble of such present Russian currency equalling 50,000 X 1,000,000 roubles of the same currency in which the single premium was paid.

In his opening speech, Mr. Reader Harris, on behalf of the plaintiff, addressed His Lordship for two hours. He quoted many reported cases which he contended supported his client's case and stressed an appeal case in which the presiding Judge completed his judgment with the following observations:

"This policy was taken out in 1887 by a man who took out the policy in favour of his wife, and it is perfectly obvious that he intended to make provision for his wife....as a matter of fact owing to the law of this country, those expectations have entirely failed, and the expectations which the man might reasonably have had of making a provision amounting to something like £3,000 sterling for his wife, has been reduced to a sum which cannot be expressed in English coinage. That is due to the operation of our law. It would not be the case in Germany; and whether it would be the case in the United States, I do not know. But it appears to me that the directors of this great society (prominent Insurance company) who have received very large sums from the assured, might consider whether they might not pay their bond at its intrinsic value and not at its face value; or rather, they might consider whether the face value and the intrinsic value of policies should not be one and the same thing."

The Question of Currency

My contention is, continued Mr. Reader Harris, that the Assurance company must pay my client in roubles which are the legal currency at the date of the maturity of the endowment or at the prevailing rate of exchange at that time. Kerensky or old roubles are no longer legal tender. I do not claim that the policy states Gold roubles, Kerensky roubles or any other kind of roubles: it simply states "roubles." The value of roubles at the time when the policy was issued was about 2½d. The value of Chervonetz roubles at the present time is about 2/- and the policy expressly states "roubles" and covenants to pay "roubles" on maturity. I submit that the company must pay in roubles which are legal tender. The assurance company are trying to get an advantage both ways; they have offered a sum which is something like a millionth part of a shilling. No doubt, when this policy was issued, both the company and my client were under the impression, or at least hoping, that any further fluctuation in the currency would be to their respective selves.

Mr. Reader Harris then quoted from the Memorandum on Russian currency prepared for the League of Nations. He said: On January 1, 1914, according to official estimates, the monetary circulation of Russia was composed as follows:

	Roubles in millions
Banknotes in circulation	1,770
Gold coins	493
Silver coins	123
Subsidiary coins:	
Silver	103
Copper	18
Total circulation	2,512

The note circulation was almost entirely covered by gold reserve of the State bank amounting to 1,695 million roubles, of which 167 millions were held abroad. The quantity of notes put into circulation during 1922 was 2,121,170,800 millions.

Introduction of the Chervonetz

On November 3, 1921, a decree was published stating that notes would be printed during 1922 of a new type, a one-rouble note equalling a 10,000 rouble note of earlier years. Similarly, on October 24, 1922, a further decree was published giving the government power, "in order to simplify accounts," to introduce from January 1, 1923, yet another type of note, one rouble equalling one million roubles of the pre-1922 issues. Thus in 1922 four and in 1923 two zeros were deleted.

By the early summer of 1924 the Chervonetz had been adopted as the sole unit of account by all credit and insurance institutions and by the majority of the commercial and industrial enterprises.

The provisions for the withdrawal and redemption of the paper roubles are laid down in a decree of March 7, 1924, under which these notes were to be redeemed from March 10, 1924 in stable currency at the rate of 50,000 roubles (type 1923) to one gold rouble, this redemption to be completed by April 30, 1924. The paper rouble ceased to be legal tender on May 10, 1924, but was accepted in exchange for other currency at the State Bank and the offices of the Finance Commissariat for somewhat longer. By the end of 1923 the Chervonetz had been adopted as the standard of value in those parts of the Union of Soviet Republics which up to then had maintained a certain currency autonomy.

Counsel for the plaintiff then intimated to His lordship that he did not propose to quote further from the memorandum as he understood that counsel for the defence (Mr. H. Lipson Ward) proposed to read the whole of the memorandum to the court.

After quoting further from other cases, Mr. Reader Harris called the plaintiff to the witness box.

Plaintiff's Evidence

The plaintiff said that his name was Matteo Bos and that he was an Italian. He had lived in Shanghai for some 24 years and was still the beneficiary under the policy which was the subject of this case. He remembered having paid the premium to Mr. D. Judah who was a canvasser of the China Mutual Insurance Co., Ld. Cross examined by Mr. H. Lipson Ward, witness said that he paid the premium in local currency at the then prevailing rate of exchange between roubles and taels. There was another policy for $10,000 which he converted into a policy for Roubles 84,907 on November 11, 1917. This policy was during May, 1921 turned into a fully paid up policy of Roubles 33,963.

Mr. Lipson Ward then handed to the witness an extract from an article in the "North-China Daily News," and asked witness whether he had seen this article and whether he was aware that the Russian Soviet Government had prohibited the export of rouble notes. Witness replied that he knew nothing about the prohibition of export.

Mr. Reader Harris then said that he had nothing further to add at this juncture. Mr. Lipson Ward then addressed His Lordship and said:

There are two important questions which I request your Lordship to decide: First: The right to a surrender value and secondly: how that surrender value is to be paid. This policy will mature very soon and we do not want another action. There is one point I wish to stress and that is that there is no contractual right to a surrender value. The company offers a surrender value and that offer is either accepted or rejected. One cannot split up the offer into two parts, accepting one and rejecting the other. The first offer of a surrender value was refused. If one desires the company to pay a surrender value it may be refused, the company's contention being that there is no contractual obligation to pay any surrender value at all.

It is contended that payment on this policy if any, need only be made in the currency in which the single premium was paid, or in local currency at the rate of exchange prevailing in Shanghai when the policy falls due. Defendants need only have regard to the present Russian currency the basis of which is one rouble of such present currency which equals 50,000 X 1,000,000 roubles of the same currency in which the original premium was paid.

Mr. Lipson Ward then compared Russia's valorization of currency to that of Germany. He pointed out that Germany took an intermediate step which was very important. Germany first had valorization of debt and then valorization of currency.

His Lordship then suggested that this would be an appropriate stage to adjourn

Wednesday's Hearing

Mr. H. Lipson Ward resumed his address to the court and said: I desire to correct one statement which I made yesterday in regard to Anderson's case (one of the authorities quoted by both counsel). I said that this case was decided before the valorization of Germany's currency. The fact is that the material date in that case was the date when Anderson died which was March 1921. No evidence was given at all as to the valorization of German currency but evidence was given on the question of valorization of Germany's debt. Whether the court was aware of the valorization of German currency or whether they thought it immaterial to consider it, having regard to the date when the insured died, I do not know.

His Lordship: I think the latter was the reason.

Counsel; Yes: I take that view, my Lord.

Counsel continued: In the recent action in the U. S. Court for China, Judge Milton D. Purdy states in his considered judgment that the German valorization came into force on June 5, 1925.

The Crucial Date

There is one other question I desire to deal with at this time and that is: A suggestion was made yesterday (Tuesday) by my learned friend in support of his argument, that the consideration in the policy could not be regarded as a commodity. I do not agree. Counsel then presented several arguments in support of his contention. Continuing, he said: The law is that this court can only give judgment in English currency at the exchange rate of the day.

Another suggestion made by counsel for the plaintiff, was that my clients, the Assurance company, are seeking to make money out of his client. This is not so—Assurance companies are not gamblers, and accordingly keep sufficient funds in the various currencies to meet their various obligations.

The plaintiff's claim is really a fantastic one. When the policy was issued, the exchange rate of the day was Roubles 15 to one Tael. March 4, 1926, which I submit is the crucial date in this case, was the date when the company made their surrender value offer. The exchange rate on that date was Roubles (Chervonetz) 100 equals Tls. 71.07. At the time of the date of the writ the rate was practically the same.

From these rates of exchange the contractual rate to pay the surrender value in roubles was worth ten times more that it was when the policy was issued. I will give your Lordship in round figures the various values. When the policy was taken out, the consideration, Roubles 10,000 was worth Tls. 666.00—the surrender value of Roubles 8,750 offered by the company to the plaintiff was worth at the rate of exchange ruling in Chervonetz roubles, on March 4 1926, Tls. 6,212.00. The idea therefore, is that the plaintiff here is claiming as a surrender value, a sum which is ten times greater than the value of the policy of Roubles 10,000 when it was issued.

An Enormous Ratio

The rouble currency depreciated to such an extent that the Russian government had to abolish the existing issue and substitute an entirely new currency in the ratio of 50,000,000,000 to one, and although the unit of currency made, was not in existence at the time when the policy was issued, the plaintiff is claiming payment in that currency which is ten times the value of the policy value at the time when it was issued.

At the time when war was declared, Russia, in common with other nations, very properly went from a gold basis to a paper basis. After the war and during 1922, Russia issued two hundred billions of notes.

After quoting a further case, Mr. Lipson Ward said: Supposing the German currency had been completely done away with and a certain currency substituted in its place, does it follow that Mr. Justice Russell, instead of giving judgment for 10,000 German marks, would have awarded 10,000 Reich marks the value of which is in the ratio of one to 50,000 of the old German marks. My learned friend, in quoting cases yesterday, took the remarks of judges, given in cases where the currency of the country had been completely destroyed and used those remarks to apply in this case, which, I submit, is unjustifiable.

Counsel then quoted at length from the Memorandum on Russian currency to the League of Nations, emphasizing the fantastic figures involved in setting forth the quantity of notes issued in the various rouble currencies and their respective values in ratio to preceding issues.

He also read the full judgment of Judge Purdy in the U. S. Court for China, in the case of Oliver *v.* Asia Life Insurance Co., in which judgment was given for the defendant company. In concluding, Mr. Lipson Ward said: I take the words of Judge Purdy and say: "By what legerdemain does the plaintiff expect to recover a sum ten times greater than the sum set out in the policy?"

The Court then adjourned. The case will be continued on Wednesday, March 20.

REX *v.* ASA SINGH *et al.*

Last Friday morning in H. M. Supreme Court before Judge Peter Grain and a jury the case was concluded in which Gulgara Singh, Asa Singh and Sundat Singh were charged with attmepting to seduce soldiers of H. M. Forces from their allegiance and duty and also with being in possession of documents containing seditious matter with intent to distribute same.

Mr. A. G. Mossop, the Crown Advocate, prosecuted and Mr. Tycho Wing appeared for Asa Singh. The jury was composed of Messrs. E. H. Baker, J. B. Scott, C. P. Cabbott, H. W. Lester and C. J. Little.

The Court having disposed of the cases against Asa Singh and Gulgara Singh on the previous day, both of them having been found guilty of the charge against them by the jury, the case of Sundat Singh was brought up yesterday morning. The evidence was much the same as that against the two others. He was said to have approached Indian soldiers in the Punjabi Regiment and tried to persuade them both with literature and by speech that they were being mistreated by the British.

Some of the Sedition

One of the statements which he is said to have made was to the effect that the British had been put out of Hankow by the Chinese and would soon receive the same fate in Shanghai. Another that the Chinese had taken this city and that the Nationalist flag was flying over it. "Why do you serve in the army?" he is alleged to have asked the soldiers. "I was also in the army but I left because it was a life of slavery. If there is any trouble the Sikhs will be killed first. The British have made the Sikhs, Mohammedans and Hindus in India fight against each other and they are also making the Chinese.

After the evidence was concluded his Honour asked the accused if he would like to make a statement. In his statement the accused rambled at length about how the Court should not be partial in its decision. The accused also said that the Court had shown partiality towards the prosecution by allowing the English officer to sit on the bench in the hearing in the Lower Court. Accused further said that he was not against the government—in fact he liked it. It granted the Sikhs land for cultivation and his relatives paid taxes to it.

The Sentence

After the Crown Advocate had spoken a few words, in which he said that this was the same class of crime as the two previous and that the three soldiers, witnesses for the prosecution, had no object in making up the stories which they told, his Honour instructed the jury. The latter never left the court room in order to arrive at a decision and in less than three minutes entered a verdict of "Guilty."

His Honour then passed sentence saying, "The jury have found you guilty of a serious offence. After hearing all the evidence they have found you guilty of seducing soldiers of H. M. Forces from their allegiance and duty and also with being in possession of documents containing seditious matter with intent to distribute same.

"The sentence which I am going to pass on you is severe, but you have committed a serious offence. You have tried to stir up men to mutiny and this always entails much loss of life.

"I am going to sentence you to 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour after which you are to be deported."

After thanking the jurymen, the Court rose.

In H. M. Supreme Court on Monday, pleadings were ordered in the cases of Valles & Co. *v.* Eggsell Co. and Valles & Co. *v.* C. P. Rakusen.

In H. M. Supreme Court on Monday, before Judge Peter Grain, Ah Ching, who owns a bar situated in Wong Lo Road near Hongkew Park, brought an action against Mrs. Nellie Crook, Administratrix of the estate of the late Robert Crook, formerly keeper of the Hongkew Park, to recover the sum of $754 alleged to have been lent to the defendant's late husband. Mr. W. Y.

Char represented the plaintiff and Mrs. Crook was defended by Mr. Tycho Wing. After evidence had been given by both parties, and counsel had briefly addressed the court, His Lordship said that the evidence showed that the claim was not for money lent but the debt had been incurred by the signing of drink chits. The Tipplers' Act therefore applied in this case and judgment must be for the defendant with costs.

H. M. POLICE COURT

REX v. HARBANT SINGH

In H. M. Police Court on Monday before the Registrar, Mr. G. W. King O.B.E., the case in which Harbant Singh, an unemployed watchman, is charged with the murder of Sirdar Sahib Budda Singh, Jemadar of the Sikh branch of the S. M. C. police, was continued. The court was crowded with Indians and many were unable to gain admission.

Mr. E. T. Maitland prosecuted on behalf of the police, and the accused was undefended.

Detective-Inspector G. W. Gilbert said that he had taken photographs of the scene of the crime which was at the entrance to the Central Police Station, Foochow Road.

Dr. Austin D. Wall, registered medical practitioner, deposed that he had performed an autopsy on the body of the deceased, on the morning of April 7. He said: I found in the body of the deceased three gunshot wounds. The first wound had penetrated the chest through the second right rib. It had traversed the edge of the right lung and entered the large blood-vessel near the heart and finally came to rest in the spine. I extracted this bullet and sent it to the police. The second wound was in the left side of the chest, the bullet entering from the back and traversing the left lung and making its exit through the upper left part of the chest. The third wound was a superficial one over the left shoulder blade. This wound had also been caused from a shot from behind and the track of the bullet was parallel to the body surface. The first wound would be fatal, the second wound might have been fatal, and the third one, in the opinion of the witness, could not have caused death.

Detective Inspector V. Sharman, and Sub. Inspector G. H. Hall then gave formal evidence. During the taking of the depositions of the latter, proceedings were interrupted by a fight between the Sikh on duty at the court entrance and an Indian who desired admittance. The latter was arrested and removed.

Sergeant B. B. Boddy of the S. M. C. police then deposed that he was on charge-room duty on the morning of April 6 and at about 10 a.m. Sub-Inspector Phillipps entered the charge room with the acused. "He handed me an automatic pistol," continued witness, "and I released the magazine which was empty." The accused was then searched and subsequently removed to the cells. A charge of murder was then preferred and read over to the accused in his cell.

Detective Inspector James Hunter attached to the Central Police Station then gave evidence and said that he was in the detectives' office and hearing a commotion rushed down the stairs and saw the accused being brought into the charge-room. He found several cartridge cases near the scene of the crime and took certain measurements.

Ahjan Singh, a police interpreter, deposed that he heard shots fired and on running to the entrance of the police station saw the deceased lying on the pavement, he attended to him and subsequently accompanied him to the General Hospital. The victim was breathing while lying outside the station but died on the way to the hospital.

The case was then adjourned.

On Tuesday Harbant Singh was committed to take his trial on a charge of murder before a judge and jury at a date to be decided later.

INSUBORDINATE SIKH SENTENCED

A Sikh constable was sentenced to two months imprisonment with hard labour by the Registrar, Mr. G. W. King, O.B.E., on Tuesday afternoon. He was charged with disobedience and insubordination. Mr. P. W. Goldring prosecuted on behalf of the police.

Capt. W. Beatty, Assistant Commissioner of Police in charge of the Sikh branch, deposed that accused was brought to his office on Monday morning and as a result of a report made by Sub-Inspector Phillips, accused was fined four days' pay. Capt. Beatty pointed out that the prisoner had been before him on two previous occasions on the charge of drunkenness when reporting for duty. On the first occasion he had been severely reprimanded and on the second occasion had been fined two days' pay. Yesterday, after being told that he would be fined as stated above, accused tore off his tunic and threw it to the ground. He then intimated that he had no intention of doing any further duty. He was repeatedly ordered to put on his clothes and refused to do so. He was therefore arrested for insubordination.

Witness had heard that accused desired to leave the force and it was his opinion that accused wished to be discharged to enable him to escape from buying his discharge in the usual way. Accused had been recruited in India in 1926. In reply to the Registrar, Capt. Beatty said that it was his opinion that accused was useless in the force.

Mr. King, in passing sentence, remarked on the King's regulations under which the accused was charged. He said that formerly the Captain Superintendent of Police (the rank was now Commissioner) was in possession of a warrant which gave him the power to sentence a member of the force who was a British subject to a term of imprisonment not exceeding 15 days. In those days the personnel of police force was composed of practically all British. The warrant, however, could not be used in the case of a member of the force who was not of British nationality, a foreigner, of course, not being amenable to the King's regulations. By exercising his powers under this warrant, the Captain Superintendent of Police could dispose of petty cases and publicity outside of the force was accordingly avoided.

Continuing, Mr. King said that he avoided sending a man to gaol if possible, but in this case he must pass a sentence of two months with hard labour.

U. S. COURT FOR CHINA

U. S. v. HEATH

Further evidence was taken in the case of the U. S. v. Heath at the American Court last Friday, Judge Purdy sitting, with six counsel for the defence opposed to Dr. Sellett, U. S. District Attorney, Messrs. C. S. Franklin and W. S. Fleming doing the cross-examining.

After a small amount of cross-examination by Mr. Fleming, of Mr. Woodward, Dr. Sellett called Mr. J. E. Jacobs, American Consul, who gave evidence with reference to conversations held with Mr. Fuller, Vice-Consul and Judge at the hearings in Bushire, Persia, in which Woodward was convicted and fined G.$500 for exporting opium from Persia. He gave evidence of the bond filed by Woodward for his future good behaviour, and said that Mr. Cunningham took charge of the file in question for the time being. It consisted of original documents and copies and the transcript of the court records from Bushire.

Mr. Fuller and he discussed the matter and witness took Mr. Fuller to Mr. Husar's office, to talk over the possibilities of the case.

Mr. Ogawa, cashier of the Yokohama Specie Bank, then said that he had cashed a cheque for Tls. 34,000 and identified the paper, but could not point out anyone in Court who had presented it. It was about 3 p.m. on December 15, 1925, that he paid the order. He gave about Tls. 5,000 in tael notes and the remainder in dollar notes.

Wong Sha-wah, assistant cashier, said that he recalled the proceedings. He also remembered that about Tls. 5,000 was paid out in tael notes, the balance in dollars.

Question of Nationality

Det.-Sub.-Inspr. Tinkler, called next, gave evidence of having been ordered by his superiors to inspect the Bushire documents. This was in Mr. Husar's office, in the latter part of November and the early part of December. The document was black-bound with two binders. He remembered certain telegrams and letters, but the most of the material was typewritten.

Mr. Tinkler said that certain foreigners were mentioned, including Father Costello, Mr. Kentwell and Lissie Bell.

Dr. Sellett.—Do you know Mr. Kentwell's nationality?—No. (laughter).

No action, according to witness, had been taken by the police, because they thought that an action by the U. S. authorities was pending. Then he read about eight charges which had been preferred against Woodward in Bushire. Thousands of chests of opium were involved. Woodward, according to the record, had pleaded guilty to about half of them.

Woodward's chauffeur, in giving evidence, said that he had brought his master to the American Club on numerous occasions during November and December 1925. On the last day, *i.e.*, when it is alleged that the money was paid over, he took Woodward and a foreigner to the Yokohama Specie Bank, back to the Club, and he helped his master burn certain documents, which the prosecution alleged were the file, which Woodward had purchased from Heath.

Yesterday afternoon the evidence was taken of Miss Peebles of the U. S. Consular staff, in the Judge's Chambers, owing to the indisposition of the witness. Miss Peebles testified to the despatch of the Bushire dossier from the Consulate-General to Mr. Husar.

Mr. E. M. Silva, of the Equitable Eastern Bank testified, on the Court resuming in the courtroom, that the defendant had an account in the Bank in gold dollars of small proportions.

On January 18, 1926, the defendant, Heath, came to the bank and purchased travellers' cheques to the amount of Gold $4,000 for which he paid a sum of Mex. $8,464 in notes, explaining that he was purchasing the cheques to prevent his wife getting hold of the money.

Witness produced the various documents covering the transaction including the slip on which the defendant had written his specimen signature, as also the signature card of the bank, for defendant's gold dollar account. He also identified the defenant in Court as the man with whom he had had the transaction.

An attempt on the part of the defence to exclude some of the documents proferred through witness on the ground that they were immaterial was overruled by the Court.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fleming, witness admitted that the prosecution had visited the bank prior to the issuance of the subpoena on which he attended Court, and had obtained information.

An attempt to push this matter further by Mr. Fleming was stopped by the Court on the objection of the District Attorney.

At quarter past five the Court again sat and Mr. Frank A. Branagan, who is in charge of the safety deposit vaults of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, was called and explained the methods of entering the vault to the boxes. Heath, he said, had rented three boxes within the six months starting June 18, 1925. The second was rented on June 26 of the same year and the third in January 1926. These were, in order, boxes 732, 735 and 740. The former he had visited on June 22, four days after the box was rented. The same box was visited on December 16 and 28 of the same year. The others had never been visited. Witness had initialled each visit of the defendant to the boxes, according to the rules of the bank. He had gone through the records thoroughly and was sure that these were the only visits.

This concluded the evidence for the prosecution and the government rested their case.

Mr. Franklin asked for a dismissal, which was denied, after which the case was adjourned.

Saturday's Hearing

In the early part of his plea for dismissal Mr. Franklin attempted to convince the Court that the evidence of Tracey Woodward, a witness for the prosecution, could not be accepted in entirety and that the evidence was not enough on which to convict Heath. There had been no corroborative evidence.

On this point he quoted at length extracts from cases decided in the various courts in America. While reading the facts in one of these cases he was interrupted by his Honour, who said, "Judge Franklin, I am not interested in hearing the lengthy facts in another case. The facts which you are giving are far different from the facts of this case. What I want is the law. Read me the law and I will apply it to the facts in this case. If you are not prepared to go on with this case this morning say so, but don't stand there reading facts to me."

A Damaging Letter

Mr. Franklin protested that he was trying to show the Court that Woodward's evidence had not been corroborated and that, because of this it should not be accepted by the Court. "I agree with you, Judge Franklin, that the testimony should be corroborated," his Honour said.

Following this the counsel took up the evidence of each of the witnesses for the prosecution, showing wherein none of them corroborated the evidence of Woodward and wherein they did not connect up Heath with the theft of the documents in question.

In the main Judge Purdy agreed with the contentions of Mr. Franklin until the latter had read the letter written from Honolulu by Heath to Woodward prior to the arrest of Heath and Husar. This was put in evidence by the prosecution two days before.

Mr. Franklin contended that there was nothing in the letter to show that it was the present case that was referred to. It only indicated that they were "in a jam," the nature of which was not disclosed. After various parts of the letter were commented on by Mr. Franklin, Judge Purdy said, "I cannot imagine a letter being written more clearly linking the author with a crime. You would have a hard time convincing any jury in Christendom that this letter did not refer to this case."

Mr. Fleming then brought up the point that the information against the accused did not specifically charge that the document had been stolen from the United States of America and quoted law on this.

His Honour overruled the motions of both Mr. Franklin and Mr. Fleming saying that if he found later that the arguments were sound he would re-consider the motions.

An Opium Smuggling Charge

Major C. P. Holcomb was then called and, questioned by Mr. Fleming, said that he was for seven years U. S. District Attorney in Shanghai. He knew Tracey Woodward and had prosecuted him in 1918 for smuggling opium into China.

"Do you remember what the penalty was?" asked Mr. Fleming. "A fine of G.$500 answered the witness.

"Was there any comment made by the Judge following the sentencing?" Mr. Fleming queried. "Yes," Major Holcomb replied. "The gist of it was that he regretted that the law did not allow him to impose a prison sentence as well as a fine."

Asked what Woodward's reputation was, witness said that it was bad. In his opinion, from his own experience with Woodward, witness would not believe him under oath.

On cross-examination Dr. Sellett put it to the witness that Woodward was a man who was little known among the foreign community in Shanghai. Witness replied that he was well known during his trial in 1918 and was most assuredly well known at the present time. He could name several persons whom he had heard speak of Woodward, including several police officers.

At this stage the case was adjourned.

Monday's Hearing

Before adjournment on Monday Mr. Franklin brought up his argument of Saturday morning again, *i.e.*, that the indictment was insufficient, in that it did not allege that Heath knew that the file in question was U. S. Government property, and not having alleged it, the prosecution did not prove it. Counsel cited a case in an appellate court, which had reversed the lower court's decision in the case of a man convicted of selling indecent pictures, wherein the prosecutor had not charged or proven that accused knew that his wares were indecent, the point being made that a blind man might not have known this.

His Honour, while not in entire accord with counsel on the argument, said that it carried much weight, and set a hearing for this afternoon at 2 p.m., when Dr. Sellett and opposing counsel will present authorities.

Mr. Woodward's Reputation

Captain W. I. Eisler, in giving evidence for the defence, said that he had known Woodward by sight, but had heard such things about him that he doubted his veracity and would not believe him on oath. In cross-examination he said that he first heard of the Bushire case four or five months ago, when he discussed it with Mr. Husar. He came to the United States Court house when Mr. Husar was arrested.

Dr. Sellett:—You expressed an opinion about Mr. Woodward then?—I don't remember.

Counsel—Did you not say, Oh, this is that Woodward, I can fix him?—Witnessed replied with a long explanation, and in further reply to Dr. Sellett, said that he based his opinion of Woodward principally on information from a 'Lieut Bishop, whom he knew in Japan and who told him that Woodward was of general bad character. Witness had also discussed Woodward with Major Holcomb and with Mr. Lafuente, who had had considerable to say about the death of a man named Goldenburg.

Mr. Fleming to the next witness, Mr. A. Lafuente:—What do know of Woodward's truth and veracity?—It is very bad.

Counsel—Would you believe him on oath?—No.

Replying to Dr. Sellett, witness said that he had had business dealings with Woodward's partners building theatres, but he had never seen him until about 1921. Witness was administrator of the Goldenburg estate. He had held off paying a sum of Tls. 2,500 to Woodward, because he wanted to retain it for the family, but Dr. Sellett countered with another comment to the effect that Woodward had offered it if the Spanish and Jewish communities would organize a charity fund. Witness stated that Woodward's word was not good, because he would not keep it.

Point of Law Remaining

Mr. Franklin then made formal application for the Court to adjourn to the American Club and inspect the room in which the prosecution alleged that the bribe had been paid, so as to note discrepancies in Woodward's evidence with reference to the bathroom in which he said he saw Husar.

Although Dr. Sellett was willing, his Honour overruled the motion.

Counsel for both sides then agreed to submit the case on evidence without argument concerning the merits of the evidence, but Mr. Franklin brought up the point of insufficient information in the charge. This will be argued this afternoon.

At the morning session, Mr. W. P. Willson, secretary of the American Club, gave evidence of the construction of room 419, in which the Government charged that the bribe was paid. In Mr. Willson's opinion, replying to Mr. Fleming, it was impossible for anyone standing at the Foochow Road window to see a ricsha at the kerb or see a person (referring to Woodward's statement that he saw Mr. Husar come in) enter the club building, as a verandah adjoined on the first floor. The window would have to be open and the occupant would have to lean well out to see what Woodward had said that he witnessed.

Mr. Louis Ladow, in giving evidence, said that he had known Woodward for eight or 10 years.

He had no personal knowledge of Woodward's truth and veracity, it was only hearsay, but he would not believe him on oath. Witness said that he arrived at his opinion of Woodward, because he was an opium smuggler, but in reply to Mr. Fleming, said that he heard of a racing deal in Japan, in which Woodward's name was connected.

Mr. C. Hirsh said that Mr. G. Fuller, American Vice-Consul at Bushire, had told him of the affair, Mr. Franklin intimating that this indicated that there was no silence on the part of those concerned at that time. Dr. Sellett retorted that Mr. Fuller might have violated a dozen confidences, but that did not indicate that Woodward had not paid to "avoid publicity."

Tuesday's Hearing

When the case re-opened on Tuesday Dr. Sellett opposed the motion for dismissal. In refuting the statement of Mr. Franklin that the information had not been explicit in stating that the property taken was that of the U. S. Government Dr.

Sellett quoted several cases from the Federal Courts. The name of the person did not necessarily have to be set out, but only that the property belonged to someone other than the person taking it. However, he was not seriously opposed to the motion for dismissal on the first and second counts, the two in question.

Mr. Franklin then said that the defence took the position now that there was no motion before the Court and that the case was in the same status as though it were before a jury. He would ask for a verdict of not guilty on the ground that the prosecution had failed to prove the essential point, *to wit*, that the defendant knew that the property belonged to the U. S. Government.

Judge Purdy then said that on the defendant's case being closed, they had moved for dismissal on the grounds that (1) that the prosecution had failed to prove that the document was the property of the U. S. Government and (2) that the main witness for the Government had not been sufficiently corroborated.

On the conclusion of that motion the Court had stated that it would take into consideration a dismissal after further argument.

"After hearing the arguments of counsel, I am of the opinion that counts one and two (receiving and taking public property with intent to destroy) are defective." The second count would fail because it did not allege that the document was a record and property of the Government.

"I hold that defendant has not been placed on trial validly on counts one and two and I, therefore, dismiss them," his Honour said.

"As to the third count, the one charging him with larceny of U. S. property, I hold that the count is a proper one and I find him guilty of the crime charged."

Mr. Fleming then said that he wished to file a motion for arrest of judgment and this would take about 24 hours. He would ask for an adjournment. This was granted.

Motion in Arrest of Judgment Denied

On Wednesday His Honour of a motion formally filed by the defence to arrest judgment. The motion was signed by Paul F. Faison, attorney for the defence, and was based upon an attempt to show that alleged facts had not been introduced sufficient to constitute a criminal offence under U. S. statutes on the third count of larceny of public property in which the defendant was found guilty by His Honour on the day previous.

In dismissing the motion Judge Purdy said that sentence would be remanded until such date as the district attorney, Dr. G. Sellett, moved for sentence. No date was fixed for this proceeding.

A motion calendar will be heard in the U. S. Court on Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

PROVISIONAL COURT

PROVISIONAL COURT OF APPEAL

Before Judge Y. K. Hu and two associates at the Special Provisional Court of Appeal last Friday, an appeal was lodged by the partners of a Chinese firm known as Shing Lee & Co. against a decision of the lower court in which judgment was given against them for the sum of $4,650.

Appellants were not represented by counsel and plaintiff in the original case was represented by Mr. J. R. Browne, who again appeared last Friday.

The facts of the case were that the appellants were shareholders in a stock exchange known as the China Merchants' Stock Exchange and the original plaintiff brought action against them for the sum mentioned. Judgment was given against them and they were placed in the house of detention.

The judges decided there was no ground for an appeal and so it was accordingly dismissed, the original decision being upheld without dissent.

S. M. P. *v.* BRODSKY

The case was continued, before Judge Loh, in the Special Provisional Court, last Friday morning, of the charge of shoplifting which had been preferred against A. Brodsky, 38, described as a merchant. The alleged larceny took place on April 15, 1925.

Det.-Sub-Inspr. Schmidt said that, two years ago, complainant, Zung Yang-ding, reported to the police that three Russians had entered his shop at 26 Tientsin Road and, after examining certain pieces of silk, left without buying anything. After their departure, complainant missed 12 pieces of silk, valued at $450. Complainant was shown several photographs of foreign shoplifters and he identified two of them as men who has entered his shop that day. One was arrested and brought before the Court. He admitted the charge and gave the names of the two other men who were with him at the time, and afterwards was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Accused, Brodsky, was later found at a foreign boarding house, but, when the police entered, he escaped through the back door. The house was searched and 12 yards of silk were found, which complainant identified as his. Since then accused could not be found, until his arrest in the French Concession two months ago.

Complainant and a shop assistant were called but they said they could not identify accused as the affair occurred two years ago. The former said that one of the men who robbed him wore a moustache similar to that of the accused.

Accused denied going to complainant's shop in 1925. The silk was bought by his wife in Hongkong and it could be bought from any silk shop, not only complainant's.

Det. Sub-Inspr. Schmidt reminded the Court that Brodsky absconded when the police arrived, but accused said he ran away because he thought the police had come to arrest him for returning to the Settlement after he previously has been expelled. As he was afraid he would be expelled if he was again arrested, he fled. He had been expelled because he was suspected to have been concerned with another man in a theft. The man who had been sent to prison evidently had given his name to the police for revenge because they had had a quarrel.

Accused's wife testified that she bought the silk in Hongkong and had used it to make clothes to sell. She still had the bill.

The Court found accused guilty and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment under the fifth degree, with the alternative of $1 for each day's imprisonment. Each day of his detention in the police station would count as one in prison.

S. M. P. *v.* PEDKIN AND LONSHAK

Theodore Pedkin, unemployed, was brought before Judge Yu and Mr. Martin (the Senior Consul's Deputy) at the Special Provisional Court last Friday morning, charged with stealing from the Great Western Riding Academy certain articles, including a sporting gun, valued at $265. A watchman named Mark Lonshak was charged with receiving.

Det.-Sub-Inspr. C. B. Henry informed the Bench that the first accused was in the employ of the academy and he absconded on Tuesday with the goods, which were the property of a British subject named Phillipps. After the matter had been reported to the police, the auction rooms and sporting goods shops were warned against accepting a gun of the description given. On Thursday morning, a telephone message was received from Messrs. Squires, Bingham & Co. stating that a gun had been offered for sale to them by a Russian, the second accused, who told them he had bought the gun in Russia many years ago. Witness arrested this man in the Alcazar Café in the French Concession and he told witness that he bought the gun from the first prisoner, who was later arrested at a house in the Wayside District, the other stolen property being found in the house at the time.

Complainant told the Court that he believed the robbery must have taken place early in the morning. He reported the matter to the police. The gun was worth $200.

The first prisoner said he served in Chang Tso-lin's army since coming to China in 1919 and, after coming to Shanghai, had lived at Siccawei. He did not know Lonshak nor did he steal the gun, which had been given to him at the academy by another Russian. Accused afterwards took the gun to a friend and asked him to sell it for him. They went together to the second accused's house and handed him the gun to sell.

The second accused denied knowing the first accused, who came to his house with another man, whom he knew as Ivan. Witness was an athlete. Ivan came inside his house and Pedkin remained outside. Ivan told him to go and speak to the first accused, which he did. Pedkin said he had just come to Shanghai and wanted to sell the gun. Witness asked if it had been stolen and he replied in the negative. Ivan said he would guarantee that it was not stolen.

The Judge then remanded the first prisoner in the Amoy Road gaol and fixed bail at $50 for the second prisoner.

In a protest against the Judge's decision, the Senior Consul's Deputy said that this case came under the rendition agreement and it must be heard before a consular official belonging to a third nation. He protested against bail being given in the case of the second accused because the Court, as constituted, was not competent to decide whether bail should be granted or not. The Court should simply have remanded the case for a court competent to hear the case, which court alone could decide on the question of bail.

S. M. P. *v.* PARSHEKOFF

At the Special Provisional Court, on Monday afternoon, before Judge Li Ching-foo and Mr. C. E. Whitamore (the Senior Consul's Deputy), Michael Parshekoff, 34, a former Russian constable in the employ of the Shanghai Municipal Police, was charged in connexion with the murder of Clara Frelova, a Russian dancer, who met her death between 9 p.m. on the evening of February 13 and 4 a.m. on the following day.

Mr. E. T. Maitland, the Prosecuting Solicitor, appeared for the Police and Drs. O. Fischer and F. Wilhelm defended.

Mrs. A. Grelnova and Mrs. Greenberg, two of deceased's friends, testified that they had received invitations from the deceased to have tea with her at her rooms at No. 6, Passage 69, Route Vallon, at 5 p.m. on February 13. At 6.30, they said, she, in their presence, received a telephone message in the course of which they heard her say, "Ah, that's you, Mischa. Alright, I'll come to dinner to meet your brother." They left deceased's house at 7.15 in the evening.

Miss Clavdia Bartaschevitz, who lived together with deceased, said that she heard the telephone ring in the hall of the house shortly after 6 p.m. from her room upstairs. She started down the stairs to answer when she noticed, half way down, deceased speaking. Witness heard her say "Ah, that's you, Mischa." On a number of previous occasions, witness had answered the phone in deceased's absence and on each occasion the speaker at the other end of the telephone was a man who spoke good English, with, however, a perceptible accent. When she told deceased about the calls, upon her return, deceased would always remark, "Ah, that's my very good Mischa. He is a good man and he has a good position in the Council and earns a good wage."

Going Out to Dinner

The last witness of the day was Mrs. K. Lomakina, deceased's landlady, who told the Judge that, at 10 p.m. on February 13, she entered the murdered girl's room and found her changing her dress. Deceased told her that she was going to dinner and afterwards would go to a dance. When she dressed, deceased wore, among other things, two diamond rings on her fingers and a pair of silver slippers. She always wore a lot of jewellery but the week before the murder she had been visited by her sister, who came from Tsingtao. Her sister took a big part of her jewels as she was afraid that deceased would pawn them, and among the articles taken was a large diamond marquise ring.

In answer to Dr Fischer (cross-examining), witness said that deceased's friends were mostly artists. Deceased often left the house and there were times when she did not return for several days at a time. Deceased told her about her gambling habits and witness said that for two or three weeks prior to the murder, deceased had run out of money and had borrowed a dollar or two from witness.

After questions by the Judge, the case was adjourned.

The Purchase of a Motor Car

P.-C. Bengtsson (No. 158), accused's room mate, was the first witness on Tuesday. He told the Judge that he saw Parshekoff sitting on his bed at about 11.30 p.m. that day in evening dress.

Mr. R. Z. O'Brien testified that he had authorized his chauffeur to sell his car to the accused, the amount agreed upon being Tls. 550. Only Tls. 150 was paid to him in advance, accused promising to pay the balance after his return from a month's leave. That was some time around Christmas. When, after the New Year, witness did not receive any payment from accused, he sent him a note. Accused promised in good faith to pay witness at least 25 per cent., if not all, of the balance on Monday afternoon at 2 p.m. At the appointed time, accused paid him $150. He came in uniform and apologized for not paying before, as, he said, he was on patrol duty in Nanking Road. Accused then promised to pay up the remainder of the money within a month, but witness later found that he had been arrested.

The Suspicious Holes

Continuing, witness said that he noticed nothing in accused that attracted his attention. As to certain holes in the back of the car, these were there during witness's ownership. An Indian watchman had shown him these and explained the causes of them. His chauffeur told him that accused had re-sold the car to a Japanese and that he had promised to pay the money as soon as he received payment. The Japanese later failed to pay accused and so he had to take the car back.

G. Ivanovsky said he had known accused for several years, first in Vladivostok. Accused had a good reputation there and he had come from a good family. The holes referred to by the previous witness were burnt holes. They were there when the car was sold to accused. Witness had received from his employer, Mr. O'Brien, an option to sell the car to accused.

Witness was being questioned in detail regarding the sale of the car but the Judge said that he did not consider that the questions were relevant to the case.

After further questions, the hearing was adjourned.

Accused's Father

The first witness to be called on Wednesday was M. Petechkovsky, who said that he had known accused for five years, first in Siberia. Accused's father worked in a railway department of a coal mine. That was all he knew of accused's family. He had never heard of accused being in court before, either in Russia, Siberia or Shanghai. Witness had met the deceased girl twice, but he never took any interest in her. He met her the second time on Russian New Year's Day when he was invited by accused together with a number of other guests. Accused's brother and a man named Paulskovsky were present. The latter came alone and asked accused and his wife if he could bring a girl to the party. They consented and so Paulskovsky left and returned 40 minutes or so later with the deceased. Paulskovsky introduced her to the company. The deceased spoke to witness's wife as they had met once before. Witness left the house first after the party as he did not wish to go out with deceased. Witness did not notice accused in company with deceased during the party. Later, on February 13, witness invited accused to tea at his house.

Deceased's Gambling

The second witness, also a Russian, named Parshkovsky, said that he had known accused for a year and deceased for a month only. He was invited to a party by accused on the Russian New Year's Day. He had previously made arrangements for deceased to go out to a dancing party and it was a surprise when they met together in accused's house.

Cross-examined by Dr. Fischer, witness admitted that deceased had many male friends and often went out with them. Witness found that he had to spend a lot of money on the deceased so he ceased to call on her after February 5.

Questioned with reference to the holes in the motor car, he had seen them before. Deceased had told him that she had lost a lot of money in a Russian club in Range Road. On February 5 the landlady invited witness to tea and deceased was there with another tall man, whose face was scarred with smallpox marks. This man and deceased were friends. Witness did not know that this man's name was Mischa but he knew that he was an artist. Witness saw the tall man again later. He knew that this man went out with deceased many times.

At this stage, the hearing was adjourned, counsel for the prosecution announcing that it would take at least another seven afternoons to complete the evidence.

A HAWKER, arrested in the Yangtszepoo District for selling a Communist daily paper, described as very inflammatory, and known as the "*Ping Min Jih Pao*", was brought before the Provisional Court on Wednesday and cautioned against selling any more of these in the Settlement in future.

GEN. Pei Chung-hsi, the local Commissioner of Defence, has issued instructions to his subordinates to hold memorial services for the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen every Monday at the Lunghua yâmen. The ceremonies will consist of the reading of the will of the deceased leader and bowing to his photograph.

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES

RUGBY FOOTBALL IN SHANGHAI

Gloucesters v. H. M. S. Hawkins

An evenly contested Rugby match was played on the Polo ground on Saturday afternoon, between a fifteen from the Gloucester regiment and a team from H.M.S. Hawkins. The final score was Gloucester 16 points H.M.S. Hawkins 6 points.

From the start the Gloucesters took the initiative and their three-quarters handled clearly, their sharp passing being exceptionally good. The Hawkins full back was frequently called upon to clear and his touch kicking was excellent.

Minns, of the Hawkins, secured the ball in a beautiful reund of passing and scored in the corner. The wind across the field prevented the try being converted. The final score stood at 16-6.

Shanghai Scottish v. Machine Gun Co.

In a keenly fought Rugby match on Sunday afternoon, played on the Polo ground, the Machine Gunners defeated the Shanghai Scottish by 24 points (three goals and three tries) to 9 (three tries).

The teams were as follows:

Scottish—Tait, McGill, Blackwood, Nichol, Milligan, Dowler, Neil, Stewart (Capt.), Murrary, Currie, Dewar, Thompson, Gilchrist, Hood and Law.

M. G. C.—Roach, Field, Brady, Dunkley, Goldman, Hubbard, Bailey, Barneclough, Stevenson, Watkinson, Curwen, Moffatt, Lawton, Meathrell, adn Lancashire.

Referee: C. S. Holdsworth.

The Gunners kicked off facing the Race Club and play was carried from end to en undtil Pawley was injured in mid-field and had to leave the field. The Gunners pressed, and only keen tackling on the part of the Scottish three-quarters saved them from scoring. A fine round of passing by the Scottish threes ended with a poor pass to McGill.

Within a few minutes of the centre kick, Field secured and scored another brilliant try, which was again converted by Goldman. Spirited play on the part of the Scottish forwards then took place, half-time came with no further scoring.

After the re-start, Goldman found touch well and a line-out near the Gunner's line ended in the Scottish scoring in a *mêlee*. Nicholl failed with the kick. Goldman, whose kicking and tackling were a feature of the match, then scored two tries in quick succession but the kicks failed. The Scottish then scored from a scrum ten yards out but Blackwood failed to convert.

Goldman Neil were the outstanding players on the field. Tait, the Scottish full-back was very weak. There was no length to his kicking and his mistakes were responsible for three tries which should never have been scored by the Gunners. Among the forwards, Currie, Stewart and Baraclough were exceptionally vigorous.

INTERNATIONAL ARMY RUGBY

French Army Defeated by Britain

London, Apr. 9.

In a rugger game at Blackheath to-day, the British Army beat the French Army by 12 points to six.—Reuter.

AMERICAN TEAM FOR OLYMPIC GAMES

Large Number of Athletes to Go to Amsterdam Next Year

New York, Apr. 7.

The American Olympic Committee announces that the United States will send a team of from 300 to 350 athletes to the Olympic Games at Amsterdam in July, 1928.

A liner will be chartered for use as an hotel while the games are in progress.

It is planned to raise a fund between £60,000 to £70,000 to cover expenses.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL SOCCER

Welsh-Irish Draw at Two Goals All: Uninteresting Game

London, Apr. 9.

A crowd of 10,000 persons saw Wales and Ireland play a drawn soccer game of two all at Cardiff to-day. The weather was dull.

The Irishmen opened well but were weak in front of the goal.

Lewis Williams, the Welsh right wing, was the most prominent player for Wales. He scored twice with fast, oblique shots.

Ireland improved towards the interval and forced three fruitless corners. At half time the score was two nil in favour of Wales.

Play did not reach a high standard after the interval. The forwards were well held by the respective defenders. After half an hour the Irishmen played up vigorously. Johnstone (Ireland) scored with a fast shot, after which the Irishmen continued to press, Johnstone equalizing the score two minutes from the finish of the game.

Amateur Cup Final

Apr. 9.

In the Amateur Soccer Cup final at Millwall to-day, Leyton beat Barking by three goals to one.

League Positions

Apr. 10.

The following is the standing of the leading teams in the football league, First Division:

Newcastle	49
Sunderland	46
Huddersfield	46
West Ham	42

The following is the standing of the leading teams in the Scottish League, First Division:

Glasgow R	50
Motherwell	49
Celtic	45
Airdrie	42

—British wireless through Reuter.

GOLF TOURNAMENT SEASON

Abe Mitchell's First Win: E. Whitcombe Defeated

London, Apr. 8.

Abe Mitchell to-day won the first big golf tournament of the season—the Rechampion £200 Invitation Tournament—by beating E. Whitcombe of Bournemouth by three and one in th fienal.

The cup becomes Mitchell's absolute property, he having won it twice in successive years.—Reuter.

KIANGWAN RACES OFF

It has been officially decided that the Easter Race Meeting at Kiangwan, which would have included various classic races, will not be held.

SAN Francisco, Apr. 12.—Miss Helen Wills is leaving for England in the middle of May to practice on the English grass courts before competing at Wimbledon.—Reuter.

RASH ITCHED AND BURNED

Lost Sleep Many Nights With It. Cuticura Heals.

"A red rash came on the inside of my right knee about the size of half a crown. It used to itch and burn terribly and I could not keep from scratching. When I scratched the eruption water came from it and then it would smart. I lost my sleep many nights with it.

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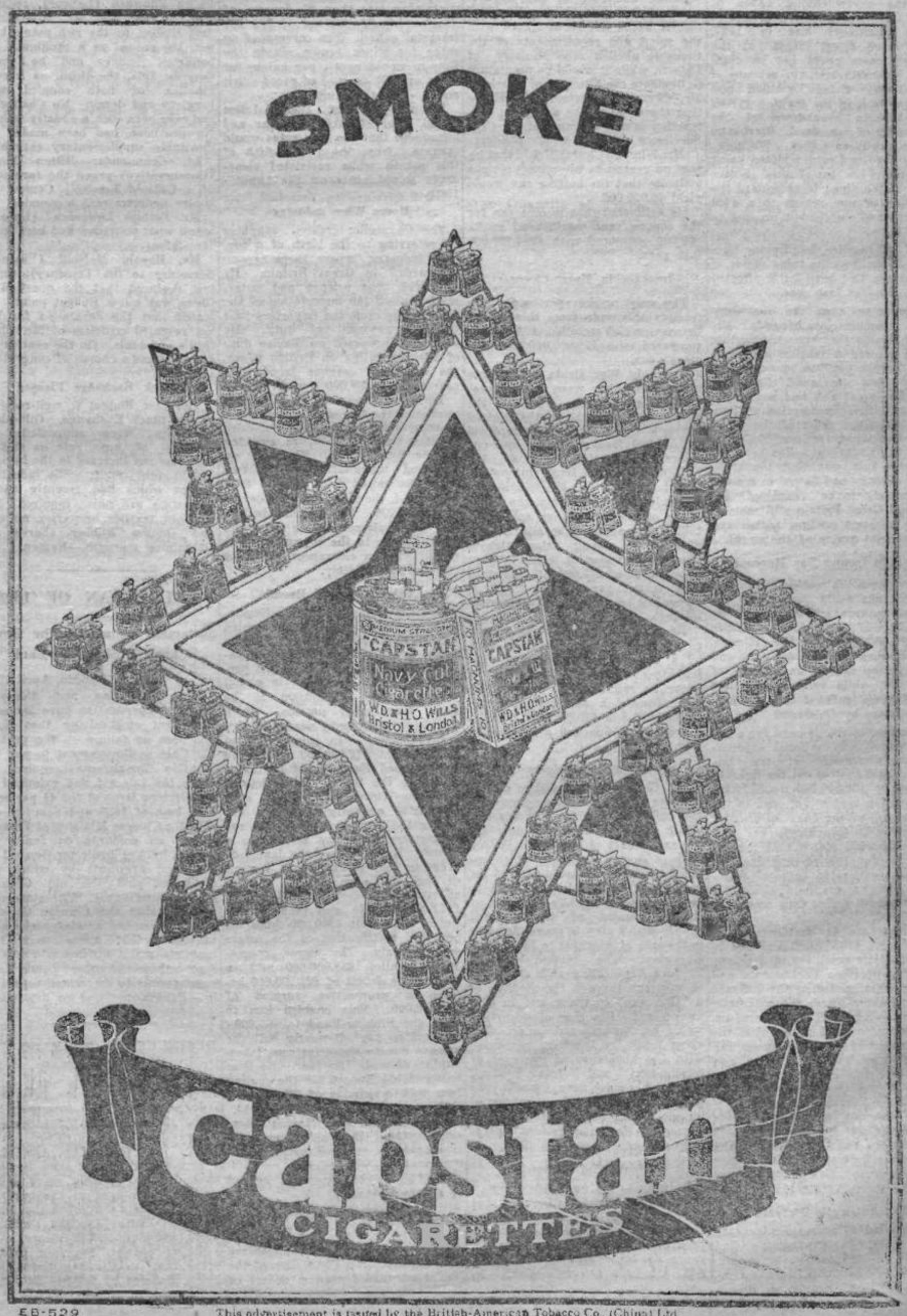

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Campaign Against Income-tax Dodgers: Economies and Adjustments to Balance Budget

London, April 11.

In the House of Commons this afternoon the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that the total loss of revenue or increased expenditure in consequence of the General Strike and the stoppage of the coal industry totalled £32,000,000 for the financial year 1926-7 with an additional prospective loss of £9,000,000 for the financial year 1928-9. That was the overwhelming cause of deficit totalling £36,500,000 and a severe additional loss in 1927. Those were direct losses but the indirect losses could not be computed. Nevertheless, the revenue of the country though mauled and wounded had, in the main, survived the shocking breakdown of the civilization of our island. Exchange was as steady as a rock. We never at any time had contemplated using our credits in the United States which we obtained to safeguard the operation of our return to a gold standard and we did not propose to renew them.

The Chancellor continuing remarked that the consuming power of the masses had been little affected by the troubles last year.

Announcing that the tea duty would remain unchanged, Mr. Churchill said that the consumption of tea showed a slight decrease, while the consumption of sugar and tobacco had increased. Sales of bread and meat also had not diminished and the consumption of beer and spirits alone reflected the social and industrial struggles of the country to the Exchequer. The most remarkable fact was that the trade of the country had flowed in a manner scarcely to be conceived. He said that Great Britain still remained the greatest creditor nation and the financial centre of the world.

Drop in Income Tax Revenue

Apart from the trouble in the coal industry the main feature in the revenue returns for last year was the failure of the income tax, which was £12,000,000 below the estimate. On the other hand, estate duty and the supertax showed an increase of £2,750,000, while sundry loans and miscellaneous revenue had exceeded the estimate by £8,500,000

Referring to the demand for a cut of £40,000,000 in national expenditure the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that to cut the fighting services by £20,000,000 would cause a convulsion that might lead to the replacement of the financial dictator attempting it (Laughter).

Mr. Churchill stated that the expenditure for the coming financial year was estimated to total £818,-390,00 and the revenue £796,850,000. The estimated deficit thus amounted £21,540,000.

With regard to the increase in expenditure, £40,000,000 was due to the automatic execution of decisions made by previous Parliaments and Governments, including the increase in the Sinking-Fund, the automatic increase in age and other pensions, the grants to local authorities, the development of housing schemes, the expansion of the Post Office and the Road Fund.

The present Government, he said, was chiefly due to widows' and old age pensions and the subsidy to the beet sugar industry, but economies had been made which almost exactly balanced these increases.

The Automatic Decrease

The period of automatic increase in the country's expenditure had come to an end and next year—if no new commitments were undertaken—the automatic decrease of expenditure would almost overtake the increase.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced the abolition of the Ministry of Transport, while adding that the Government proposed to retain the Road Department. He also stated that there would be a distribution of the functions of the Mines Department over other departments, and the termination of the separate existence of the Department of Overseas Trade. He added that it would not be in accord with the spirit and requirements of the times to abolish the Ministry of Labour, while it would be premature to liquidate the Ministry of Pensions. Mr. Churchill informed the House that there would be a marked contraction in new entrants of the Civil Service.

Mr. Winston Churchill said that he saw no reason to alter his previous estimate that the betting tax would yield £6,000,000.

He estimated that income tax for the coming year would total £232,-000,000 compared with £254,750,000 last year.

Increase in Motor-Licenses

The only bright spot was the receipts this year from this source licenses, which totalled £24,000,000 compared with £18,000,000 the previous year.

The only War Debts settlements still outstanding were with Yugo-Slavia and Russia. Against the £33,000,000 we paid to the United States last year, he said, we received £17,500,000 from Germany and our Allies. He estimated that the receipts this year from this source would amount to £25,000,000. In connexion with War Debts, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that, taking into account the altered rate of exchange among other things, there was a reduction in the interest on our debt of £75,000,000 compared with seven years ago, which is equivalent to one-fifth of the annual interest.

He said that he had never dreamed of meeting the deficit this year by a partial suspension of the Sinking-Fund. With regard to the latter he reminded the House that it confronted a deficit of between £35,000,000 and £40,000,000: namely, a prospective one and a substantial part of the old one.

After Tax Dodgers

Mr. Churchill proceeded to outline changes in the methods employed for the collection of the income-tax, which did not affect the basis for the assessment of that tax. With a view to closing loopholes which enabled taxpayers to avoid part of the income tax His Majesty's Government had invited the co-operation of the Government of the Channel Islands with a view to preventing loss in the case of migrants to Jersey and Guernsey. The section of the Finance Act dealing with avoidance of supertax through the medium of a "One-man" company and in connexion with the sale of securities would be strengthened and other steps would be taken in connexion with the avoidance of payment of income-tax and estate duty. Improved machinery would be proposed to enable the recovery of income-tax in respect of copyright payments to non-resident playwrights, authors and the like.

Safeguarded Industries

Turning to his proposals for new taxation, Mr. Winston Churchill said that under the "Safeguarding of Industries" procedure there would be a duty of 28/- per cent. for five years on tableware of translucent and vitrified pottery, which he estimated would bring in £200,000 a year. All imported motor tyres would be brought into the scope of the McKenna duties immediately: tyres produced within the Empire would receive a rebate of one-third of the duty. He added that one foreign firm had already established a tyre factory in Great Britain and another was likely to do so in the near future.

The Customs and Excise duty on matches, which last year reached £3,500,000, would be raised approximately 20 per cent. and rates imposed according to the contents of the box instead of per 10,000 matches: this new tax he expected to yield £700,000 more.

Greater Wine Consumption

Although the duties on wines has been doubled in 1920 the consumption of wine was fifty per cent. above the consumption before the War or in 1921, but all classes of wine had not advanced in equal proportion, port having gained most at the probable expense of whisky. Under the substantial preference given in the 1925 Budget, sweet wines had had a remarkable success, while the consumption of sparkling wines was below the pre-War level. He, therefore, proposed that wines produced outside the Empire containing over 25 degrees of proof spirit should pay 8/- instead of 6/- per Imperial gallon, and those containing less than 25 degrees of proof spirit 3/- instead of 2/6 per Imperial gallon. The corresponding rates for wines grown within the Empire would be 4/- per gallon for those over 27 degrees of proof spirit and 2/- for those under.

He expected that these duties would yield £1,500,000 a year and announced that the new rates would operate from the twenty-fifth of this month while restricted clearances would cease on the twenty-sixth.

Home Wine Industry

The Chancellor created laughter by referring to the birth of a new wine industry "where there are no vineyards," in Great Britain. He explained that science and enterprise enabled the importation of the juice of the crop, the importers thus avoiding payment of duty. He therefore, proposed an Excise duty of 1/- per gallon on British wines, the estimated revenue from this source being £90,000 a year.

Turning to tobacco, Mr. Churchill attributed the increased consumption of that article, which was one-third greater than in 1918, to smoking by the "other" sex. The duty on imported unmanufactured tobacco would be raised from 8/2 to 8/10 per pound, the yield being estimated at £3,400,000. He did not believe that the whole cost of the tax would be passed on to the consumer. The restrictions on clearances would be removed immediately.

Adjustments all Round

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, summing up, said that the estimated increases in ordinary and indirect taxes would yield an increased revenue of £5,880,000 during the present year and £6,500,000 in a full year, leaving £30,000,000 to be found from other sources, which were accounted for by administrative arrangements. In this connexion he said that £12,000,000 in reserve of the Road Fund would be transferred to the State. He estimated that the Government could save £5,000,000 annually by again reducing the period of credit allowed to brewers from two months to a month. By collecting the landlords property tax on January 1 instead of each half-year and by another adjustment he estimated to make £14,800,000. He also reckoned towards the deficit £300,000 from the proposed rectification of the estate duty anomaly. The items enumerated totalled £38,000,000 and a prospective deficit of £21,500,000 became a prospective surplus of £16,400,000. This enabled him to raise the Sinking-Fund to £65,000,-000 and so pay off nearly half the arrears due to the disastrous interruption of trade last year. He thus balanced his Budget for the coming year with a revenue of £834,800,000 and an expenditure of £833,400,000.

In conclusion Mr. Winston Churchill declared that unless expenditure could be reduced further taxation would be necessary.

The House of Commons agreed to all the resolutions.

The Chancellor's Jeggiery

Apr. 12.

By expedients more ingenious than orthodox the Chancellor of the Exchequer has turned a deficit of £30,000,000 into a surplus of £1,500,-000 without exceeding £5,500,000 in new taxation, and friends and foes alike applaud the jugglery with which he has produced plump rabbits from a hat.

Naturally the £26,000,000 of what Mr. Churchill himself described as "adventitious resources" cannot be tapped again, but the Conservative press justify the Chancellor's expedient on the ground that last year's upheaval warrants extraordinary measures while fresh taxation would be calculated to impede a trade recovery.

The Liberal papers acknowledge the wisdom of abolishing departments, as the step was recently urged in the House of Lords by Lord Asquith but at the same time they declaim the extension of "protection" in connexion with the taxes on tyres and pottery.

On the other hand Conservative organs temper their satisfaction by questioning the advisability of abolishing the Overseas Trade Department.

It is pointed out that the estimated surplus is a precarious margin since no account is taken of emergencies like China, which alone may easily account for several millions.

Mr. Snowden on the Budget

Apr. 12.

In opening the Budget debate Mr. Philip Snowden (Labour), recalled that he described Mr. Churchill's first Budget as the rich man's budget, the second as a profligate and bankrupt budget and he would describe this, the third, as a combination of both coupled with jugglery and deceit. No Chancellor had ever been such a ghastly failure. No provision had been made for inevitable supplementary estimates.

Lt. Commander Hilton Young (Conservative) urged the formation of a Cabinet Economy Council to secure departmental economies.

Mr. Pethick Lawrence (Labour) asked what provision had been made for China.

Mr. Ronald McNeill (Financial Secretary to the Treasury), replying, declared that the question of China was not a Budget point. He stated that the debate so far had not revealed criticism of Mr. Churchill's proposals. On the contrary it had produced a chorus of congratulation.

Stock Exchange Pleased

The new Budget is well-received on the Stock Exchange. Gilt-edged securities were supported: the absence of any raid on sinking funds or any increase in the income-tax brought relief: while industrial shares which had recently shown hesitation are now inquired for. Tobacco, textiles, breweries, matches and Dunlop Rubber shares are all gaining strength.—Reuter.

GOLD LOAN OF 1898

Statement Issued by the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

London, April 12.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation have issued a statement emphasizing that there has been no failure on the part of the Chinese Government to pay the monthly instalments required to cover the interest and principal of the German issue of the 4½ per cent. gold loan of 1898 and pointing out that the Chinese Ministry of Finance placed an embargo on funds remitted by the Inspector-General to cover an overdraft by which the Bank had paid the old German coupons and bonds. The statement declares that the Chinese Government are under a misapprehension in stating that there were two accounts and that the advances to meet these overdue bonds and coupons was to be treated separately.—Reuter.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO IN SOUTH TEXAS

San Antonio, Apr. 12.

It is reported that a tornado has killed 126 persons in Rock Springs, Texas.

Waco, Tex., Apr. 12.

It is reported from Rock Springs that over 50 persons were killed and 150 injured in the tornado, which virtually destroyed the town, the inhabitants of which number 1,800, including 200 Mexicans.

Relief parties, hurrying to the scene from neighbouring towns, are being hindered by floods.—Reuter.

FOREIGN TROOPS FOR CHINA

Northants Regiment Sail and French Foreign Legion Under Orders

London, Apr. 11.

Two companies of the First Battalion of the Northamptonshire Regiment left Brookwood this morning for Southampton, where they embarked for China. The band played "Land of Hope and Glory," followed by "Auld Lang Syne" as the train steamed out of the station.

The remaining two companies will follow on April 13.

Paris, Apr. 11

According to *"Le Journal"* two battalions of the Foreign Legion are ready to leave Algeria to reinforce the garrison in French Indo-China. The recent revolution in the province of Yunnan has caused some anxiety owing to the fact that some of the leaders of the *coup d'état* are Nationalists and have established touch with Canton, while the despatch of troops from Indo-China for Shanghai has depleted the forces available to meet any possible Nationalist threat from Yunnan.

Three Battalions and Air Squadron Embark

Apr. 11.

The 2nd Battalion of the Welsh Regiment entrained at Tidworth this morning for Southampton, where it embarked for China on board the str. Derbyshire together with drafts for the 1st Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment and the Green Howards.

The 2nd Battalion of the Northamptonshire Regiment, the 2nd Battalion of the Scots Guards and a detachment of the R. A. F. sailed for China to-day on board the City of Marseilles.

The Air Force Squadron (Number 2), which was been ordered for service in China, will sail on the str. Neuralia from Southampton on April 20.

Macao, Apr. 11.

The Portuguese cruiser Adamastor has arrived at Macao.—Reuter.

London, Apr. 13.

The remaining two companies of the 1st Battalion if the Northampton Regiment entrained at Brockwood this morning for Southampton, where they embarked on a transport for China.—Reuter.

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MINCING LANE GETTING NERVOUS

Fear of Chinese Repercussion on Rubber Plantations

London, April 11.

According to the Manchester "Guardian," the Mincing Lane rubber market is nervous lest the events in China affect Chinese workers on rubber estates in the Far East. Advices received in London indicate that much harvested rubber has lately been pouring in to Singapore. Some rubber undoubtedly was held up in transit by the recent floods in Malaya but rubber dealers are of the opinion that precautions against interference with rubber supplies by any sporadic troubles among the Chinese workers account to a certain extent for the extra rubber that has arrived in Singapore.

Replying to questions in the House of Commons Mr. Amery, the Colonial Secretary, said that the effect of the Stevenson Scheme on rubber producers had been the substitution of a remunerative price for one often below the cost of production, while users of rubber were benefiting by the tendency to stabilize the price.—Reuter.

NICARAGUAN LIBERALS DEFEATED

Washington, Apr. 12.

Rear-Admiral Latimer, commanding the U.S. Fleet in Nicaraguan waters, reports a complete rout of the Nicaraguan Liberal forces in the Cerro Caballo region. The Liberals, surrounded by Government troops, broke through and fled, abandoning most of their artillery.—Reuter.

THE DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

French Suggestions Up for Discussion at Geneva: Contentious Programme

Geneva, Apr. 11.

The French proposals for the limitation of naval armaments provide that each high contracting party, before the expiry of the convention, should reduce its naval tonnage to the total laid down, which each might consider indispensable to safeguard its security and national interests.

A table was given indicating the distribution of total tonnage contemplated by each party among battleships, aircraft carriers and surface vessels below 10,000 tons, and submarines.

Within the limits of the total tonnage laid down, each party may modify the distribution of its tonnage under conditions it considers indispensable to its security, with the reservation that it shall communicate such modification to the Secretariat of the League of Nations at least a year before laying the keel to that part of the tonnage which has been modified.

Viscount Cecil of Chelwood (Great Britain) declared that the French proposals would open the door to competition in naval construction. Britain's responsibility in naval matters was great and she would be false to her responsibilities if she accepted anything not giving real security.

General Demarinis (Italy) declared that Italy did not wish for competition in naval armaments.

M. Paul Boncour (France) emphasized that France would not be able to agree to anything prejudicing the distribution of world tonnage.

Baron Sato (Japan) stated that he was awaiting instructions from the Japanese Government and, consequently, he was unable definitely to pronounce Japan's views. As regards President Coolidge's invitation, he declared: "If we accepted that, it does not mean anything derogatory to our present work"—rather, it would testify to Japan's willingness to co-operate in all efforts towards disarmament.

Baron Sato said that there were some points in the French proposals offering a possible basis for negotiation.

Mr. Hugh Gibson (United States) declared that the United States was ready to discuss any proposal capable of reaching an agreement.

The Jugo-Slav delegation associated themselves with the French proposals but suggested that a clause should be modified.

The Chilean and Argentine delegates sympathized with and accepted the French proposals subject to some modifications and the approval of their Governments.

At the close of the sitting Baron Sato submitted an amendment affecting certain figures in the French proposals.

Further Discussions of French Proposals

Geneva, Apr. 12.

The Preparatory Disarmament Committee has disposed of the remaining points of divergence between the British and French drafts on naval armaments.

The question of limiting effectives was reserved for a second reading in the hope that an acceptable formula would be found.

Viscount Cecil of Chelwood (Great Britain) agreed to the limitation of total effectives on the condition that all contracting parties also agreed. He re-iterated the reservation that Britain was able to make concessions only on her own behalf, not as regards naval effectives in the Dominions.

Mr. Gibson (United States) declared that limitation of the number of ships would lead to limitation of effectives.

Baron Sato (Japan) said that Japan was not able to assent to the limitation of effectives though she might be able to reconsider the matter at the second reading. He opposed dividing the fleet into Home and Colonial fleets. In this respect, he declared, he agreed with Britain and America.

Following Baron Sato's declaration, M. Paul Boncour (France) abandoned the distinction between Home and Colonial fleets.

M. de Brouckere (Belgium) said that it was now possible to submit a single text to the Conference affirming the principle of limitation of all effectives capable of fighting on land.

French Proposals not Acceptable

Apr. 12

Viscount Cecil has informed M. Paul Boncour that Britain is unable to agree with the French proposals with regard to the limitation of naval armaments.

The Italian representative also intimated that his Government was unable to support the French proposals.

It is probable that the conference will adjourn *sine die* on April 14.—Reuter.

French Press Comment

Paris, Apr. 12.

According to *'Le Petit Parisien,'* M. Briand, the Premier, and the Marquess of Crewe, the British Ambassador, yesterday discussed the events in China and the British rejection of the French scheme propounded at Geneva for reckoning naval strength by total tonage.

"L'Oeuvre" hopes that M. Briand will eventually persuade the British that Continental nations are too poor to build a fleet of dreadnoughts and that if they desire submarines and light cruisers to protect their coasts it is not because they are anxious to rule the waves.

"Le Matin" asserts that Britain desires naval supremacy, saying that she wishes to prevent France from defending her coasts and wants Continental nations, not only to be disarmed, but also open to attack.

The paper concludes that the world has been given confidence in France, who is now free to solve the disarmament problem by regional agreements, treaties and arbitration.—Reuter.

A PLOT AGAINST SIG. MUSSOLINI

Story of the Plan to Shoot Leader on Balcony of the Chigi Palace

Rome, Apr. 12.

A frank admission that he had intended to assassinate Signor Mussolini was made to-day by General Zaniboni, who was surprised on November 4, 1925, with a rifle in a room opposite the balcony of the Chigi Palace where the Duce had been due to appear. General Zaniboni is now being tried with General Capello and six other persons on a charge of conspiring against the State and attempting the life of the Duce.

General Zaniboni declared that he would undoubtedly have killed Signor Mussolini had the police not arrested him when they did. He had intended that the assassination should be accompanied by an attack by 200 men on the Fascists outside the Palace, but as all attempts to collect the men had failed he had decided to act alone.

Questioned with regard to a sum of Frs. 300,000 which it was alleged he had gone to France to receive from the Czecho-Slovak Socialist leader M. Winter, General Zaniboni admitted that he had received Lire 70,000 to be used in anti-Fascist propaganda, through friends, from the wife of a person named Bellini, whom he had known in Italy, where Bellini had carried on banking transactions.

General Capello denied the charge and the case was adjourned.—Reuter.

NEW YORK—PARIS FLIGHT

Plenty of Competitors During the Next Few Weeks

London, Apr. 11.

There is a likelihood of an "air scrum" within the new few weeks to obtain the honour of flying from New York to Paris.

According to Reuter's New York correspondent, Commander Byrd, the Polar flier, expects to leave in May flying the three-engined monoplane "America." Lieutenant-Commander Noel Davis at the same time will fly the three-engined biplane "American Legion," which has been built secretly in record time. It was tested yesterday to the consternation of other competitors, which include a single-engined monoplane designed by an Italian. The French ace, Captain Fonck, will probably also compete.—Reuter.

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN CHINA

Important Memorandum Issued by the Foreign Office: Honest Ignorance

London, Apr. 13.

The Foreign Office has issued a Memorandum on labour conditions in China, in the course of which it states: "The lack of accurate information is the cause of many unfounded charges brought in Britain against British employers of labour in China."

The Memorandum outlines the charges concerned with the employment of cheap labour and says that "mis-statements to some extent arise from honest ignorance of a very complicated and little-known subject." It proceeds to explain that nearly the whole of the capital invested in factories is Chinese.

British interests in China, the Memorandum goes on, are overwhelmingly those of traders, and only in a very insignificant degree are they those of the capitalist or labour employer.

The influence of foreign capitalists, it adds, both British and Japanese, inasmuch as they have established higher standards and introduced humanitarian ideas, is entirely beneficient.

The opinion is expressed in the Memorandum that the disappearance of the Concessions and extraterritoriality will probably militate against the improvement of conditions; but, on the other hand, the growth of the power and influence of the Nationalists who "on paper at least" have adopted a labour policy may promote some improvement.

It states that the conditions in foreign factories, particularly British and Japanese ones, are better than those obtaining in Chinese factories.

The Factory Regulations

The Memorandum states that a high proportion of the few British factories in China challenge comparison with any in the world. The movement of securing better labour conditions, it says, has been initiated and led by foreigners, both by missionaries and capitalists. The Chinese, it goes on, with a few brilliant exceptions are generally apathetic and Chinese labour organizations, as far as they are not led astray by politics, are interested only in the question of wages.

The Memorandum says that British Consuls are unanimous on reporting that the Provisional Factory Regulations, passed by the Chinese Government in March, 1923, exist only on paper. It adds: "Probably the sole reason for promulgating them was a naive desire on the part of the Chinese Government to appear at Geneva, and before the world at large, in the guise of a modern, progressive State."—Reuter.

TELEVISION NOW A FACT

Telephonic Conversation With a Visible Talker

New York, Apr. 7.

Television has been formally introduced to the American public.

Mr. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of the Department of Commerce, conversed to-day from Washington with Mr. Gifford, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, who talked from New York. While their conversation was in progress, the apparatus showed on a screen here a clear and animated picture of Mr. Hoover as he spoke 200 miles away.—Reuter.

ANOTHER REBUFF FOR COMMUNISTS

Proffer of Money Rejected by Polish Workers

Warsaw, Apr. 13.

Following the settlement of the strike among 200,000 textile workers in the Lodz district, who struck for an increase in their wages, the Soviet Textile Workers' Union of Moscow sent 10,000 roubles to the Lodz Textile Workers' Union. The latter have returned the money, asserting that it is unwelcome from "Communist agitators."—Reuter.

MILITARY TRAGEDY AT GIBRALTAR

Unexplained Shooting in Orderly Room: Dying Man's Order

Gibraltar, Apr. 7.

Lieut.-Col. J. S. FitzGerald, commanding the 2nd Battalion of the East Surrey Regiment, was shot to-day by Lieut. A. C. Duffield of the same Regiment and died shortly after.

At the inquest the Adjutant gave evidence, saying that Lieut. Duffield entered the orderly room to see Lieut.-Col. FitzGerald, after which he heard two shots and rushed into the room. Lieut.-Col. FitzGerald said: "He shot me. Arrest him."

All witnesses and brother officers testified that there had been no feeling of ill will between Lieut.-Col. Fitz-Gerald and Lieut. Duffield. On the other hand, Lieut. Duffield had lately been complimented on his good work.

The hearing was adjourned.

Jury's Verdict

Apr. 11.

At the inquest on the death of Lt.-Col. J. S. FitzGerald, who commanded the 2nd Battalion of the East Surrey Regiment, the jury returned a verdict of "death as a result of a bullet fired by Lieut. Duffield."

The Coroner issued a warrant for Lieut. Duffield's arrest.—Reuter.

BEAM WIRELESS TO AUSTRALIA

Large Quantity of Traffic on Inaugural Day

London, Apr. 9.

A large number of messages in both directions was dealt with by the Beam Wireless Service to Australia, which opened yesterday, and the quantity of traffic was rather in excess of official expectations.

The Post Office states that throughout the day the service worked splendidly.

It is reported from Melbourne that 3,400 words were presented for transmission to England and 1,200 words were received from England.

Messages in London included a telegram from the Governor-General of Australia, Lord Stonehaven, who, on behalf of the Australian people, sent a message of loyalty to the King, in which he said: "We regard it as particularly appropriate that at a time that intangible bonds of Empire are being so adequately expressed and so soundly strengthened by the presence of the Duke and Duchess of York, that a material link should have been brought to completion."—British wireless through Reuter.

A DETERMINED PORTUGUESE AVIATOR

Machine Repaired and Again on His Way

Pernambuco, Apr. 7.

Major Beires, the Portuguese aviator, whose seaplane was badly damaged in crash while taking off for Rio de Janeiro yesterday, has had the machine repaired and has taken off again, determined to accomplish his projected flight around the world.—Reuter.

New 'Plane for Italian

New York, Apr. 7.

The Marquis de Pinedo, whose plane caught fire yesterday, has accepted the United States Government's offer to lend him an Army aeroplane.—Reuter.

Rio de Janeiro, Apr. 11.

Major Beires, the Portuguese world-flyer, has arrived from Pednambuco.—Reuter.

OFFICER COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

London, Apr. 7.

Lieutenant-Commander Colin Mayers, the retired naval officer who is charged with an offence under the Official Secrets Act, has been committed for trial. Bail was refused.—Reuter.

THE RUM-RUNNING DIFFICULTY

Extension of Jurisdiction by U. S. Supreme Court Ruling

Washington, Apr. 12.

The United States Supreme Court has decided that any British subject apprehended by the Federal authorities and brought into the United States under the Anglo-American Rum-running Treaty can be tried for conspiracy to violate the laws of the United States.

This judgment was given to-day in the case of the British steamer Quadra, which was seized off the Farallon Islands in the Pacific. It held that the seizure was within the zone prescribed by the Treaty, but whether it was within the prescribed limits would not affect the question of the guilt or innocence of those on board.

The defendants' counsel contended that while the United States coastguards were within their rights in seizing the ship and cargo, they had no right to punish the officers and crew since the Treaty did not make such violation of the laws of the United States an offence.—Reuter.

LLOYD'S SHIPBUILDING RETURNS

Gratifying Increase of Business in British Shipyards

London, Apr. 13.

Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ended March 31 show that during that period 1,216,000 tons were under construction in Great Britain and Ireland, an increase of 456,000 tons as compared with the quarter ended December 31, 1926. Tonnage on which work had been suspended was only 20,000 tons, compared with 99,000 tons during the quarter ended December 31, 1926. The present totals of tonnage under construction are the highest since December, 1924, but are still 673,000 tons below the average tonnage building during the 12 months preceding the War.

Tonnage commenced during the quarter under review was 579,000 tons, compared with 152,000 tons during the fourth quarter of 1926. Tonnage launched during the past quarter was 127,000 tons, an increase of 59,000 tons as compared with the previous quarter.

The total merchant tonnage being built in other countries during the past quarter aggregated 1,352,000 tons, an increase of 180,000 tons as compared with the quarter ended December 31, 1926. A tonnage of 367,000 tons was commenced abroad and 161,000 tons were launched during the quarter under review, an increase of 95,000 tons and a decrease of 181,000 tons, respectively, as compared with the previous quarter.

The total world tonnage under construction during the quarter ended March 31, 1926, was increased by 637,000 tons as compared with the previous quarter, but was still 876,000 tons below the highest pre-War record.

The tonnage of motorships being built throughout the world during the past quarter was 1,172,000 tons, and the tonnage of steamships 1,370,000 tons.—Reuter.

RUSSIA'S CHANCE WITH POLAND

Connexion Between an Agreement and China

Warsaw, Apr. 12.

The connexion between the idea of a Polish-Russian agreement and Russia's position in China is discussed by the *"Kurier Warszawski"* which expresses the opinion that Moscow, faced with difficulties in the Far East, should be interested in concluding such a pact as speedily as possible.—Reuter.

PARIS, April 8:—According to *"Le Matin,"* the next Council of Ministers will deal with Indo-China's security "in view of the Cantonese *coup d'état* in Yunnan and because of the necessity of having Indo-China under a responsible chief during the present difficulties."—Reuter.

PARIS COMMUNISTS RAIDED

Results of Long Inquiry Concerning Espionage: Six Arrested

Paris, Apr. 10.

The police to-day raided the general headquarters of the Communist Party and arrested six persons, including a woman, who was subsequently released.

The arrests were the result of a long inquiry against espionage carried out by a section of police headquarters.

The raid is expected to be followed by further arrests. The prisoners are accused only of espionage. There is no suggestion of any political plot against the Government.

According to "*Le Matin*," the information collected by the accused concerns manufacture of artillery shells and niroplanes but no traces of any very serious leakage of information have yet been found. Over 100 persons are said to be involved. Apparently the information collected was sent to Russia, whence, it is believed, it was passed on to a "third Power."—Reuter.

PROTEST AGAINST EXECUTION

Argentine Echo of Famous Murder Trial

Buenos Aires, Apr. 8.

Port workers here have declared a 48 hour strike as a protest against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, the two Italian radical workers involved in a murder case, which now appears imminent.—Reuter.

Further Efforts to Save Men

Boston, Apr. 12.

"The Sacro-Vanzetti Defence Committee" have written to Governor Fuller asking for the appointment of a commission of five impartial citizens thoroughly to investigate the case of Sacco and Vanzetti, whom the Massachusetts Superior Court sentenced to death on April 9

The Committee allege that the case of the prisoners was unjustly prejudiced by the fact that they were known to be communists. They declare that there were matters in the case which have never come to light and asked investigation, with a view to liberating the prisoners in the interests of justice.

Apr. 12.

Thirty-six Members of the British House of Commons, reported to include Mr. Saklatvala and Commdr. Kenworthy, have cabled Mr. Fuller, the Governor of Massachusetts, demanding the liberation of the Italians, Sacco and Vanzetti. The cable emphatically protests against the rejection of a new trial and expresses horror that a "violation of justice" has been committed. It demands withdrawal of the death sentence and the immediate release of the prisoners—Reuter.

LABOUR LEADER'S VISIT TO U.S.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's Three Week Trip

London, Apr. 10.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Labour ex-Premier, left Southampton yesterday for a brief visit to the United States. He will be absent from England for about three weeks, and, in addition to New York, will visit several places in Massachusetts, also New Plymouth, where the Pilgrim Fathers landed.

Steps have been made for Mr. MacDonald to have an interview with President Coolidge at the White House.

Among those who attended the big farewell to the Labour ex-Premier was a Mr. Wilson, who was one of his Liberal opponents when he stood as a Labour candidate for Southampton 22 years ago.—British Wireless through Reuter.

London, April 8.—The death is announced of Vice-Admiral Judge D'Arcy.—Reuter.

THE GREEK DEBT TO BRITAIN

Agreement to Pay in Sixty-Two Yearly Instalments Signed

London, Apr. 10.

The Anglo-Greek War debt agreement was signed in the Treasury yesterday, M. Caolannos, the Greek Minister, signing on behalf of Greece, and Mr. Winston Churchill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for Great Britain.

The debt stands at £21,500,000 and it is understood that the agreement provides for repayment in 62 years, which brings it into conformity with the Anglo-American, Anglo-French and Anglo-Italian War debt agreements.

Interviewed after signing the agreement, M. Caolannos expressed satisfaction at the agreement, and added that the British Government were prepared to grant their fullest support to the well-prepared plan of financial reconstruction in Greek currency.

M. Caolannos regarded this declaration as being of the greatest importance, which, coupled with signature of the agreement, inaugurates a new era in the relations between the two countries.—British wireless through Reuter.

HUNGARIAN COMMUNISTS CHARGED

International's Attempt to Destroy Civilization

Budapest, Apr. 12.

The trial opened to-day in the Extraordinary Court, of Zoltan Szanto, the former Communist Commissar who fled abroad after the collapse of the dictatorship of M. Bela Kun in 1919 but subsequently returned and lived in Budapest under an assumed name, and Stefan Vagi, the leader of the Socialist extreme Left, and 19 others.

The Public Prosecutor declared that the Third International was aiming to overthrow Western civilization by force of arms and alleged that the accused, at the instigation of Moscow, had undertaken to organize a secret communist party in Hungary on the well-known "cell" system.

After examining Szanto and the other accused persons the Extraordinary Court decided that the case was outside its competence. The trial was therefore referred back to the ordinary courts.—Reuter.

THE RECENT SINGAPORE RIOTS

Inquest on Six Dead Chinese by Mixed Jury

Singapore, Apr. 9.

At the inquest of the six Chinese killed on March 13 the jury, consisting of two Europeans and three Chinese, returned a verdict of "death as a result of gunshot wounds inflicted by the police whilst dealing with a dense crowd outside the police station."—Reuter.

AMERICAN MONEY FOR NEW SOUTH WALES

Substantial Loan to be Offered Shortly in New York

New York, April. 8.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, which will head the syndicate, has confirmed rumours that another $25,000,000 issue of New South Wales bonds will shortly be offered in New York in the form of 31 year five per cent. sinking-fund dollar bonds.—Reuter.

SURPLUS IN FRENCH REVENUE

Paris, Apr. 10.

The revenue returns for 1926 showing an additional surplus of more than 500,000,000 francs, the Government has decided to increase the salaries of officials as from August 3, 1926, instead of January 1, 1927, as had been intended.—Reuter.

SOVIET'S AGREEMENT TO PAY

Arrangement With France to Pay Debt by Instalments in 62 Years

Paris, Apr. 10.

In the course of an interview today, Comrade Rakovsky stated that an agreement had been reached on the subject of the debt negotiations between France and the Soviet. The discussions now only concerned the principle of the progression of payments.

Comrade Rakovsky said that the Soviet suggested an average annual payment of 60,000,000 gold francs for 62 years, the annual payments being at first at the rate of 40,000,000 gold francs, then 60,000,000 gold francs and finally 75,000,000 gold francs or more. The French delegation, he said, desired that full annual payments shall begin immediately the agreement is signed.

Comrade Rakovsky estimated that Russian bondholders before the cancellation decree, or their heirs, would obtain about 25 per cent. of the nominal value. He said that although the question of debts and the granting of credits could not be connected formally, this would be the case in effect.—Reuter.

KING FUAD TO VISIT ENGLAND

To Honour Memory of Spinning Wheel Inventor

London, Apr. 9.

Press reports from Cairo state that according to present arrangements, King Fuad of Egypt will visit England in July, arriving at Dover on the 4th, and staying for three days as a guest of the King at Buckingham Palace.

During his stay in England, King Fuad will visit the great manufacturing centre of Bolton, Lancashire, to

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MORE U. S. MARINES FOR SHANGHAI

San Diego, Apr. 7.

The Navy transport Henderson, with 1,500 officers and men of the Sixth Regiment of Marines aboard, sailed to-day for Shanghai.—Reuter.

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honour the memory of Samuel Crompton, who invented the spinning wheel which revolutionized the cotton industry and whose work helped forward the march of Egyptian cotton-fields. Crompton died in 1827 and his centenary is being celebrated at Bolton.—Reuter.

HEROIN SEIZURE IN PARIS

Large Quantity Consigned to China in Mirror Backs

Paris, Apr. 11.

Nearly 100 lb. of heroin have been found by the Paris police skilfully hidden in the back of large mirrors consigned for Shanghai and other ports in China. The "drug squad" has long been suspicious of a large consignment of mirrors destined for China.—Reuter.

AMERICAN LOAN FOR JUGO-SLAVIA

Belgrade, April 9.

A $30,000,000 seven per cent. loan, repayable in 1962, for Jugo-Slavia, being the first of its kind, has been issued in New York by a financial group headed by the banking houses of Blair and Chase.—Reuter.

RUMANIAN KING IMPROVING

Bucharest, Apr. 12.

The condition of the King continues to improve. No further bulletins will be issued.—Reuter.

CONSPIRACY CASE IN INDIA

Widespread Revolutionary Plot Revealed: Three Death Sentences

Lucknow, Apr. 7.

The biggest conspiracy case in India in recent years ended to-day with Mr. Justice Hamilton passing judgment in the so-called Kakori conspiracy case—the sequel to the holding up and robbing of a passenger train near Lucknow on August 9, 1925.

The case revealed the existence of a widespread conspiracy in the United Provinces with the object of effecting an armed revolution to overthrow the Government, acting in conjunction with conspirators in Bengal.

Out of 22 persons accused of complicity, three were sentenced to death, one to transportation and the others (except two who were acquitted) to imprisonment, the terms ranging from 14 years to six months. Two approvers were pardoned.

Apr. 9.

A bomb was thrown in the midst of a congregation praying at the Tomb of the Saint, near the Medical College, to-day. Thirteen persons were injured.—Reuter.

London, April 9.—An agreement settling the Greek War Debt to Britain has been signed in London.—Reuter.

London, Apr. 11:—The death has occurred here of the American marine painter, William Parsons Dana.—Reuter.

ADULT FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN

Expected Announcement in Parliament by Mr. Baldwin

London, Apr. 12.

Reuter's Lobby correspondent understands that Mr. Baldwin will announce in the House of Commons to-morrow that the Government has decided to give adult franchise to women without reservation whatever.—Reuter.

BRITISH TRADE FOR MARCH

London, Apr. 12.

The Board of Trade returns for March show that imports totalled £113,524,000 and exports £62,114,000.

These figures show increases as compared with February of £19,672,000 (imports) and £9,176,000 (exports).—Reuter.

London, Apr. 12:—The Royal Parliamentary Titles Bill has been given the Royal Assent.—Reuter.

Cherbourg, Apr. 9.—Mr. Mellon, the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, has left for New York.—Reuter.

Paris, Apr. 9.—The death is announced of M. Georges Robineau, ex-Governor of the Banque de France.—Reuter.

Washington, April 7:—President Coolidge's Commissioner, Mr. Henry Lewis Stimson, ex-Secretary of War, will go to Nicaragua to report on State affairs.—Reuter.

LATEST TELEGRAMS

GRATITUDE FOR EVILS AVERTED

Mr. Winston Churchill's Winding Up of the Budget Debate

London, Apr. 13.

The British public is less grateful for benefits received than for evils averted declared Mr. Winston Churchill in the House of Commons in the course of winding up the Budget debate. He said he was nearly kounded out of public life for his 1925 Budget, which was full of relaxations and benefits, but the present budget, which gave nothing, was greeted with undiluted satisfaction.

As regards the sugrestion that four and a half millions sterling might have been saved by dropping Imperial Preference the Chancellor said Imperial Preference was a long-established policy and the cost of it was the measure of its success.

Speaking of the cost of defence Mr. Churchill agreed, as the world was getting more peaceful and Britain's foreign relations becoming more friendly, that if there were any progress towards disarmament the size of Britain's Air Force was a subject for periodical review but in the absence of that development Britain could not interrupt her policy.

Continuing he said, regarding the Army, that our military forces were not excessive when one saw what was going on in China, when one saw what the situation was in Egypt and especially when one saw that on the frontiers of India there was again growing up a vast military power which was potentially dangerous, and which for 20 years Britain had not counted in her calculations because the European situation had neutralized hostilities on that front.

Moreover when one considered the position of Britain and her world-wide responsibilities and how she had disarmed it would be a bold man who sought ruthless reduction of military establishments.

The One-Power Standard

With regard to the Navy the Chancellor said British had abdicated from the two-power standard and submitted to the one-power standard and before a large reduction of naval construction was possible Parliament and the country must decide whether they were prepared to abandon the one-power standard. The greatest hope of naval economy lay in agreement of the three great naval powers who, luckily, lived at opposite corners of the earth.

Mr. Churchill denied that next year's finance was left in an unsound position. He was not counting on a tremendous boom but in ordinary circumstances trade results, barring a great upheaval, must be incomparably better than last year's. It was true that China would certainly cost more than the estimated surplus of one and a half millions but he preferred to make an effort to save three or four millions to imposing additional taxation.

The discussion concluded without a division.—Reuter.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IN ENGLAND

Franchise to be Equalized for Men and Women

London, Apr. 13.

The Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons to-day that the Government intended to introduce during the next session a bill for equalizing the franchise age for men and women at 21.

The Government, said Mr. Baldwin, did not anticipate any difficulties in the way of new voters polling at the next election in 1929 unless "an unexpected catastrophe brings the present Government to an end."—Reuter.

WHEAT SENSATION IN CHICAGO

Well Known Company Suspended for Dishonesty

New York, Apr. 13.

The Armour Grain Co. are reported to have been ordered suspended from the Chicago Board of Trade on a drastic order alleging dishonest and wrongful acts.

Armour's, who have sold as much as 5,000,000 bushels of wheat daily, will be greatly hampered by the order as grain transactions are practically impossible without the facilities of the Board.—Reuter.

Lisbon, Apr. 13:—A transport is proceeding to Macao with munitions. The vessel will stop at Lourenco Marques, where 400 troops will embark.—Reuter.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

THE STORY OF A DENIAL

Sermon Preached in the Holy Trinity Cathedral by the Rev. A. C. S. Trivett on Sunday, April 10, 1927

And the Lord turned and looked upon Peter, and Peter remembered the word of the Lord, how he had said unto him, before the cock crow, Thou shalt deny me thrice. And Peter went out and wept bitterly. Luke 22:61-62.

The story of Peter's denial of his Lord is recorded by all of the four evangelists. John's account is the most vivid and contains details omitted by the others. He was probably an eye-witness. As "that other disciple," known to the High Priest, he would be admitted without question and later, through his good offices, Peter who was standing without, admitted.

The girl at the door was the first to make trial of Peter's courage. There seems to have been nothing but curiosity prompting her question, suggested probably by the similarity of dress or speech. "Art thou also one of this man's disciples?" But Peter answered with a lie.

The examination of Jesus was proceeding in one of the rooms which would open as is the custom in eastern houses on a central courtyard. In this courtyard the servants and officers were warming themselves around a fire of coals. The nights at Passover time can be extremely cold. Peter joins the group about the fire. In the dim light he passes at first unnoticed but as the fire burns up, either noticing his speech or dress, or struck by his anxious manner, they ask him, "Art thou also one of his disciples?" But Peter denied it again and said, "I am not."

Then in the better light comes recognition by one of the servants who had accompanied the party to arrest Jesus. A kinsman of the man whose ear Peter had struck off, "Did I not see thee in the garden with him?" And once more Peter denies, and this time emphatically, affirming with oaths.

Ranked with Great Sin

Superficially we might consider Peter's sin as excusable. But the fact remains that his denial has always been ranked with the great sins of Bible character. With Lot's choice, Esau's bargain, David's passion and Judas' betrayal.

Let us look more closely at the nature of the sin of which Peter was guilty. There is very little to be said in defence of his action. One might emphasize his courage in daring to enter the High Priests palace at all, a marked man because of his blow in defence of Jesus. He braved the danger, one might charitably suppose, thinking he might be of some assistance to his Master, that in some way his presence might help, that he might gather information, later perhaps even effect a rescue. The case for the defence is woefully weak, no excuses that can be brought forward have any real worth and all pale into insignificance beside the shame of the denial.

We see a man who had followed Christ for three years and had ever been first in professing love toward him and faith in his Messiahship. A man who had witnessed His wonderful works and heard His matchless teaching. Who had received boundless mercies and loving kindness, and been treated by Christ as a dear familiar friend. We see this man three times denying that he knows Jesus. It was a great sin, a shameful and cowardly sin, better death than such dishonour.

And then too it was a sin committed under circumstances that rendered it exceptionally blameworthy. Peter had with his fellow disciples just passed through a most wonderful experience. He had just heard those wonderful parting words we read in St. John 14-17. He had been present in the upper room and joined in the institution of the Lord's supper. He had been twice warned and had heard the warning and had declared that though all should forsake Jesus yet he would not, no, even "if I should die with thee." And this was the same night and he denied Him.

A Humbling Picture

And further it was a sin committed under apparently small provocation. He is questioned three times and only the last could be construed at all in the nature of a challenge, the others are merely the requests of idle curiosity. No threat seems to have been used. No violence seems to have been attempted. But it was enough to overthrow Peter's faith. He denies before them all and affirms his denial with a binding oath.

It is a humbling picture and a warning to all. We see here how a chief disciple, one who had been for years a loyal follower, braved dangers, endured hardships, shared his work and ministery, and sorrows, refusals and triumphs. One who had heard the most marvelous words that ever fell from the lips of man, seen the most wonderful miracles, could fall terribly in a moment of trial. It should teach us humility, for the best of us are weak, and have many strong besetting sins. It should teach us charity, we must not be too quick to judge, the best may fall, remember Peter.

Long Preparation

Now we saw last week that while on the surface men may seem to fall suddenly into great sin, in reality the sudden act is the outcome of a long process and preparation. Judas was we have no doubt at first as keen as either Peter or John but the germs of selfishness and greed in his heart developed as time went on. He began to pilfer from the common purse. He grew away from the others and smarting under a justly deserved rebuke he sold his master for a slave's ransom, 30 pieces of silver.

Men do not fall into great sins by one appalling and awful lapse. Behind every shameful apostacy and crime there is a history of deterioration and degeneration. Great diseases seldom attack the body without preparation in undermined health through overwork or worry, or abuse of nature's laws. Great falls seldom happen to a saint without a previous course of secret backsliding, only to others does it seem sudden. Men fall in private long before they fall in public.

Peter's fall illustrates how small and gradual often are the steps by which men go down into great sins. The steps in his fall are clearly marked out by the Gospel writers.

The Five Steps

We might call the first step, *self confidence*. For we read, "And Jesus said unto them, All yet shall be offended because of me this night. But Peter said unto him, Although all shall be offended yet will not I. And Jesus said unto him, Verily I say unto thee, that this day, even in this night, before the cock crow twice, thou shalt deny me thrice. But he spake the more vehemently, If I should die with thee, I will not deny thee in any wise. Like wise said they all." St. Mark 14, 27-31.

And the second step we might call, *neglect of the means of grace*. It is the logical outcome of the first. He bade them "Watch" and pray. "And he cometh, and findeth them sleeping, and saith unto Peter, Simon, sleepest thou? Couldest not thou watch one hour? Watch ye and pray, lest ye enter into temptation. The spirit truly is ready but the flesh is weak. And again he went away, and when he returned he found them asleep again." St. Mark 14, 37-40.

And the third step was *indecision*. We come to the arrest of Jesus. Peter would fight for his Lord. He draws his sword and attacks a torch-bearer. Then he runs away. He plucks up courage again and follows after off. Then actually into High Priest's house. There accosted by the servant his courage dies again.

Now are we stretching it too far to call the fourth step, *Mingling with bad company*. He went into the High Priest's house and sat among the servants by the fire. At any rate it is a step that many make as they follow Peter in their denial of their Lord. We mix with his enemies and seek to hide our allegiance. It is a long step in the downward path and one always fraught with danger.

And the fifth step was the natural consequence of the preceeding four. He was *overwhelmed with fear* when charged with being a disciple and denied his Lord. Self-confidence, neglect of the means of grace, cowardly compromise, evil company, then the final fall. Startling and sudden as it appears it was not really so. In his heart he had been preparing for it. It was the fruit of the seeds he had himself sown.

Have we not proven the truth of this progression over and over again in our lives? Self-confidence, a little ease, just a little compromise, careless choice of companions, and then we find ourselves doing something that startles us quite as much as Peter's sudden realization when the cock crew.

The tree falls with a great crash, but the secret decay which accounted for it was often not suspected and only discovered when it lies upon the ground. So in Peter's case the sudden fall was only the discovery to himself and others of weakness and unworthiness which Jesus had seen there long before.

The Lord Turned

And the cock crew and with a rush Peter realized how desperately he had fallen. He remembers his own proud and foolish boasting, remembers the Lord's tender and solemn warning and the remembrance fills him with contrition and shame. And then something else happened. It chanced that at that very moment Jesus was being conducted through the courtyard on his way to the judgment hall of Caiaphas. Perhaps he had heard the last denial. Any how he knew what had happened, knew the depth of shame and apostacy to which his chosen Apostle had fallen. Knew it all, "and the Lord turned and looked upon Peter." For one brief instant their eyes met, and if ever since man was man there was life in a look, there was life for Peter in that look of Jesus.

The cock crowing had made Peter realize his sin. The Lord's look broke his heart. "And the Lord turned and looked upon Peter." Has there ever been a painter who had genius enough, it would have to be genius direct from heaven, to paint the look that Christ cast upon Peter. There would be at least three things in that look, sorrow, love, and encouragement. Sorrow, that Peter, after his promise "I am ready to go with thee both to prison and to death" should prove so sorry a coward. And love, a love so great, so strong, that it cannot be quenched even by a denial such as this And encouragement, "I have prayed for thee."

Has there ever been poet, the man who is supposed to know most about the human heart, who could write down on paper what Peter must have felt when the Lord turned and looked on him. In the first place that look brought back all the past, the Lord looked and Peter remembered.

There are some hours when we forget everything. There are seasons of crisis, there are times of panic, when all that a man has won seems to be blotted out, and he descends to the level of the beast again. So all the past was swept from Peter's memory as he went headlong downward to the mire. But sometimes when men are panic stricken, when the ranks are breaking, a steadying voice, a re-assuring word will bring them to themselves. So Peter, panic stricken and beside himself, had one look from Christ, and it brought back the past to him.

Life in a Look

But there was more than memory in that look of Jesus. It was a look of unutterable tenderness. There are some moments in the education of the soul when the strongest power in heaven or earth is tenderness. A harsh word and the heart shuts a gentle word and heaven is in the eyes. The Lord turned with never a chiding word and looked on Peter, and the look was so full of pity and yearning, so full of pain and yet so full of hope, that it broke Peter's heart, and breaking it saved it. And like a summer tempest came his tears.

Yes there was life in that look. That look in the High Priest's court was the last look that Peter had from Jesus before Calvary. They never met again before the cross. When Jesus was crucified, Peter was not there. But on the third day, when Jesus rose, do you remember the commission of the angels? "Go and tell the disciples and Peter." Then Christ's first thought on rising was of him. Peter was restored and forgiven. Like Judas he sinned greatly. Like Judas he was honestly sorry for his sin but unlike Judas he sought and found pardon where it alone can be found before the throne of God in the name of Jesus Christ.

The whole incident is full of lessons that ought never to be forgotten. Are we professing disciples and followers of Jesus? Let us remember his warning to watch and pray lest we enter into temptation. Mark well the weakness of a believer. Do we think that we can compromise a little, do with impunity some things not very wrong. Are we tempted to be careless and self-confidence. Then let us remember Peter and how his self-confidence, spiritual sloth, and evil companionships led to his great sin.

Have we unhappily sinned even as did Peter, then let us remember that the saviour of Peter still lives. There is mercy for us as well as for him. But we must repent and seek that mercy if we would receive it. Let us turn to God and he will forgive. His compassions fail not, they are new every morning.

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FROM THE CROW'S NEST

Hamlet-like, we had been soliloquizing; but only as to where to eat. One may admire a host of eating places from the exterior. Getting inside is quite another matter. The influx of newcomers to Shanghai has complicated this operation quite a bit. One may, if he will, assume the *rôle* of a star football player. We had tried it the day before, only to realize what it is to be born puny.

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We decided upon the Restaurant of the Permanent Wave—or should one speak of it as the Nest of Phoenix, lately risen from the ashes? A bit cryptic, this title, and savouring, of "The Wallet of Kai Lung." There is nothing Chinese about the place, however, save the servitors. We arrived to find the place full but for once our physical insignificance stood us in good stead. We wormed our way into a nook, preempted the wainscoting ledge for a seat, and waited. Luck was with us. A place near by was vacated and we dashed for it, earning a dirty look from an apoplectic person who was a scant half-length behind us in the race.

* * *

Here we waited again, but we were not bored. There was literature to while away the time, a veritable young book, describing all the culinary delights provided by the rejuvenated phoenix, Enthralled, we had got as far as the middle of page 33, and were reading all about *bouchées, vol-au-vent*, sandwiches, ice creams, and sherberts. This brought us to the bottom of the page, and we turned over, to be confronted with marches, valses, overtures, light opera selections, suites, ballets, and classical *divertisements*. We turned back to page 33. There was no mistake. The last item was sherberts. We turned again to page 34. The first item was marches. Recalling that a noted Chinese philosopher, when greatly puzzled over a matter, had exclaimed "What thing?," we likewise exclaimed "What thing?"

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This was worth pondering. A new system of therapy, perhaps, in which a course of *vol-au-vent* was to be followed by a classical *divertisement*, or possibly a ballet: But why the sudden obtrusion of these? The items listed on page 33 had already been as music in our ears.

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Having by this time quite lost our appetite, we thought we could do with a light opera selection, and were about to order it when a servitor suddenly came out of the chloroform, spied us, and snatched the booklet out of our hand, substituting a meagre leaflet. Nothing musical about this, but it was nevertheless entertaining... *Fausse Tortue à Xeres* was the first thing that greeted the eye. How we deplored our ignorance of mythology! Who in thunder was Xeres? The husband of Ceres, perhaps? Xerxes we had heard of, also Xanthippe; but these were no myths. But Xeres? Dimly we recalled something of *materia medica*. Again, light opera selections seemed to suggest Madame Sherry. This was the clue. We were dealing with a false turtle, and sherry. We next wanted to know whom the turtle had been false to. But yes, of a certainty, here was another clue. The *à* must signify "to." We had this on the highest authority—Miss Ethel M. Dell. The turtle had been false to sherry. But are turtles false? We had kept them as a youngster, and they had always proved faithful, turning up at the most unexpected times and places, even the dinner table. To accuse a turtle of infidelity, then, were mockery. Oh, of course! Mock-turtle! Mock-turtle soup with sherry! We roused the servitor from his coma, and told him we'd have some. He came back with the report that it was all gone. Another penalty for our failure to take advantage of our early opportunities, and having to spend an hour on translating the simplest thing.

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We began to grasp why marches, etc., had followed directly upon sherberts. This was a charade-like glossary, and had given us our hint as to Xeres. About us, a similar struggle was going on. Anguished, perspiring countenances looked up every now and then, to encounter the scowling visages of those anxiously waiting for a seat. These last seemed to say, "Oh, be a sport! Have some of the stuff your thumb is pointing to, and get done with it. I'd like a bit of tiffin, myself, before tea-time." This had only the effect of making the harassed ones forget what little they had succeeded in translating.

* * *

A mysterious bird, the Phoenix, and the rites of his temple are far too exacting for anyone who has not several hours at his disposal. So, next day, we decided to go further afield, to the kind of place we were wont to patronize long ere the day of our wanderings, where the only suggestion of music is the perpetual crash of plate upon plate, knife upon fork, cup upon saucer: where china, though in China, is treated with contumely and over all is heard the wild cry of the waiter and the hoarse malediction of the cook as a bit of sizzling beefsteak fat bespatters him.

* * *

Not that effecting an entrance here was simple. Far from it. The place was crowded to overflowing, but with a far different clientele from that of the Restaurant of the Permanent Wave. A solemn crew, these, to whom eating is a stern necessity, and whose lugubrious countenances stamp them as folk whom the vicissitudes of war have ousted from comfortable and even luxurious quarters afar, to be herded like sheep in an already overcrowded metropolis. No need to translate anything at this place, which was a great blessing; and the only untoward incident was the deluging of an elderly person with a bowl of soup. He had started to say grace, and had got as far as "about to receive," when the accident occurred.

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On the third day, we ate in quiet, safe from false turtles and howling cooks and waiters. We defied the landlord by preparing a snack at our diggings. We confused the pharmacopœa with the cookery book, and the result was disastrous.

* * *

On the fourth day, we went without tiffin.

R. R. L. F.

WE have received a copy of the *Shueh Yieh Ching* ("Industrial Mirror"), a magazine published by the China Industrial Development Association of Tientsin. The journal, of which this is the first number, is a very attractive one and is arranged in excellent style. It is printed in Chinese and, among the contents, are some very interesting articles, including a dialogue on the procedure of securing mine charters; carpet factories in Tientsin, common sense in industry, etc.

A VISIT TO THE NETHERLANDS CRUISER SUMATRA

A Maiden Voyage Which Set Out to Show the Flag and Ended in Grim Earnest: Delightful Customs and Hospitalities

By Louise B. Wilson

The Dutch cruiser Sumatra, upon her arrival in Shanghai on February 19, received much favourable comment which, moreover, is augmented by a closer familiarity with this "prize-ship" of the Netherlands. She is anchored a short distance from the Garden Bridge down the Huangpo, and a landing party from off her has become an integral part of the internal defences of the Settlement.

What perhaps the general public does not know, is the delightful air of hospitality which pervades the Sumatra whenever a visit is paid to her, a hospitality dispensed with customary Dutch thoroughness and which coincides well with one's knowledge that the cruiser is on her maiden voyage and therefore interesting even more than usually to the ports where she calls.

A Voyage of Much Adventure

So far the maiden voyage has been fraught with adventure and many kinds of experience. The ship left Holland for her East Indian Station, taking the longest way round instead of the more direct, on September 21. Since that time she has stopped at so many ports of call and has been *fêted* by so many different countries and peoples that her officers now agree that arriving in Shanghai just in time for the prevailing excitement here is taken as merely a part of the exceptionally full premier voyage.

This voyage started from Amsterdam and carried across the Atlantic to New York, where despite an unflagging interest on the part of the ship's officers and crew, in sky-scrapers and other New York details, New York was not awarded first prize in their final adjudging. This was reserved for California, which they reached after a trip round calling at Havana, Tampico, Vera Cruz, the Dutch Colony Curacao and La Guayra and points in the Panama Canal Zone. The Sumatra carries away a unanimous impression that California was the "Paradise spot" and that San Francisco would one day be re-visited if possible. From California the ship proceeded to Japan where log entries were enhanced by the Japanese earthquake. Thence she came to Shanghai, originally for a short sojourn which, however, has lengthened out to its present proportions with no prospects of leaving for the present.

Should her sailing schedule have been continued as originally planned the Sumatra would have been in Tandjong-Priok, the harbour of Batavia, capital of the Dutch East Indies.

A Floating Colony

The Sumatra is the most modern warship in the Netherlands Navy and an inspection tour of her proves that she is indeed a floating colony. Everything essential to preserving not only a war-time security but a peacetime *curriculum* has been included in the ship's construction. She is, moreover, the fifth of her name in the distinguished naval line of Dutch "Sumatras."

The first Sumatra, whose lineal descendant the present ship is, went out on a voyage of adventure and discovery, a masted man-of-war, in the year 1598. There was fighting in India and the Sumatra, with sails bulging aggressively, proceeded hence. Toward the end of the 16th century the colony of Sumatra was taken from the Portuguese by the Dutch and the part played by this famous ship in the affair was an historic one. A handsome painting of the romantic old man-of-war recalls these points when it is glimpsed in the captain's quarters on the present day Sumatra. Not only is the painting itself a gem, bearing out Dutch traditions along lines, but the magnificent old ship takes a place without loss of dignity among any modern ones, sleek and effective though they may be.

Pictures of other Sumatras sailing the seas on their respective and well rounded careers are hung in the officers' ward room and stand for successive improvements throughout the centuries and for Dutch colonizing schemes in that portion of the world where they were stationed.

Queen Wilhelmina's Visit

These pictures vie with portraits of Her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina for prominence throughout the ship. The Queen paid a visit on board when the ship was launched last autumn and the presence of her regal and much respected countenance throughout the ship recalls to those on board her interest in the Dutch Navy.

Every ship has its purely local and thereby interesting customs. On the Sumatra one notices a pleasantly homely system of "fair play" at table. A guest taking tiffin on board will bear away not only a permament recollection of big slices of fresh bread and butter, savoury meat dishes and *café au lait* of unforgettable deliciousness, but he will wonder, until he is told, why small standard bearers topped by small Dutch flags stand in front of certain officers' plates up and down the long table. The rule of seniority obviously has no place in the scheme. In due course of questioning it can be discovered that the flags are changed each day so that the officers at whose places they are posted will be served first. This works out to the satisfaction of all in the long run, as can be seen.

Armour and Fighting Power

The machinery of the ship, its armour and protective features are tangible elements of the prevailing atmosphere of solidarity and efficiency. She is protected by a three-inch belt-armour and a protective deck of ½ inch, while the armoured turret has a wall of three inch thickness. The armament consists of ten 5.9 inch guns, length 50 cal. and four 3-inch anti-aircraft, length 55 cal. Besides, there is space for mines and two sea planes and for mine destroyers on deck.

A unique feature of the Sumatra is a safety motor device for emergencies involving damage to the boilers and subsequent loss of electrical power. The small motor, a Dutch invention, would in such an emergency, supply power for deck lighting and wireless. The whole ship is, in fact, "electrified" from bow to stern, from an amazing system of signalling to all parts of the ships for all manner of emergencies to the more matter-of-fact aspects of peeling potatoes and making and thereafter bottling the ship's lemonade.

There is a hospital on board with a perfect system of illumination for the operating room. Machinist work with factory-like precision in the ship's machine and electrical rooms, a ship's cobbler, tailor, baker, and so on through the various stages of "human nature's daily needs" make the ship a floating colony to be set down, self-sufficient, in any waters.

Officers and Men

There are 36 officers on the Sumatra, 39 petty officers and 278 enlisted men, a number which will eventually be augmented to 503 when the ship goes to her East Indian station. Captain Jhr. G. L. Schorer is in command and other officers are as follows in order of seniority; Captain A. Vos, recently promoted from commander, who is leaving forthwith:

Lieutenant Commanders:—J. J. A. van Staveren, F. H. Agterbos, P. van Popta;

Lieutenants:—E. H. ten Broeke, P. Rouwenhorst, Jhr. N. J. C. Versluys, J. Callenfels, J. F. W. Nuboer, K. W. Bornkamp;

Ensigns:—J. G. Broekhuijson, H. K. Ackermann, M. Isbrücker, K. J. F. Krediet, S. den Boeft, J. K. Muller, G. B. M. van Erkel, J. J. Quéré, A. C. Lunbeck;

Lieutenant Marines:—J. J. A. Keuchenius;

Engineer Lieut. Commanders:—A. C. van der Haagen, H. L. E. van Gelder;

Engineer Lieutenants:—H. van der Brugge, J. A. W. van der Laan, W. van Loeuwen Hzn, M. Kraal, Ir. H. Buter, N. A. Gons, H. L. J. de Jong;

Engineer Ensigns:—T. A. Vos, M. C. Schol;

Surgeon:—E. P. Hartlieb;

Paymaster Lieut. Commanders:—H. P. Verschuur; Paymaster Ensigns:—H. A. Westerouen van Meeteren, H. Bakker;

Sapajou's Recollections of the Netherlands Cruiser Sumatra

Protestant Rev. Theol. Doctor Dr. W. J. M. Engelberts;

Roman Catholic Rev. Th. C. Verhoeven.

Tokyo, Apr. 12:—Four more destroyers, the Maki, Keyaki, Kuwa and Tsubaki, have been ordered to be in readiness to leave for Shanghai.—Reuter.

An optimist who uses the *nom-de-plume* of "Happy Ending" writes a letter to the "People's Tribune," Hankow, in which he says:—"There is a strong feeling, and not only in Chinese circles, that the wholesale evacuation reported in your issue to-day, as ordered by the American Minister, of his nationals in all territory under Nationalist control, is an excessive precaution. It is an opinion shared by many that there can be no safer place in China to-day for foreigners than Hankow." It is curious that quite a number of people seem to think otherwise.

RATEPAYERS AND THEIR VOTES

By W. Bruce Lockhart.

Who expects to find humour in the Voters list just published in the Municipal Gazette showing a list of persons duly qualified to vote at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers to be held on Wednesday, April 13, 1927?

Yet there are considerable elements of humour to be extracted from it in addition to numerous elements of interest, if we wish.

Let us be instructive if we can, but above all things, let us try to amuse ourselves—even at the expense of a Voters List.

Amongst the approximately 2,700 votes listed we note the happy propinquity of a FRIEDMAN and a FISHMEN, and there is a CHEESEMAN, a MONKMAN, a GOLDMAN, and a TRUEMAN.

Harking back to the FLOOD however, LOW there is a DOVEY!

We MAY WALKER LONG a TERRACE and LOOKER for the PEACOCK.

A KING holds a court with a NOBLE and BANNER.

There is a CASE at LAW about a GRAIN of RICE and a REPPERCORN!

Effects of curfew are gathered from finding a GRIFFIN, a MANLEY SPARKE and a MOODY YOUNG PEACH in the MAZE of a BALL by DAY!

The present traffic state:—A SHORT SARGEANT and a CANNAN BALL in a BRICK BLOCKHUYS on the BRIDGES and the FARBRIDGE is our MAIN FRIEND!

A BLACK JACK DAWE—reminiscent of a LARGE BLAND BISHOP and PARSONS after it with BELL and CANDELL!

NWY GREEN GRAVES — a MANSFIELD.

"JACKS MAXWELL" sobbed LITTLE ALBERTO. "try ALFES!" JACKSON JOHNSON JAMIESON ROBERTSON HUTCHISON STEWARDSON GREGSON THOMSON ADAMSON, EVELEIGH ANDERSON, AALL BOYES, are HOWE MENNIE, WATSON? HOWARD! IDUNO—LOKWOOD HEARNE & LIVINGSTON. HOUSTON? OHYA, OCHI!

Every COCK has its CROW, and a BIRD like a MARTIN, a WAGSTAFF, and RAVENS with but one WING between them stand a poor chance with three FOWLERS behind the REED in a MARSH.

BUTTER at a DOLLAR a BOX BUYERS BLOCK the BOOTH.

CANNING means SALMON, and a FISCHER tries his HAZZARD with PIKE, BRILL and HERING which, as we know, have a GILL, a ROE, and, ahem, a GUTT.

A LAMBE finds its SHEPPARD: a FARMER has a GOSLING which is not a SWAN.

WINTER and SNOW STRIKE WHITE in the WOODS on an ELM, a BUSH, a BERRY and a TWIGG.

A SAILER seeking a STARR through a GRAY FOG FELS as WRIGHT as a TRIVETT.

A MASTER BAKER and a MILLER have a KINGSMILL and other MILLS.

A BREWER employs several COOPERS for his BRAND.

PRICE of a TIPPLE? (Answer's a LEMON!)

As Omar would say:—Who the POTTER pray, you POTTS, and whom the POTT?

* * *

The above is the jam. Here followeth the powder.

Of the 2,700 votes listed, making a division by nationality it is practically impossible to give exactly accurate figures, but the proportion is approximately as follows:—

British subjects	1,500 Votes
Japanese "	600 "
American "	250 "
Other Nationals	350 "
Total	2,700 Votes

The Absentee Vote

The best endowed individual in Shanghai, from a purely voting point of view, is undoubtedly Mr. G. H. Wright who can poll no fewer than 26 votes.

His runner-up is Mr. R. N. Macleod with a score of 16, and Mr. F. Rayden with 13. Mr. A. W. Burkill with 11, and Père Noury with 10

complete the list of legislators who have got into double figures this year.

A powerful combination would be provided by the following nine legislators putting in a little team work together with a total score of 109 votes:—

Mr. G. H. Wright	26
" R. N. Macleod	16
" F. Rayden	13
" A. W. Burkill	11
" Noury	10
" B. D. F. Beith	9
" R. F. C. Master	9
" G. A. Johnson	8
" L. M. ff. Beytagh	7
Total	109

Of the Japanese vote, the name of Mr. K. Fukushima appears to account for the most, he having 6 votes, followed by the Japanese Consul General, Mr. S. Yada, with 4 votes.

The Japanese vote of approximately 600 is usually a solid one, and is all the more powerful by reason of the efficient organization of the Japanese Residents Corporation.

Of the American total of approximately 250 suffrages, the lead is divided between Messrs. F. J. Raven and G. V. Starr with 3 votes apiece, so far as one can trace.

Religious Institutions

Turning to the definitely religious undertakings vote one finds Père Noury heading the list with 10 votes representing institutions sufficiently little known to merit listing here:—

Catholic Home for the Aged,
Compagnie de Jesus,
Ecole Normale des Missions Kiangnan,
Jesuit Général Procuration of Kiangnan,
Mission of Anhwei,
Catholic Mission Cathecumennt,
Catholic Mission of Kiangnan,
Mission du Paris du Kiangnan,
Seminaire of Nanking,
Siccawei Seminary.

The total Roman Catholic Mission vote is approximately 25 in the International Settlement.

The Protestant definitely religious vote, including American and British institutions, approximates to about 60 and of these Dean C.J.F. Symons possesses 4 votes.

One need hardly point out that in giving the above figures no comparisons or inferences are intended to be drawn, but it is possible to analyze the voting power on behalf of definitely religious institutions with a fair degree of accuracy, whereas, in the case of mercantile undertakings this cannot be done.

The Great Family

Coming to surnames, the great family of Smith has, for once in a way, to give pride of place in the Shanghai Voters List to the name of Remedios which has 10 representatives, followed by the Jones' with 8 stalwarts, and the Smiths and the Stewarts have 6 apiece.

It would be interesting in such a cosmoplitan place as the Settlement to have an analytical return of the voting power according to nationalities, but it is doubtful whether such figures could, indeed, be attained.

The general division given herewith is approximately accurate and provides the four main divisions into which the figures can be conveniently rendered.

THE annual meeting of the Community Church will be held on 18. At the last meeting of the governing board of the church, Dr. E. C. Wallace, its chairman, resigned from office because he and his son are leaving for America on April 19. A resolution of appreciation was passed for the splendid service which Dr. Wallace has rendered to the church.

IN March, 1909, says the "Japan Chronicle," Akaishi Ko, 14 years of age, was picked out from a number of lads and dispatched to Hungary by the Horse Administration Bureau of the then Department of Agriculture and Commerce to become a jockey. He served his apprenticeship in Hungary, and became a qualified jockey at the age of 22. After 20 years' absence, Akaishi has now returned to Japan, and is to take part in the races at Meguro in May.

OUR RESPONSIBILITIES IN SHANGHAI

Danger of Being Lulled into False Security: So-called Moderates No Guarantee: Communists Work Underground: Need of Occupying Whole Shanghai Area

BY RODNEY GILBERT

It will be conceived an occasion for great rejoicing in many foreign circles, that the "nationalists" who have so persistently persecuted foreigners and wrecked all economic life throughout the South, should have met with serious reverses at Yangchow and should have been forced to escape to the South bank of the Yangtze again. In the same way the lull that is locally apparent in labour agitation during the past few days seems already to be engendering in Shanghai a false sense of security.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized, at such a time as this, that an easing of the local situation is not even the beginning of the solution of the larger problems of foreign relations in China and that, if periods of ease and compartaive peace come from time to time, they should not be used as periods of relaxation, but as opportunities for consolidating our position and for preparations against the inevitable troubles of the future. The re-conquest of all this area by the North—particularly by such persons as Chang Chung-ch'ang might bring the foreignee some surcease from active persecution, but those who live in the comparatively friendly North can bear ample witness that it will be no guarantee of lasting peace, no guarantee of greatly improved economic conditions in the hinterland upon which Shanghai and other ports must draw if they are to be anything more a year hence than armed camps subsidized from abroad, and no guarantee of the kind of Government for the Chinese people that is essential to settled commerce and the kind of development to which China is entitled.

The Reliance on Chiang

In the local industrial world again there is no sign of real improvement. For political reasons, Chiang Kai-shek and his immediate local subordinates have seen fit to make it lively for the armed ruffians who are the allies of his rivals in the Southern organization. This is no promise that he will not avail himself of their services to open fresh campaigns against "imperialism" when he had adjusted his differences, nor that there will not be one of these kaleidoscopic Chinese turnovers to-morrow which will see Chiang Kai-shek a refugee and Borodin or his agents the masters of the suburbs of the Shanghai Settlement.

Foreigners in this country who are not accustomed to following Chinese affairs closely, have short memories and are likely to forget essential things in the quiet intermezzos that sometimes come in the Chinese hurly-burly. They forget, for instance, that in Canton Chiang Kai-shek flopped a dozen times from the Right camp into the Left camp and back again into the Right, expelled Russians and imported new ones, allowed his senior supporters to perpetrate anti-foreign outrages and then deplored them and issued promises of protection. If he needs the armed anti-foreign riffraff, the agitators and the gunmen in Shanghai to-morrow to re-establish his control of the "nationalist" movement, he will release them in greater anti-foreign disturbances than ever to win their confidence and adherence.

Communists Active As Ever

The local Communist party meanwhile, knowing all these things better than we do, is by no means suppressed or ever subdued. The labour unions are just as active as ever, though in less conspicuous fields. This is evident from the fact that during the past week notices have been served on numbers of Chinese who hold responsible positions in Shanghai firms. There is here a promise of renewed strike activity, more highly systematized than ever, for instead of wholesale terrorism, the unions are getting down to the careful selection of key men, some of whom have probably proved to be obstacles to the success of strikes in recent years, men whose removal would make the intimidation of the rank and file a simple matter.

Bolshevik Rot in C. P. O.

One has only to know a little of the disorganization and demoralization in the Post Office to appreciate that the "cause" is still being forwarded with great vigour. Rumours and inquiries concerning the irregularities in the mails are increasingly frequent daily and the feeling is growing that it is no longer safe to entrust letters to the C.P.O. Behind the things that are going on in the Post Office which are supposed to account for much delay and loss of mail, unauthorized censorship and what not, there is undoubtedly intelligent direction. Someone is dictating tactics who appreciates how essential to the economic life in a modern community is a thoroughly trustworthy postal service. This can undoubtedly be remedied, but such conditions should not have been tolerated so long. It seems possible that within a few days the Post Office may find itself with a large staff having no parcels or letters to sort and can then be shown the shortest way to the boundaries, which will be particularly salutary if the Shantung generals happen to be on the other side. The same Bolshevik rot is, however, going on in other services and this form of disease can spread as rapidly underground as above it.

Occupy All Shanghai

Large bodies of foreigners who are usually most solicitous about China's rights and China's susceptibilities, have been getting sufficiently short-tempered and nervous to shake themselves out of their fond illusions and see both local and international problems in a new light. Consideration for Young China's feelings and face have been jettisoned wholesale since one element in Young China insists upon spreading mendacious explanations of the savage outrages and cruelties that another element perpetrates. If there is a third decent element, it is so silent that it can be ignored.

These things being so, there is a very big and rapidly growing body of foreign opinion that endorses, without equivocation or reserve, international intervention in China as the only possible way out of chaos confounded. This same large body of opinion endorses with even greater emphasis the immediate extension of civil administration, as well as military control, over all the communities between Woosung and the Arsenal, including Chapei, Nantao, Lunghua and the Native City.

We have all known for a long time that Shanghai was not readily defensible against hostile military forces, mob action, propaganda, ordinary day-to-day crime, disease arising from slovenly Chinese sanitary methods, gunmen in political employ, nor the sort of Red intrigue which has undermined the efficiency of the Chinese Post Office and robbed it of public confidence. Shanghai can never be either clean nor safe, nor can order be maintained, until the boundaries of the Settlement are extended to include all the suburbs where trouble and disease do their nesting and hatching. We have always owed it to ourselves and to the hundreds of thousands of Chinese who come here to hoard their wealth under our flags and work in safety under our protection, to take this step, but the suggestion of it to a friendly and sensitive China seemed out of the question. Now the need is not casual but is imminent and, what is more, ample reason has been given at many points on the Yangtze for taking any steps essential to our comfort or safety.

The Military Viewpoint

From a military point of view, the defence of Shanghai along a crooked and impracticable boundary line keeps at the established posts a great body of men who could be removed from these posts if Chapei were taken over and the line of demarcation removed a sufficient distance north and west to give an open field of fire, whereafter the men now at stationary posts could be employed in patrolling the district and in bringing the light to agitators and the troublesome dregs of the community in a way that they would understand. Thousands of Chinese workers, now compelled by high rents to live outside the present Settlement boundaries could be given a sense of security and released from the intimidation which now keeps the majority of them away from their places of employment.

The astonishing freedom of the Settlement from the merciless tactics of ruffians and gunmen is largely due to the enforcement of curfew and the highly efficient patrol system carried out by both volunteers and regulars and is evidence of what could be done, not only in the name of military exigency but in the name of common humanity, to relieve our immediate neighbours on the other side of an almost imaginary boundary from the tyranny of all the various breeds of trouble makers who oppress them—the organizers of political strikes, the Red agitators, the soldier-bandits of various successive armies and the paid assassins.

Irresponsible Anarchy

Here is an opportunity for testing our ability to control a Chinese situation and to settle the eternal argument what goes on in foreign circles as to whether it would be an overwhelmingly big job to restore order in China, and then police and administer the country until the Chinese were trained up to the task of governing themselves, or whether it would be a light, easy and inexpensive task. Certainly, if we hesitate to assume responsibility for setting to rights the terrorized and downtrodden communities that are contiguous with this Settlement, with the large force of armed men available, to make a beginning, there is not much use in talking about humanity's responsibility for taking over and organizing on civilized lines China as a whole. If present conditions in China do not give us a warrant for assuming these local responsibilities, one wonders how much lower China must sink before it will develve upon humanity to rescue her from her oppressors and looters, her fanatics and her Red hirelings.

Both the provocation and the need for action are self-evident and, in spite of the fact that this or that northern militarist has taken Yangchow or the fact that a "nationalist" Boxer has devoured a few communist Boxers here to offset the consumption of a few "nationalists" by communists somewhere else, and that things look a little brighter to the short-sighted, the need for intervention is going to be no less a month later and the urgent need for taking over the Settlement's suburbs will probably be much greater.

Splits in the Kuomintang offer no promise of less anarchy in "nationalist" areas, but threaten us with irresponsible anarchy. The possible ascendancy of Chang Chung-ch'ang and his ilk never promise anything but military tyranny, ruinous taxation, interrupted communications and the inevitable increase in crime and open banditry that accompanies these conditions.

Our Responsibilities

If we want to extract a little solace and peace of mind from the news of the past few days, we must not turn to the purposeless and meaningless ups and downs of Chinese spoilers, the endless see-saw of the in's and out's, but must meditate upon the 80 shells that the Veteran put into a Yangtze fort when fired upon, the coming of British aeroplanes and American marines.

Nothing in China is going to help us or improve the condition of the Chinese people but reliance in our own strength and an assumption of our own responsibilities, and the sooner we all realize this and abandon the futile and discouraging practice of pinning our faith upon self-seeking, weak-kneed, voraciously greedy official looters of the Chinese nation as our champions, the shorter will be the period of worry and tribulation for those who have a stake in the land.

THERE was an aeroplane mishap in Hongkong on April 1, as a result of which Flying Officer Gardner was slightly injured. Lieuts. Munroe and Dale were also on the machine, but escaped injury. No details are available beyond the fact that the plane was badly smashed.

PERSONS who are neither soldiers nor officers in military organizations are again warned not to put on soldiers' uniforms, according to a notification issued by the Canton Military Headquarters. The notification states: The uniform is designed to distinguish soldiers and officers in military organizations before the public, therefore other people have been forbidden to wear military uniforms. This was decided by the Central Political Council some time ago. Recently, reports have been received that this regulation has again been violated by many individuals. Seeing that this gives opportunities to villains to carry arms under the pretence of being soldiers, and consequently public peace may thereby be disturbed, the public are again reminded by this notification, that henceforth violation of this regulation will be punished severely.

THE RAPE OF THE PIANO

An Incident of the Looting of Nanking

"In one case, six Hunanese soldiers of Cheng Ch'ien's command were systematically removing furniture from two adjoining foreign houses on Socony Hill and discovered that the two grand pianos were too heavy for them. Extra men were therefore summoned from headquarters and the pianos were finally carried away to the barracks."—News Item.

It was a grand piano on Socony's famous hill,
A young and comely instrument, whose notes were wont to thrill
An all-aesthetic taipan whom the day's exacting toil
Had left well-nigh fed up with selling lubricating oil.
How safe fair Clavichord was deemed amid her foreign friends:
Little dreaming that the Cantonese would steal her for their ends.
And, each evening, as the lid was closed and locked up for the night,
Her coy and maiden slumbers knew no element of fright.

How changed the scene—the dogs of war so suddenly unchained
While on the undefended heights shrapnel and bullets rained!
And oh! the pity of that flight—the need to get aboard
The gun boats—that entailed adandoning sweet Clavichord!
Unchaperoned, she cowered in the empty drawing room,
Her maiden instincts telling her of her impending doom.
From deep within her there came sobs, as plaintive as could be:
(A minor chant constructed in the common key of C.)

Now hark! Upon the porch there sound the dreaded footsteps. These
Are the unhallowed tread of the untutored Hunanese.
They spy her! In a twinkling, all the brute within them, roused,
They marvel at so fair a thing with foreign devils housed.
Spake one, "Here are more foreign goods. Let us proceed to share 'em;
But as for yonder lovely thing, she's for our General's harem."
With this remark, they stole on her without formality,
To find that she they thought a sylph was heavy as could be.

She bit and scratched: the strength of six did not suffice to lift
Fair Clavichord. Then Headquarters sent a brigade to shift
The stubborn one, who thence was dragged through the embattled street,
Her three legs kicking vainly, and her pedals in retreat.
Dishevelled, breathless, next she stood before the great Chen Ch'ien
Who forthwith barked in angry tones,—most harassed, he, of men—
"Go, bear her hence and work your will! I've not the time to play.
It looks to me as if there'd be a battle any day."

Oh, reader! If you have a heart then shed a furtive tear
For her who from great luxury was dragged to barracks drear.
Her cover gone, her case all scratched, her strigns all out of tune,
Her tender feelings played upon both morning, night, and noon.
To add insult to injury, the soldiers rest their heels
On her once ivory countenance, no matter how she feels.
And what is worse, her music's sped to far Hankow by boat,
That Eugene Chen may learn just how to write a foreign note!

P. R. L. F.

MODERN BANDITRY IN HONAN

XII.—A Narrative of Horrors: Cruelty and Bestiality Only Describable as "Hellish": Human Torches to Amuse Bandit Hordes: Sickening Cruelty to Animals

BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

The typical "pro." bandit of the rank and file as a subject for psychological study is something of an enigma, a human mystery possessing such contradictory good and bad qualities as it would seem could not possibly enter into the make up of a single personality. But such is the case just the same. Of course there are bandits and bandits and, comparitively speaking, both good and bad bandits. Very probably some of the better ones are not, habitually at least, guilty of the foulest deeds that are on record, and it is equally probable that the worst among them are not capable of good impulses such as would prompt them to acts of generosity and kindness which are known to have been done by bandits.

But both the jet blacks and the pure whites, together, form but a negligible minority. The bulk of all the bandits are something of a slatey grey, according to bandit standards, and so many actual cases are known of the same individuals exemplifying both the worst and the best to be found in brigands that we must assume most of them to be cast in, more or less the same mould, and individually accountable for such unreconcilable acts as smashing out the brains of an infant and shedding tender hearted tears at thoughts of home and mother.

The Bandit a Brute

Without further speculation as to that we may consider some of the actual deeds that figure in the daily conduct of bandits and each can settle the problem of inconsistency in his own mind to his own satisfaction. And it may be well to mention here that any of tender sensibilities had better skip what follows, for the attempt here is to construct, as well as ability permits, a true picture of the bandit as he really is with no toning down of high lights or touching up of shadows, and this is a chapter of horrors.

We may admit right away that the bandit is a brute. Whether or not he is brutal by nature, he must be as a matter of business, since his instructions, before an attack, are to make himself just as terrible as he knows how to, and we may consider how well he succeeds in this sort of methodical brutality before going on to mention the infinitely more revolting cases of perfectly unnecessary cruelty that could be committed only by one fundamentally disordered in his moral make up. The mere killing of fellow humans is nothing in our catalogue of horrors. Shooting down people in the streets in the heat of "battle" is merely part of the job, and, in any case, it is a quick and, compared with the fate of many, a fairly painless end, chiefly revolting on account of the wholesale fashion in which it is carried out. More revolting is the act of the executioner who throws his weight upon the handle of a straw-chopper to force it through the neck of some miserable victim who has broken one of the rules laid down for captives. Though he too is merely obeying instructions as an instrument in punishing, in the customary manner, a technical criminal condemned by the law.

Some of us may experience a rise of temperature around the neck when we hear of whole groups of people being burned alive at Chowkiakow, even if it is considered necessary to the accomplishment of the bandits' aims and done in the excitement of sacking a city. But another horror, perpetrated in the same district a little later, fairly makes one's blood run cold. It happened near Siuchan, about eight miles from Chowkiakow. A unit of the bandit army had made its temporary headquarters there, while doing business in the matter of selling captives for cash. When they left they still had with them some 800 unredeemed captives

A Wholesale Butchery

Apparently they thought this remnant would not be likely to yield them enough to repay for the trouble of keeping them longer and they decided to be rid of them. So, when they came to a convenient spot on the banks of the river Kialu, the captives were all herded together and surrounded by executioners who murdered the lot and threw their bodies into the stream. Guns were not employed for this job since there was no need of wasting good ammunition. Knives were used, and the 800 bound and helpless victims had their throats cut or their bodies laid open and the Kialu was literally a river of blood.

I talked with a Chinese who had been an eye-witness of the scene two days after the thing was done, and he mentioned that there were dead bodies all along the banks, and that the atmosphere was polluted for miles along the course of the river. In this case the perpetrators can plead no effects of excitement arising out of the heat of conflict, to partially explain their excess of animal ferocity. It was cold-blooded butchery on a scale that makes one fairly sick to think of. Still it may not be said that there may not have been some methodical motive behind it, for the bandits may have argued that to release so many prisoners in default of their securing ransom money might establish a very bad precedent, while to annihilate them in a horrible manner should spur on the friends of future captives, with redoubled efforts, to send in the ransoms in time to forestall the certain and awful alternative.

But whatever motives of expediency there may be, it cannot be overlooked that sheer, inherent brutality figures largely in most of the bandit atrocities that are committed and especially in cases of torture. Mr. Lundeen in describing the capture of Shantsai in 1922 mentions that the wife of the murdered Mandarin was "undressed from head to foot; tied to a pole and abused until death ended her agony." We may refer again to his records for another example. "Here lies a man slashed with a sword. He was watching his master's grain. In a submissive, pleading tone, he begged the bandits as they marched by to be so kind as to leave his master's property unharmed. The answer is a fatal gash with a sword. And the fine harvest is converted into ashes."

Horrid Methods

A description of methods used in bandit inquisition from Mr. Lundeen's graphic pen furnishes a further illustration.

"A middle aged man is dragged out into the court yard. He is surrounded by a dozen fierce looking robbers. Most of them are aiming their rifles at him, others have swords or sticks ready for action. Then they all yell to the man, 'Take off your coat.' He is dressed in a long wadded gown which he begins to unbutton, but does not want to remove for fear that the beating may be more painful. The cries from the bandits are confusing. Some of them roar frantically, 'We will shoot you.' Others say, 'We will beat you to death.' Still others cry out, 'We will cut you into bits with our swords.' The poor man is literally scared out of his wits. Then they say, 'Tell us how much you own and who you are.' Calling them by the respectful term of Great Grandfathers, the victim says pleadingly, 'I am only a teacher and have only seven mow of land.' Then they yell at him 'You are lying. We will drag you out on the road and kill you.' This process of frightening the man is repeated until he says that he will be their servant and do anything they ask of them, just so they will not kill him. When they are satisfied that he has told them the truth and he is asked to leave the court yard, he does not dare to go for fear they will carry out their threats and they have to take him by the arm and lead him out as though he were an invalid. He suffers almost complete collapse because of the tremendous strain." Now add to this actual beating so that the victim is bruised from head to foot, or maimed by gunshot, and you have an extreme case of robber trial."

Bandits would seem to appear in the worst light when the expression of their brutal natures affects victims who have been of assistance to them and served them as well as they could. Mr. Harold Ledgard says.

"I have seen them take their food in one home and set fire to the buildings opposite so as to provide light and warmth while they took their meal. But I think the most cruel of all their cruel deeds was that, when they had taken food in some home, or on a farmstead, as they left they would set the place on fire, and leave it well alight, with no hope of extinguishing it."

Fiendishness to Animals

Nor do these devils spare the dumb beasts who have served them faithfully. Mr. Lundeen mentions this sort of bandit gratitude as follows:—

"Look what a long line of animals are lying along the road, dead and dying! See that young bandit riding a horse. He begins to curse his steed, and his anger waxes hotter. In a furious rage, he jumps off and roars to the horse 'You are worse than useless, I'll put a bullet through you.' The next moment the big fine animal lies there struggling with death."

Mr. Ryding tells a still more distressing story of a meek and patient little donkey, who had struggled valiantly for many a mile to keep up the pace, under a load of loot far too heavy for it, and had at last become completely exhausted and unable to go on. The bandits with many curses and blows quickly transfer the load to other animals and hurry on, leaving the discarded little beast with drooping head and heaving flanks by the roadside. After a good rest he might perhaps recover and find subsistence in the fields until some peasant might be glad to give him a home and three meals a day in return for his willing toil. But one of the brutes following behind sets eyes on it and halts. "What!" he exclaims, "A miserable creature such as this who deliberately quits to be left behind to live on in ease? Never!" and he takes time to step aside and scientifically hamstring the quiescent little beast before hurrying on after his companions.

The misery caused by all this imagined but may be emphasized by a vivid and briefly summed up picture of the daily brutality of bandits on the march, for which we are indebted to Mr. Lundeen. He says.

"*There is nothing they will not do.* Words cannot describe the awful devastation. On every side villages are destroyed. Smoke and fire are unmistakeable signs of the robber trail. As we hurry on we notice the women out in the fields rounded up like cattle. See this mother sitting by the roadside, pressing her new born babe to her frightened and suffering heart. See that woman yonder rolling in the dust and throwing herself among the debris, cursing the day on which she was born. Many captives are killed, and their corpses are rolled down into the ditches by the roadside. As the bandits pass by, they crack jokes about them, exclaiming, 'How beautifully they sleep!' The corpse of a little boy partly buried with head down, gives these brutes cause for laughter."

Moral Degeneracy

All this, your will say, is a frightful and revolting business. But the cases so far mentioned are in no way out of the ordinary—merely a matter of daily routine, more or less in accordance with a prearranged programme of frightfulness. What is absolutely nauseating to one's sensibilities is the exhibition of complete moral depravity when bandits inflict inhuman cruelties on their helpless victims for the sole reason that they find amusement and delight in witnessing the agonized suffering of their fellow creatures.

One example only will be cited, but the picture would not be complete without it. On one occasion when a bandit army was resting up after a period of terrific forced marching, the men filled in the time by arranging an outdoor "festival" at which the captives variously figured on the programme as entertainers for the edification of the drunken debauchees who had dragged them from their homes. At once to provide light and add to the general merriment groups of captives, dressed in heavily wadded clothes, were chained together, well saturated with kerosene, and set on fire, while the audience of brigands stood about, laughing and cheering as each string of human torches rushed screaming about in their frenzied agony, until finally silenced, and mercifully unconscious, they would sink together into a heap, and provide another bonfire to lighten up the festivities. Truly a carnival of hell.

That, you will say, is certainly the very limit. No, it is not. But it is as far as I can go. I have heard from the Chinese of things still more sickening, because perpetrated on women, that cannot be written down, or could not be printed if they were. If any desire more horror, they may let their imaginations run as far and wild as they may with no fear of doing the "heroes" any injustice. On the contrary it is probable that only a very few are so blessed with imaginary powers as to be able to render full justice to bandits at their worst, for, as Mr. Lundeen says, it is literally true that "*there is nothing they will not do.*"

THOUGHTS ON EVACUATION

BY A MISSIONARY REFUGEE

The first that comes to one is the bother of it. To have one's home turned upside down; to have hastily to lump a few belongings into a trunk or two and a suit case and leave the rest behind to be looted or what not, is an unadulterated bother. But there is also the tragedy of it. Why is it? One child with a real or fancied grievance can upset a whole nursery, generally the more fancied the grievance the more confused the psychological conditions that follow. The tragedy of it! There are many good business concerns all over China that were disbursing money and goods to an enormous annual turnover, incidentally finding occupation, rice, and often opulence for thousands of Chinese. These are now closed down: some merchants, foreign and Chinese too, will be ruined; and what satisfaction will it bring to the ardent nationalist? Mission houses! All are closed or should be if the occupants wish to avoid trouble. Many are occupied by soldiers and have been looted while the forces of outlawry and disorder run riot over the land: and coastwards from all directions foreigners are hasting whose only crime is that they are willing to do China good. I say this intending to include not only missionaries but the many splendid business men who wish China much better than her present behaviour would seem to deserve.

Simpletons All

We must, however, be merciful. China has some real grievances: many of her present ones of course are her own making; but the innocent have to suffer and are often deceived into thinking the foreigner is entirely responsible. How is the average simpleton to know that the specious fallacies of Sun Yat-senism are not all true? It is a gross misrepresentation to say that foreigners enrich themselves through the Customs, as he does, if the benefits that China has reaped are basely disregarded. And why all this tragedy? The trouble is that China's dignity is hurt; and wounded dignity is the hardest thing to treat with, because it is so difficult to get the patient to come to a place where reason may prevail.

It is not in my province to criticize what I see in to-day's paper from Washington under date March 1 about independent American action with China; but a Japanese gentleman remarked to me recently that England's present disfavour with China was due to the annoyance she caused Sun Yat-sen when she refused independent action in regard to Canton politics.

Chinese the Worst Sufferers

And so we are all evacuating. Good work of many kinds that was all assisting the cause of progress has been stopped. Thousands of Chinese are wanting daily bread owing to the propaganda of charlatans who pocket the proceeds and make misguided union men pay up. For instance, the resistance by a body of labourers, who had no right to be on the steamer, to the shipping of our luggage at Chungking until we had paid $4 for a job worth $1 was clearly the work of an agitator; the fellow was said to be a foodseller on shore. Then there was the futility, and triviality of the processions at Ichang and Hankow where two-thirds of the processions were mere boys or those who had been forced into line.

To all who can see the inwardness of it, it is quite clear that China needs a change of heart. There is her pride, which arrogates all credit to herself. This is seen in Dr. Sun's endeavour to prove so much about China's ancient Communism, which he claims is the only true instance of Communism; also his talk about China's benevolent Imperialism, which as he pretends contrasts so favourably with that of present day foreigners. *Ie man* as he calls us. How many poor wild *ie man* (barbarians) among China's aboriginal tribes will rise up in the day of judgment, and exclaim against the proud superiority, and cruel oppression of Chinese rulers. China has received much generous appreciation from the West for her undoubted triumphs in civilization; but the only reward lately is such an attitude as will tend to suppress all ability to appreciate.

Confucius's Telling Hit

Did Confucius emphasize sincerity so because he thought his countrymen needed it so badly? At any rate it is not possible at present to feel sure of friendly protestations. They are so often belied.

As for corruption in politics and business! How can the Chinese hope to run a nation, or a steamer while the present wholesale untrustworthiness continues. The compradore on the boat by which we came from Chungking was said to have made $20,000 in two trips out of pidgen cargo. The steamer was lying too deep in the water and yet her receipts showed more than 100 tons of cargo short of her capacity.

WHEN SHANGHAI WAKES

BY RODNEY GILBERT

Those who never have any reason to be abroad in parts of the Settlement where the Chinese are most numerous, at 4 o'clock in the morning, are missing a daily spectacle that is really worth seeing. The awakening of Shanghai from what seems the sleep of a dead and deserted city to the full blast of noisy street life upon the stroke of the hour, without preliminaries or admonitory symptoms is almost as startling as though the tenants of a sombre churchyard were suddenly to burst up through the sod, produce lights and fires by unholy magic and set about the resumption of their mundane activities with a feverish joy in gossip, jokes and squabbles.

In Curfew Hours

As we all know, when the Chinese are good they are very, very good. Since some hundreds of them, at the outset, attempted to take the curfew regulations lightly and spent the night in cells with few comforts, they have been observing the rules with a meticulous care that would do credit to their foreign co-residents. At 3.55 a.m. one may stroll through a congested Chinese quarter and feel convinced that every single inhabitant is comfortably in bed and has no intention of stirring for hours. No lights are seen and no conversations are heard behind the shop shutters. One may scan the upper windows as carefully as he likes and he will never see an inquisitive nose protrude. The late wanderer is accompanied through the first suggestion of dawn by nothing but his dim shadow and the click of his own heels.

The Clock Strikes

Then a clock strikes somewhere, and behold the resurrection! The banging of doors, windows and shutters is almost deafening. Out of a dozen alleyways trot streams of men with their poles and baskets setting off in all directions. The whole street is lighted, children are everywhere blowing fires, old women hang half out of windows and scream at one-another, while young women rush to and fro over the sidewalks, out of this door and into that one, as though discharging long delayed and urgent social amenities. Some one wails that he has food to sell, another howls the merits of hot water for tea, or firewood or coal or any old thing, just to hear himself howl, and Shanghai has started another day.

AN impressive review of various units of the U. S. Marine Corps took place on Tuesday afternoon, when Colonel Charles S. Hill, Commanding the Fourth Regiment of the Marines, accompanied by General Smedley Butler and Mr. J. K. Davis, American Consul from Nanking, inspected the ranks. Inspection of billets also took place in the Nanyang Road district.

NATIONALISTS' DELIBERATE POLICY ATTACKING ALL MISSIONS

Wherever Southern Armies Have Gone Mission Premises Looted or Seized for Barracks: Literally Hundreds Thus Despoiled

By Louise B. Wilson

At the present time when the question of future mission policies in China is being discussed by all mission offices, records are also being compiled by most of them regarding the extent of damage to their properties throughout China. The compilation is not anywhere near complete as can readily be understood in view of the proximity to recent events in Central China, as well as the uncertainties attached to evacuated places many of which require weeks for communications to reach.

In most cases there is no hesitation on the part of foreign missionaries to admit that these inventories are being prepared with a view to securing reparations. Others are not yet willing to commit themselves as to whether this is the end in view or not. The former group, however declare that they find in the present situation few points of comparison with past, and from the point of view of destructive elements, similar incidents. The present is an organized movement whereas in the past, should reparations have been demanded, payments would only have been extracted from Chinese communities in the vicinity of the destroyed mission, an extraction which would scarcely have tended to cement the Christian movement in those communities.

A Contrast with the Past

The stewards of foreign money and properties are thus beginning to trace the lines of contrast with past happenings. They realize that, while the very nature of missionary work implies sacrifice and exigencies not considered perhaps by those outside evangelistic work, the organized forces at work in the present movement, though displaying some of the ruthless tendencies not unknown in the past throw an altogether different aspect upon the present.

No honest mission worker will tell you that the eventual hope of his mission is anything other than turning over all institutions, schools, etc., to the Chinese Christians. But that again is a slightly different matter from being forcibly ejected from residences by anti-foreign soldiers, from seeing churches used as stables, and modern, splendidly equipped hospitals used as barracks for a filthy horde and a general disregard of law and order in its most lenient sense, not to mention the finer distinctions of property rights.

As in all such cases, however, the thing to do is to let facts speak for themselves. Such facts mount to an over-awing accumulation for him who would present them one by one, and as has already been said mission offices are not themselves fully prepared to give complete statements at the present time.

The Nanking incident alone, when figures are brought to light of losses sustained by foreigners, will probably be at the head of the list, but isolated incidents are not being overlooked in the tabulation.

C. I. M.'s Heavy Losses

Some of the available facts show that the China Inland Mission, adhering strictly in the past to a policy of exacting no reparations, has been as hard hit as any. From Szechuan from which only scanty reports can be got at the present time we know that centres at Luchow have been looted, Wanhsien looted, and Paoning occupied by the military. Honan shows Yencheng looted; Kiangsu, three properties in Yangchow looted and occupied; Chinkiang occupied and looted.

In Kiangsi province (up to April 12) 24 stations of the C. I. M. had been affected, not including the Alliance China Mission; nine have been occupied by the military and in most cases damaged and looted; the hospital at Linkiang has been occupied by wounded soldiers and military; Loping station looted, after serious rioting and damage by the military and labour union.

Chêkiang centres of the C. I. M. have likewise been badly used and present reports are that seven properties have been damaged to greater or less extent, eight have been looted and three chapels sealed. There have been 12 stations in this province previously occupied by the military, and one station at Yenchow bears the mark of having been 14 times occupied. Political Labour Unions now have headquarters in eight C. I. M. centres in the province and occupation of four others are believed imminent following repeated threats.

Chinese Christians Persecuted

In all cases where Nationalist authorities have been in the ascendancy it is authoritatively stated that Chinese Christians are persecuted when they attempt to worship.

In some places the local authorites "take over" schools and "run" them. It is almost impossible to speak of the taking over or the running without a liberal sprinkling of inverted commas, so like a bad little boy's dream of attending school this process has been. Holidays exceed the wildest imaginations of the same bad little boy, student union meetings are given precedence to all merely scholastic duty, soldiers drill in the school premises and the authorities issue prolific accounts of their successes in administration.

To carry on with a few more instances, soldiers are being quartered in all properties belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church at Nanking, with Middle Schools being used as stables. All houses of this mission were looted, four of which were burned. The same applies to Chinkiang. In Wuhu, another chief centre of the mission, schools are closed. Kiukiang and Nanchang show churches full of soldiers and latest reports which it is taken do not apply to the Methodist mission alone show that Nationalist circles are beginning to press the idea of general confiscation of mission properties.

Huge Sums in Damages

It is estimated that the Women's Bible Training School at Nanking alone sustained $35,000 damages, and other compilations of material damages by this mission show that about two months ago when Foochow institutions of the organization were gutted a total of between $50-60,000 loss was involved.

The same conditions apply to the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society. Of the 65 schools, etc. of this mission, only those in Shaohsing, Hangchow and Ningpo in Chêkiang are "running". Other schools under Chinese supervision all at Sweifu, Yachow, Kiating and Chengtu.

The American Church Mission, (American Episcopal) at Nanking have finished a report of losses sustained by them in Nanking and in round numbers this is about $17,000, accrued from the looting, down to the woodwork, of one boys' and one girls' school, three residences and a church.

All Up the Yangtze

At Yangchow, three residences have been looted and five buildings belonging to the mission occupied. Labour agitators are using the church, school and residence at Woosung for headquarters as they are at Kiangwan and Sungkiang which the military occupied. At Anking where one of the best equipped mission hospitals in this part of China is situated, soldiers are quartered in the hospital, and seven residences have been looted thoroughly. At Kiukiang, two churches, two boys' schools and two residences are all being occupied and from Nanchang comes the same report. At Wuchang "school is being kept" at Boone University, although less than one third of the students are there and soldiers drill on the grounds.

At Changsha buildings are all in the hands of the students' union, nor does this mission entertain any very high hopes about property at Ichang and Shasi.

South China reports have been filtering through with great regularity since the first days of Nationalist aggressiveness. Among the later ones is that the Canton Hospital belonging to the Presbyterian Mission is closed, owing to labour troubles and that the Kerr Hospital for the Insane belonging to the same mission is now being administered by the Southern government and that the sum of $1 per year is paid as rent. Insane patients could neither leave the institution nor stay for awhile during the troubles, until the happy arrangement of paying $1 a year rental was hit upon.

Hunan centres have suffered severely and reports from the Northern Presbyterian Mission show that the Union Theological School at Changsha has been occupied by the military, Huchow occupied and the large hospital at Changdeh closed owing to preposterous demands by the labour union.

The Wrecked Missions of Nanking

Detailed accounts of the losses sustained by the large missionary group resident in Nanking will be available in due course, as these are now being carefully prepared. An eye-witness who gave some idea of the clean-sweep of looting done by Nationalist forces there described the sights which he saw just before his evacuation on Friday of the fated week-end.

All Theological Seminary residences were looted, including those of two Chinese teachers as was the dormitory. The Library was sealed up, but later reports from Nanking show that the valuable books belonging to this institution were later sold by the pilfering soldiers who were quartered there. Near the Seminary, the Bible Teacher's Training Schools' administration building and foreign teachers' residences were looted, while the dormitory was burned after mattresses soaked in oil had aided the conflagration. The Quakerage Chapel, next came under the observation of this informant, and it was seen that every movable object had been removed. The Y.W.C.A. Hostess House near at hand, the residence of a Nanking University professor, two houses belonging to the Stewart Evangelistic Fund, two Methodist houses and the house of the University builder next came into view, wrecked and looted. Looking up the road he saw the Hillcrest School burned, and in the same vicinity about a dozen other foreign missionary residences could be spied out, bearing all the marks of thorough looting. These details are perhaps more suitable for the official report which is being prepared than for generalization like the foregoing, but they all tend to show how widespread is the present epidemic of destroying mission property.

Illusions and Stark Reality

If there are any who harbour illusions that the present campaign of ruthlessness is one which will spend itself is due course, they have only to peruse newspaper accounts during the past two years to trace the steady advance under organized direction of the campaign.

"Outrages on American Missions," "Canton Strikers Generally Anti-Foreign", "Ban on Wuchow Hospital", "Mission Assailed", "Mission Looted in the South", "The Merry Game of Confiscation" are some of the headlines which hundreds of such articles bear, and which represent so small a fraction of the destructive elements of the present time that one hesitates to introduce them when volumes of records pertaining to missionary losses would be more to the point.

The fact also that many missionaries assume the attitude of ignoring the purely material aspects in sublimation of the ideal held by Christian evangelist cannot be said to outweigh the obvious facts, the unjustifiable losses sustained throughout China as the result of the undisciplined Nationalist movement.

FOLLOWING the steps of their colleagues in Chapei, ricsha coolies of Nantao have declared a strike to protest against profiteering on the part of the different foremen, who are said to be increasing the ricsha rents. The coolies say that, nowadays, when martial law is being enforced, it is most difficult for them to earn a living and it is seldom that they can earn as much as 100 coppers daily in comparison with the 200 cents they used to earn before. On this money, they have to support their families so, with the standard of living as high as it is at present they can only eat once daily.

THE COMMUNIST PLOT TO DESTROY KUOMINTANG AND CHINA

Nanking But a Rehearsal for Bigger Events: How Britain's Troops Spoilt Their Time Table: Digging Deep Into Industrial Shanghai

By George E. Sokolsky

Conferences are being held daily among Kuomintang leaders to solve the party question, whether the Kuomintang and the Communist Party shall continue to function jointly. From Canton, Right Wing members have come to Shanghai to impress upon General Chiang Kai-shek the importance of a speedy and fundamental split. Mr. Wang Ching-wei has been losing in popularity every day because his compromising tendencies do not suit the times. Men want not a compromise but a fundamental struggle. He has conferred with Hu Han-ming, his erstwhile bitter enemy, once a friend, on the split and it is understood that in that direction it was made clear that compromise is impossible. The military commanders, under General Chiang, insist upon speedy, certain, positive action against the C. P. So far only one clear-cut suggestion has appeared and that one is weak. It is to call another Plenary Session in Nanking to separate the parties, to divide Kuomintang from C.P.; to ask the C. P. to leave the Nationalist Government.

The futility of the conferences and conversations and talk can perhaps only be apparent to the bystander. While the Kuomintang is adhering to party regulations and constitutional formulæ the C. P. is forwarding its mass organization. Hankow has been scrambled into sheer chaos, so that should the Kuomintang ever have to assume responsibility it would take a generation to change the moral attitude of those who have enjoyed the Wuhan debauch of freedom.

A Communist Dress Rehearsal

But C. P. activity in Wuhan, Nanking, Changsha are but dress rehearsals of the revolution. The only place in China which is exactly suited for their destructive work is Shanghai and Wusih and perhaps Hangchow, that is, the industrial centres where there are industries to nationalize and a proletariat to throw into a war of class hatred, not Chinese labourers against foreign employers, but Chinese against Chinese. Chinese coolie against Chinese capitalist.

This fundamental fact in the present situation, this beginning of an economic struggle directed by the Third International, every step of which will be guarded and watched by a Russian Communist experienced in the ways of destruction, is being overlooked and disregarded by the Kuomintang leaders and by the Chinese generally, who still move in a haze of old language and old political ideas.

The presence of the Shanghai Defence Forces has, of course, seriously interfered with the C. P. plans They did not expect that Britain would act alone or that the Powers would associate themselves with Britain. They functioned on the formula that international jealousies would give the Communists in Hankow ample time to reach Shanghai and to destroy its economic basis—in a day to impoverish the entire capitalistic population of Shanghai by the depreciation of land values and the destruction of capital values of industries.

A Bad Miscalculation

They were certain that, even if Britain sent a small force, street fighting, general strikes and the havoc of armed civilians would so destroy the peace of the city that economic activity would cease. It was not the withdrawal of capital that was sought, but its destruction first by limiting and eventually by eliminating its uses. Capital would become as worthless as it was in 1920 in Russia. In this way, they would present to the world a picture of China fighting for independence from militarism and imperialism while the foreigners in China were demanding guaranteed profits and were exploiting the labourers in their own interests! Such a picture would have appealed to those in all western countries who reason not from facts but emotionally on the basis of slogans manufactured by the Third International and foisted upon a world which has not yet learned to defend itself from political plagues.

That this grandiose scheme failed is but an accident of history. It might have succeeded had not the mobs of the Yangtze River ports played too hard in the preliminaries while they were training for the grand event in Shanghai. The Nanking incident brought America into the world. Other incidents are bringing in all the Powers of the West.

The sum total of Communist activity has been to bring to China the largest foreign military force this country has ever seen and to bring such a force not for mere patrolling but for the protection of life and property. The industrial and banking centres of Shanghai are safe from the Communist programme. Not only the industries and banks and shop investments of foreigners but the much greater capital investments of Chinese are safe, protected by the Shanghai Defence Forces. These facts cannot be disregarded in any summary of the situation.

Kuomintang Wasting Time

But outside of the foreign settlements in Shanghai, the Kuomintang is struggling with the C.P. to maintain some vestige of order and while the C. P. is strongly organized and well-directed, the Kuomintang are wasting invaluable time. They are playing with political forms, while their enemies are strenghtening their claws into the economic foundation of society.

In Wusih the mills are already feeling the pinch of C. P. activity. In Hangchow, there has been a struggle with a C. P. union closed, but the final results are to be seen in the weeks to come. Chapei is not altogether saved from the C. P. although General Pei Chung-hai is making slow, too slow, efforts to save that area from C. P. domination. Nanking is dominated by the Political Department of the Sixth Army, a C. P. organization which is definitely responsible for the attempted massacre in that city. Ningpo is apparently safe for the moment.

C. P. Concentrating on Shanghai

The C. P. is concentrating on Shanghai. The principal leaders of the party are here. Russian Communists are arriving from Hankow and have been seen on the streets of the Settlement. As long as the split between General Chiang Kai-shek and the C. P. continues to widen, the Ministers of the Communist Government in Hankow and the foreign direct representatives of the Third International will not come here. For they cannot operate freely in General Chiang's area and it is now doubtful whether they will be permitted to operate in the International Settlement, although that was expected on the assumption that the jealousies of the Powers would make action against them here impossible.

The Chinese C.P., however, can work freely, particularly their economic struggle which is their basic task. Here they have all the forms of economic life which approximate that system of society which they seek to destroy. Here the industrial revolution has made itself effective and the workers have already achieved a measure of class consciousness and unity of purpose, under their leadership.

It is fatuous to disregard this economic struggle and to keep worrying only about politics. The C. P. employ Left Wing Kuomintang so-called great men to play politics, while they delve deep into the mass desire to destroy what other men have erected by decades of labour. That is the movement to watch and understand at the present time.

SOME 3,000 employees of the Chinese Drug Shops in the Settlement, French Concession and Chinese territory, went on strike on the morning of April 7 to enforce a demand for an increase in wages.

THE BOOK PAGE

MR. KOTENEV'S NEW BOOK ON SHANGHAI

Shanghai: Its Municipality and the Chinese.—By A. M. Kotenev. Published by North-China Daily News and Herald, Limited. Shanghai, 1927. Mex. $15.

Those who have read Mr. Kotenev's first volume on "Shanghai, Its Mixed Court and Council," will appreciate its scholarly companion volume recently issued by the same publishers. Mr. Kotenev writes on things Chinese without an axe to grind. He is neither a die-hard nor a Nationalist. He brings to his task a scholarly objectivity rare in the Far East and delightful whenever it appears, for facts seldom require bolstering up by argumentation. In his second volume, Mr. Kotenev maintains the same scholarly aloofness, the same emphasis upon facts and the same insistence upon an exact statement of each case. This is doubly important at the present time when all the facts with regard to Shanghai are attracting world attention and when so many Chinese and foreigners repeat inaccurate and uncertain hearsay.

Mr. Kotenev begins his history of Shanghai in 1919 instead of 1911, which is historically sound, as the Revolution practically effected no change in Shanghai's political status, while the Student Movement of 1919, which formed a united Chinese opinion in Shanghai and seemed to throw divergent elements of Chinese into close-knit organizations for the expression of public opinion, marks an entirely new phase in Shanghai's affairs. It is this coalescing of Chinese public opinion which marks the sudden access to power of the Labour Unions. Mr. Kotenev describes the Shanghai labour movement in a chapter which no person who seeks to have an intelligent understanding of the current political problems involving Shanghai and bringing to this port the Defence Forces, can afford to miss. It is again factual, statistical, unbiassed.

The Vexed Question of Roads

One of the most acute problems facing the foreigners in Shanghai is the extension of the Settlements, and the roads which lie beyond the Settlements. For much of the political attacks upon the Shanghai Municipal Council have been based upon these extensions and upon the roads which the Council has built leading into the western districts. Much has been written and argued about these roads, but except for the interested officials, few have had a detailed knowledge of the basis for the extensions and the roads and the cost they have been to the ratepayers of Shanghai. In the minds of the foreigners, these extensions were necessary for the welfare and progress of the city, but to many Chinese they come under the general category of imperialism. Mr. Kotenev clarifies the atmosphere on this subject not by arguing about it but by piling fact upon fact until the reader sees for himself the necessity of normal expansion in a great city, if the inhabitants are not to suffer from exorbitant rents because of the lack of supply of dwellings and sites for industrial purposes.

A Dictionary of Shanghai

It is impossible in the short space given to a review to study each chapter of this volume and to analyze each statement. Suffice it to suggest that in the first part of the book, every political question which has confronted Shanghai during the past decade is fully dealt with, so that if one wants to convince his Chinese friends or send explanations home as to the meaning of events here or if, perhaps, one wants intelligently to understand the news and the course of events, he should have this volume at his elbow to look up the facts, as one uses a dictionary. In fact, Mr. Kotenev has produced a compendium of detailed, exact information covering every conceivable question, built up by laborious searching of original sources, with references to these sources so that the student may turn to them for checking Mr. Kotenev's conclusion. It is a remarkable task of erudite scholarship.

The third part of the book contains a medley of documents nowhere else brought together between two covers. Beginning with the Imperial Edict of Abdication, here will be found China's constitutions, regulations for municipal self-government, the martial law, the law of nationality, regulations with regard to mining enterprises, the trade mark law and numerous other laws and regulations about which one hears but to find which would take hours. Although these documents have little to do with Shanghai, their publication at this time in compact form is of the first importance in that they provide the background for much that Mr. Kotenev deals with in other parts of this volume and particularly in his first volume on the Mixed Court.

SOMETHING FOR THE MOVIES

"Forbidden."—By Joan Conquest, author of "Desert Love," "The Hawk of Egypt," etc.—London: T. Werner Laurie, Ld.

Inscribed to "that great artist, Rudolph Valentino" (unhappily dead before the book was published) Joan Conquest's new book, "Forbidden" is palpably written for the "movies" and Rudolph Valentino had actually asked for the part of the hero, Chang Teh-sheng.

On the cover it is stated that "the setting of the novel is in Pekin (Peking is the usual romanization), where the author has her own Chinese house and Chinese servants," but it is hard to believe that Miss Conquest ever stayed in Peking for any length of time. We cannot, for example, imagine any resident of the capital speaking of the shopping district as the "bazaar"-common enough in India, but surely not in China.

Briefly the story is this. Chang Teh-sheng, son of an immensely wealthy Chinese, who had had a "number one wife and six concubines," goes to England, to Harrow, in fact, where he was in his house eleven and eventually played at Lord's, and then on to "Baliol" (why not Balliol?). Here he falls in love with Rosalie, the daughter of the Master, the Rev. Aloysius Chase, D.D. (What a name for the impious undergraduate to conjure with!). Now Rosalie was already engaged to Professor Cyril Hatchway, grandson of General John Hatchway, who had been party responsible for the actual burning of the Old Summer Palace in Peking in 1860. When Chang Teh-sheng, therefore, albeit the descendant of one of the oldest families in China, if not in the world, asked the Reverend Doctor for the hand of his daughter in marriage, the worthy Doctor "went off the deep end." "*My* daughter, *your* wife, one of a lot of six concubines and God alone knows how many courtesans!" he exclaimed. Then gaining some control of his feelings the good Master went on to say that it was very kindly meant, of course, but that *Occidental women did not marry Oriental men.* The East was East and the West was West, etc.

Eventually the Master's daughter married the young professor, who happened to be the greatest living authority on Chinese porcelain, although in himself he was physically portioned, and, compared with Chang, not much to look at or write home about.

The subsequent visit of the young newly-weds to Peking, and the fact that Hatchway was the lineal descendant of General John Hatchway, serve as the basis of the rest of the story, and the reader who perservers to the very end, will be rewarded by finding that Chang, although a member of the yellow race, was "white".

There is one thing that the author of this romance should remember. The best Chinese families are just as reluctant to allow inter-marriage between members of the white and the yellow races as are the best occidental families. The cultured Chinese parent is fully aware of the almost insuperable difficulties that follow the intermingling of the two races.

On the whole, we think that the sympathies of the average reader will go out to Chang Teh-sheng. He certainly, as we have indicated, played the game, having, of course, learned to play it at Harrow and Oxford.

G.S.F.K.

AN EXPERIMENT IN TEACHING ENGLISH

Almond Blossom. A Collection of Verse and Prose Written by Children of Tormead. London Sampson Low, Marston and Co. 5s. net.

Exercises in "English Composition" and the doleful business of parsing are probably less helpful to children who are learning to write their mother-tongue than the periodical liberty to express their thoughts and emotions in forms of their own choice, verse or prose. The Tormead children, some of them mere babies, whose work, or, rather, play, is here collected (it was all voluntary and done in their spare time) were not hampered by preliminary instruction in prosody. "Even as children learn to speak before acquiring rules of grammar," writes Miss K. M. Johnston in her brief introduction to this bunch of wild flowers, "so they should be permitted to sing before they are worried by metrical laws." The songs of the littlest ones seem to us more interesting than those of girls in the early 'teens who have paid more attention to form and metre. We like "The Robin's Nest" by Betty Foster (eight years old), which begins:

In an old tin box beneath the bridge,
What do you think we found?
A robin's nest, with five wee eggs,
All hidden soft and sound!

"The Fight," by Eileen Ascroft (nine years), is the queer, quaint story of a battle "under the stars and the lilacs," which ends:

And I killed the beautiful angel
With wings of shining gold.
I made dead the beautiful angel,
As I was afterwards told.

Pamela Dudley-Corbett (nine years) tells us of her moments of meditation:

Sometimes when I'm all alone
I sit before the fire and think
Of all the things I've done that day
And what I had to eat and drink.

"My Lady's Gown," by Lilian Pickering (nine years), is as deftly finished as any piece in its mode by a grown-up could possibly be:

Make the hoop of fairy wire,
Shape and colour it like fire.
Make the gown of deep sky-blue
With skirt so dainty, bodice too.
Broider well with pinkest silk;
And cobweb lace, as white as milk.
Loop the sash of ruby hue,
Ornament with marabout.
Soon comes dusk, and setting sun,
May lady's ball-gown must be done.
Warp of sunset, woof of sky.
Her time to wear her gown is nigh.

The elder girls are fond of making flower-like triolets and other brief poems, of which "My Garden," by Monica Mair (14 years), is a particularly pleasing example:

Where tall white lupins rear their stately heads
Like candles set in candlesticks of green,
Where roses grow in clusters sweet and gay,
Where hollyhocks a-blowing may be seen.
Where grows that sweetest, tenderest of the flowers,
Love-in-a-mist, all grey and dewy blue—
This is my garden, where, through summer days
I sit and wait for you, Beloved, for you.

Perhaps the most accomplished poetess of the company is Zoë Gauntlett (14 years), who can not only make a dialect poem as wholesome as a rosy-cheeked Somerset apple, or a Villanelle chiming in time and tune, but gives us in "The Mourners" a woodland dirge which would be well worth its place in any anthology:

With a frond of fern for a shroud,
And a fir-cone at his head,
They laid him softly down,
A moss-lined grave for his bed.
The dew drops fell from a bough o'erhead,
And the night-owl sighed, and slowly said:
"When Woodland Folk this way do tread
Let them remember the One who is dead,
And gently pass."

NOTES AND NEWS

Among titles mentioned by the correspondents are "If Winter Comes," "Adam's Breed," "The Blue Lagoon," "The Woodlanders," "A Window in Thrums." The selection could be added to, of course, for the list, happily, is legion.

* * *

Further additions to Mr. Murray's 2/- Library of Fiction are, Siege Perilous by Maud Diver; The Broken Bow by L. Allen Harker; Little Ships by Kathleen Norris, and Bracken and Thistledown by R. W. Mackenna.

Several correspondents have written to the "Sunday Times" with reference to the question of book titles. All are agreed that a good title first attracts the reader, but hold that the story must justify the title. The best title will not save a poor book. But it has its peculiar value, and when the story lives up to it the author is fortunate indeed.

* * *

Arnold Bennett has completed a book of short stories, which will appear amongst Cassell's spring books. The title is "The Woman who Stole Everything, and Other Stories." The scenes of the stories are laid in Venice, on the Continent, at sea, and in the theatre, and are excellent examples of the author's power to convey a vivid scene.

* * *

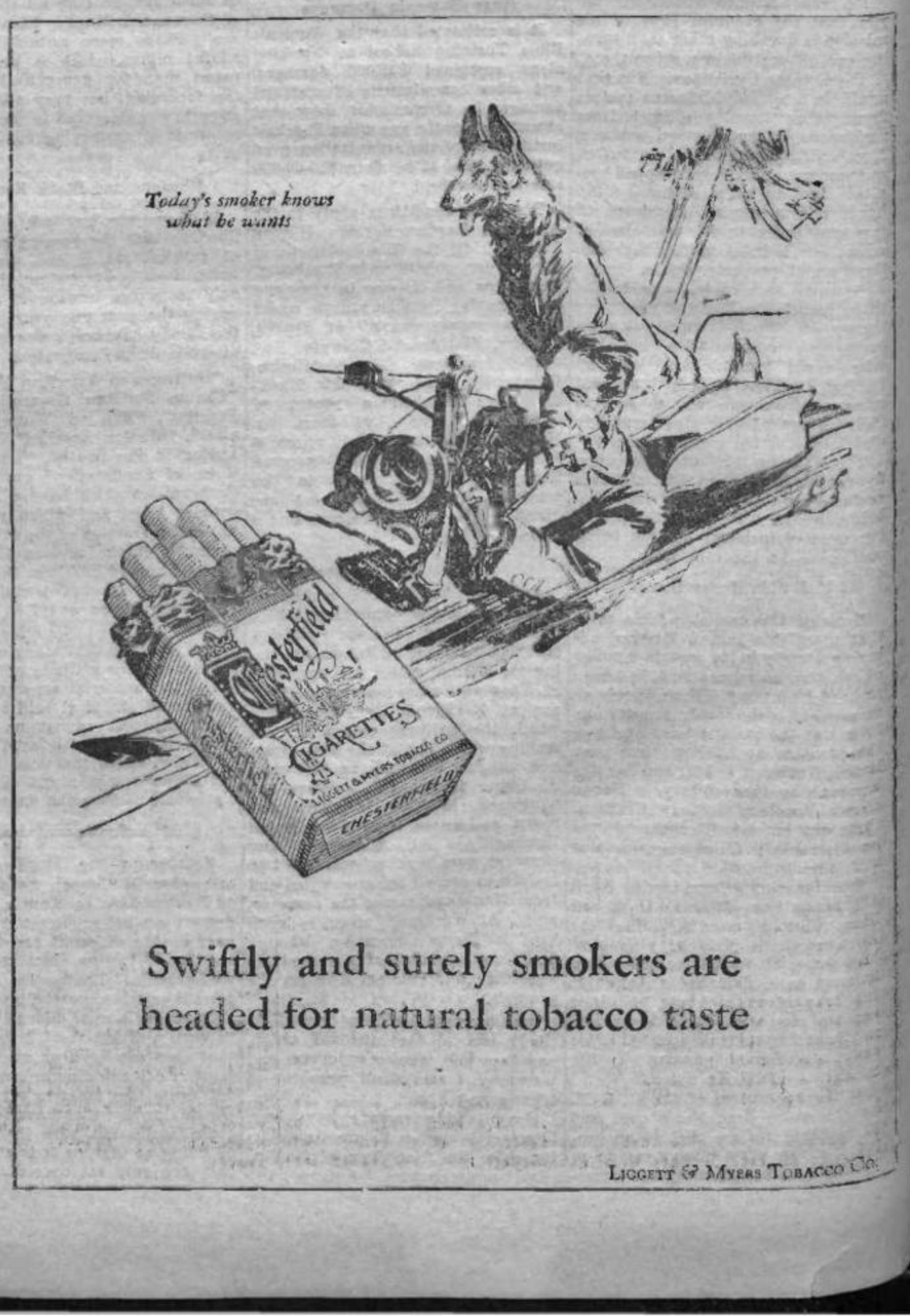
The late Bram Stoker's weird story, "Dracula," which was serialized for the first time in the "Argosy," is being produced as a play at the Little Theatre on Tuesday of next week. It has already been very successfully presented in the provinces.

* * *

The Cambridge University Press has in preparation an edition of "Eddius Stephanus's Life of Bishop Wilfrid," by Mr. B. Colgrave, Lecturer in English in the University of Durham. With two exceptions Eddius's "Life of Wilfrid" is the earliest piece of biography in our literature. Written probably between 710 and 720 A.D., it gives a contemporary picture of a man who played a leading part in the political and ecclesiastical life of the seventh century.

* * *

The collection of essays by various authorities on The Future of Christianity which has been edited by Sir James Marchant will be published by Mr. Murray next month. The Rt. Rev. Arthur C. Headlam-Bishop of Gloucester has written an introduction to the book and the contributors include Dr. D'Arcy, Archbishop of Armagh; Canon Vernon Storr; Canon C. E. Raven; Dr. Sydney Cave, President of Cheshunt College, Cambridge; Dr. W. R. Matthews, Dean of King's College, London; Professor H. R. Mackintosh, of New College, Edinburgh; and many others.



Swiftly and surely smokers are headed for natural tobacco taste

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

THE WOMAN'S PAGE

A WELL KNOWN ARTIST'S ENTHUSIASM

Miss Douglass' Return From Indo-China

A chat with Miss Lucille Douglass, who returned for a flying visit to Shanghai after her travels in Indo-China, and who is leaving this week for America where a year of art exhibitions of her pastels and etchings of China and Indo China awaits her, convinced the writer that the artist's perspective is the most satisfying one to have about China at the present time.

Miss Douglass needs no introduction to Shanghai where she did journalistic work several years ago. During that time she was storing up artistic impressions of China which she later developed and presented in exhibition upon her return to the States. The success attending these exhibitions reached Shanghai during last year and then, bringing the matter even nearer home, came the announcement of Miss Douglass' work in illustrating Mrs. Florence Ayscough's books, "The Chinese Mirror" and "The Autobiography of a Chinese Dog." High praise was given her from all quarters.

During last week Miss Douglass reached Shanghai again on her way home from Indo-China whence she accompanied Mrs. Helen Churchill Candee as illustrator of the English writer's book about that part of the world. This trip included Java and the Federated Malay States as well as cities in Indo-China. So great was Miss Douglass' success there that she was invited to return to Angkor in February of this year to make an exhibition of her Chinese etchings and to make a series of Angkor scenes. Mr. Georges Grosbier, Directeur Des Arts Cambodiens, at Angkor, extended this invitation to her on behalf of the French authorities. After necessary details regarding the showing of her Indo-China etchings in America have been finished these will undoubtedly be shown in Paris as a part of the publicity campaign which seems at the present time to have been inaugurated about Indo-China.

Miss Douglass will also lecture on her experiences in that country taking up the cultural and picturesque side rather than the elements of purely travel interest. This latter phase, it will be remembered, is being done at the present time by the Prince and Princess Murat who are touring the world and who were in Indo China when Miss Douglass was there. According to the latter it is possible that they may include Shanghai in their travels before returning for a winter of lecturing and writing in America where they have already aroused considerable interest over Indo China.

Publisher's Request

Miss Douglass is hastening back to the States in order to comply with the request of the publishers' of Mrs. Candee's book, who now wish to bring this out among next autumn's publications instead of the following spring. A studio at Monteray, California, will be opened by the American artist immediately upon her return and early in the autumn her series of exhibitions will commence. These will be conducted in the Milch Galleries in New York, the Vose Galleries in Boston, in Palm Beach during January and following that in Chicago and places in the Middle West, finishing up in Canada at Toronto in the spring.

"China still intrigues me for decorative work," Miss Douglass said in her brief conversation with the writer a few days ago. "And if things settle down, I don't doubt at all that I will come back in another two years or so to work more here."

The reception of her Chinese studies in art circles has been thoroughly established, and it is safe to say that the same reception will be given these later etchings and pastels of Indo China, which country, it is interesting to note, is an untouched field for artistic endeavour as far as etchings are concerned.

In an issue of The New York Times during the winter just past there appeared an article on "Illustrations In Recent Books" in which comment was made on the then completed competition conducted by an Art Society. More than 200 illustrations had been submitted, out of which 60 were chosen. Among the chosen was one of the illustrations made by Miss Douglass for Mrs. Ayscough's. "The Autobiography of a Chinese Dog." In view of what has gone before it is quite safe to believe that the latest work by Miss Douglass will awaken American art circles to the remarkable beauty of marketplace scenes, architecture and similar types of the picturesque in Indo-China.—Jill O'Lantern.

Designed and drawn for the "North-China Daily News."

GIRL'S SUMMER EVENING GOWN OF SOFT ORCHID SATIN AND CHIFFON TRIMMED WITH PASTEL CHIFFON FLOWERS.

THREE OF A KIND

And Other Shoe and Stocking Hints

There is a good deal of excitement buzzing in the feminine foot and stocking world. Competitions for the prettiest foot and ankle have not been unknown, and many a dainty ankle and a well-turned pedal extremity have ere now been listed among insurance office records.

But from the manufacturers' world comes the announcement that women's feet during the past generation have increased in size by leaps and bounds. All sorts of theories are advanced for the distressing symption. Tennis and golf, not to mention dancing the Charleston, and even window-shopping are blamed for the assault upon this part of milady which has been softly extrolled by poets as well as silk stocking advertisements.

For several generations it seems size 4B was the standard average for shoes worn by ladies whose purchasing habits lend themselves to the statistics gatherers. Now the size ranks somewhere between 6B and 7B, with the latter causing no flutter of shame when the owner of such a size approaches the shoe merchant for a fitting.

At a recent "foot review" held at the Hotel Commodore in New York a few hundred damsels were assembled for a "foot review;" 60 or 70 were to be models for a forthcoming manufacturers' show to be held by the shoe trade. Out of this great number of splendid specimens of young womanhood, perhaps not more than a dozen were found to possess the once representative 4B foot.

The incident caused shoe manufacturers to fill hotel lounges with cigar smoke and a buzz about changing the standard size of the sample shoe to something more approaching reality. And thus another pre-conceived notion about femininity gave way.

Stocking Resolutions

Then almost coincident with the evolution in shoe standards came an announcement that all was not well in the stocking world. No longer will stockings be carefully mated and united for better or worse until rips them do part. Stocking manufacturers are beginning to admit that it is after all a practicial public which they strive to serve. Hence a new economy programme is being introduced.

In a few more years at the very most, it is expected that whenever a feminine purchaser approaches a stocking counter she will be using a *passé* phrase to demand a pair of stockings. For stockings are going to be made and sold in triplets. Thus come what may in the line of ladders, there will always be security in the knowledge that another stocking of the identic kind remains uncontaminated by a ubiquitous "run."

These evolutionary stocking conclusions have been arrived at by manufacturers after many facts accumulated from merchants that the approved practice among women purchasers is to buy two pairs of stockings exactly alike in the effort to prevent having one stray stocking, intact but separated from its mate by a sturdier make-up, about the house. For some reason, as unaccountable as are the unladylike ejaculations which spring from unsuspected depths of a sheltered girlhood confronted by an inopportune "run" in the stocking, one of a pair always seems to wear out first. Working on this principle therefore, in the effort to be economical, women often buy two pairs exactly alike, but acting with the perversity for which many of our inanimate possessions are known, stockings even then sometimes show a disconcerting three in hand and one out of heel.

It was the canny wisdom about such things which has influenced stocking manufacturers to introduce their 'trio' idea to the trade, and now the only remaining thing is to see how women shoppers will take to the idea. J.O'L.

THE LORE OF THE LEEK

Among the Anglo-Saxons the leek, which Welshmen wear in honour of St. David, was the principal table vegetable. Its name, *leac*, or *leak*, is pure Anglo-Saxon, and its importance was considered so much above that of any other vegetable that "leac tun," the leek garden, became the common name for the kitchen garden, and leek-ward or leek-keeper was the general name for a gardener, all other vegetables and plants being merely looked on as side lines.

There is a queer tradition that the seeds of the leek amalgamate in germination. If as many of them as could be taken up with three fingers were placed in a piece of linen, covered with manure, and watered with care, it was believed that they would become one seed and produce a very large leek.

ROUND THE WORLD

Clairenofe Stinnes, a daughter of Hugo Stinnes, in his lifetime Germany's richest man, is planning to drive an automobile around the world.

Miss Stinnes, who is internationally celebrated as one of the most daring woman motorists in Europe, intends to leave Berlin on May 1, and, accompanied only by two mechanicians, drive her Adler car across the Caucasus, Russia and Siberia.

Landing at San Francisco from Japan, she will then traverse the United States to New York and thence run north to Canada and southward again through Mexico and South America to the Argentine. She expects to return to Berlin in the Fall of 1928.

Clairenofe was one of the few women to compete successfully in a motor tour around Russia, organized last Summer by the Soviets.

FASHION NOTES

Glass That Makes the Fat Look Slim

Day frocks in crepe de chine or georgette often rejoice in swathed girdles that meet in the centre of the skirt below the hip line and end in small chic buckles with an end carelessly pulled through them. A tiny swathed neck scarf continues this notion.

People in the dress world are still discussing the merits and drawbacks of a wonderful new material. This is partly made of glass. The background is georgette, and it has a pattern of chenille which is raised and covered with tiny particles of glass—reminding one of the sort of thing one used to see on Christmas cards. The fabric is very light and supple, and is supposed to make the fat look slim and the slim still slimmer.

Crystal beads are unsurping the favour shown hitherto in Paris to enormous pearl strings.

Buttonholes of rubberized chiffon flowers are very fashionable. Pink, white, and mauve are the favourite colours, and carnations still the most popular blooms. The shoulder flower knot for evening wear remains with us, but has shifted its position and is now right back over the shoulder—saves crushing when dancing, anyway!

Window mannequins become more wonderful each year. The latest development is a correctly proportioned life-sized model with a variety of movements so natural that it might easily be mistaken for a living person. The head moves from side to side, the eyes are alert, and the eyelids open and close. The "breathing" appears natural, and when necessary the model can be made to smoke cigarettes or go through the movements of adjusting her hair, powdering her face, or writing a letter.—Helene-Marguerite.

THE "SURPLUS" WOMEN

In Modern Times

According to the census returns of Soviet Russia, the female population outnumbers the male by something between five and six millions; and it is believed that later and more complete returns will reveal a still greater disproportion between the numbers of women and men. It is believed, also, that the "superfluous" woman is a cause of the laxity of Russian social life, and, as such, she is engaging the anxious attention of the rulers of the Soviet State.

The five-million feminine surplus may dismay the said rulers, but can hardly be a cause of surprise; the last few chapters of the History of Russia in themselves are a simple and obvious explanation of her present deficiency in men.

For the space of several years, wars, foreign and internal, killed off Russian men by the thousand and the hundred thousand; and the famine that followed on war and revolution was presumably far harder on the male than the female constitution. Not because the women in time of famine have more to eat than the men; but because Nature, for her own mysterious reasons, makes her daughters tougher than her sons. Women are more difficult to kill than men; the sex that is outwardly the more fragile of the two stands hardship and misery, prolonged cold and hunger, far better than the lord of creation, the larger, more muscular male.

When it comes to an actual shortage of food, the share of all may be equally scanty, the privations of both sexes appear to be exactly the same; but, taken on an average, these privations will tell more heavily on men and boys than they will on women and girls. If full death statistics of the Russian famine were available, they would probably show that the seasons of starvation were largely responsible for the present superfluity of women.

The problem of a sudden alteration in the balance of the sexes is by no means a new one; on the contrary, if not as old as the hills, it is as old as organized bloodshed. The "surplus," or "superfluous," woman has always been a product of wars and the hardships they bring in their train. At the end of the Thirty Years' War there were districts in Germany where the preponderance of women was so overwhelming that polygamy was seriously suggested.

In the Middle Ages a percentage of unattached womanhood was absorbed by the convent; and in epochs yet further removed from our own, the problem was simplified, to a certain extent, by the institution of slavery. Women belonging to a vanquished people would be rounded up, as a matter of course, by the victors, who selected those they considered desirable and set them, as slaves, to forced labour. After this simple and straightforward fashion the ancients disposed of two of the difficulties that baffle their civilized descendants—the supply of labour for domestic service and the place of "superfluous" woman!—"C. Hamilton."

THE NURSERY ON A WET DAY

In remembering his boyhood, full oft the poet sighs
For fields and streams and coppices and cloudless summer skies,
Or perhaps he dreams of snowballs and of frost upon the pane,
But the nursery on a wet day, is what I'd see again.

When Nanny in her apron, sits sewing by the fire,
With busy, nimble fingers, that never seem to tire;
Outside the wind is howling with the echoes of the storm,
But you inside the nursery are cosy, safe and warm.

And all the afternoon is yours, to do with what you will,
You can play at schools with teddy-bears, upon the window-sill,
Or tidy up the doll's house, or battle on the floor
With two lead armies stretching from the fireplace to the door.

At half-past four comes Nellie, she's not a moment late,
She brings the shining table-cloth, your special mug and plate;
And sometimes, if for half an hour you've been as good as gold
The little three-pronged toasting-fork you are allowed to hold.

And Nanny tells you stories of the children she has known,
Whom once she nursed as babies and now are fully grown,
But the nicest of her stories is the one that's really true,
The things she did when she was just a little girl like you.

You curl up on the hearth-rug, your head against her knee,
And the fire is full of pictures just made for you to see,
And there's golden syrup coming to console you for the rain.
Oh! the nursery on a wet day is where I'd be again.

Betty Askwith in "Spectator."

MAIL NOTICES

INWARD

DUE SHANGHAI:—

Per N.Y.K. Shanghai Maru ..... Apr. 15
Per M.M. Chenonceaux ..... „ 15
Per R.D.S. Pres. Adams ..... „ 19
Per N.Y.K. Shidzuoka Maru ..... „ 19
Per P. & O. Khiva ..... „ 21
Per R.D.S. Jefferson ..... „ 22
Per N.Y.K. Shinyo Maru ..... „ 23
Per C.P.S.S. Emp. of Asia ..... „ 26
Per N.Y.K. Yokohama Maru ..... „ 27
Per O.S.K. Alabama Maru ..... „ 27

OUTWARD (Doubtful)

FOR EUROPE VIA SUEZ:—

Per B.F. Rhexenor ..... Apr. 15
Per N.Y.K. Katori Maru ..... „ 19

FOR JAPAN, CANADA, U.S.A. & EUROPE:—

Per R.D.S. Pres. Jackson ..... Apr. 16
Per N.Y.K. Korea Maru ..... „ 20

FOR MANILA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND VIA HONGKONG:—

Per B.F. Rhexenor ..... Apr. 15
Per N.Y.K. Katori Maru ..... „ 19

PASSENGERS

INWARD

Per str. President Taft, April 8. From Hongkong. Mr. I. Covitt, Dr. J. F. Franklin, Mr. H. Geschwind, Mrs. Geo. Kilgore, Mr. Aleko E. Lilius, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Nahmmacher, Mr. and Mrs. George Scott, Miss Dolores Scott, Master Patrick Scott Mr. Maurice Simmons, Mr. Steve A. Stimpson, Mr. T. S. Young.

Per str. President Pierce, April 8. From Hongkong. Mr. C. A. Buxham, Mr. J. C. Cooley, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Crocker, Mr. C. L. Dinsmore, Mr. and Mrs. S. Erlanger, Mr. H. Ferber, Mrs. F. S. Finkbine, Mr. H. B. Hammond, Mrs. E. S. Jennings, Mr. L. H. Jordan, Miss I. C. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Linsnoff, Mr. V. Lissner, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Moulton, Mrs. F. D. Papa, Mr. R. S. Parker, Mrs. H. L. Reaves, Master H. L. Deaves Jr., Mrs. F. M. Stone, Mr. W. J. Simpsen, Mr. E. F. Stanton, Mr. J. Talberg, Mr. and R. Von Greim, Master Hubert Von Greim, Mr. E. E. Wiksne, Lt. L. J. Webb U.S.N.

Per str. Fengtien, April 9. From Northern Ports. Mrs. Cornish, Two French Sisters of Charity, Mr. Honsen, Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Williams, Mr. Welsh, Mr. Sigler, Miss J. Brown, Mrs. Wight.

Per str. Fausang, April 10. From Northern Ports. Mrs. Gouroitch. Miss V. Korloon, Mr. Popoff, Mr. Giles, Mr. J. McNeill, Mr. G. W. Cockburn, Captain Leiai, Mr. Brunner, Mr. G. C. Barson, Mr. Newton, Mr. Gourvitch, Miss Valerin T. Hartoline, Miss Janie Simina.

Per str. Kungwo, April 9. From River Ports. Mrs. and Miss Robinson, Miss Olive Green, Miss Byrd, Miss Walley, Miss Zena and Miss Line Afanasieff, Miss Vera Asmolova, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Krantz, Mr. H. C. Pearce, Mr. W. Neil, Mr. V. Simpson, Mr. Erich Richter, Mr. Alexkoff, Mrs. Petroff and child, Father J. O'Fallon, Mrs. Kierkegaard and child, Miss Lanck, Mrs. Asher and child, Mrs. Popanda, Mr. G. Copley, Mr. Linglez, Mrs. Ferriff, infant and child, Mr. Anderff, Messrs. Casselle, Wood, Browning, Lindford and Langley, Mr. and Mrs. Pimenoff, Mrs. Fleer, Miss Pochekunin, Mr. Jennings, Mrs. Hansen, Mr. K. M. Bryson, Mrs. Kosmitis. Mrs. Bosselman and child, Mrs. Sampson and two children, Miss Graune, Miss Renniger, Mr. and Mrs. Wahl and two children, Mrs. Rignot and infant, Mrs. Picca, Mrs. Davis and two children, Mr. T. Eldridge, Mrs. H. Ervald, Mrs. O. Podreadoff, Mrs. C. Bruer, Three French Fathers, Mr. J. Roplin, Mrs. Jopmapoff and infant, Mrs. and Miss Ivapoff, Mrs. G. Rott, Miss Ismailora, Four Spanish Fathers, Mrs. and the Misses A. and M. Malone, Mr. R. P. H. Davis, Miss Kocielsva, Miss Sesjca, Miss Koutmounn, Miss Shultz, Mrs. Kobsters, Mrs. Sania, Mrs. Konieff, Mrs. Pisrabnayna, Rev. Okarson and party, Mr. Dullain, Mrs. Clark, Mr. Hutchings, Dr. Bothwick, Messrs. Bell, Abrey and Smith, Mr. Averyanoff and party, Mrs. Wold, Miss Sandland, Mr. Dullam, Sister Mary Finbar, Sister Mary Theophane Sister Mary Patrick, Sister Mary Agens, Sister Mary Philomena, Sister Mary Lelia, Sister Mary, Jane, Sister Mary Stella, Sister Mary Patricia. Sister Mary Justa, Sister Mary Maureen, Mr. O. J. Todd, Mr. Rozario, Miss Formenka, Miss Verginka, Mr. Symons, Mr. and Mrs. Sangaland and two children, Mrs. Stokke, Mrs. Sovik and four children, Mr. Gotteberg, Mr. Hofstad, Mr. and Mrs. Nokling and two children, Mr. Vidal, Mr. Everest, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. J. H. Lee, Mr. Hooper, Mr. P. Croker, Mrs. Duhois and child, Mrs. Taylor and two children, Mrs. Reece, Mrs. Markovitch, Mrs. Irure, Miss Russell, Miss McKinnon, Mr. and Mrs. Galearberoff and one child, Mr. Birkmuller, Mr. Sharyoff, Mr. Irnurhamoff, Mr. Hallford, Mr. Hilliard, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Williams, Mr. C. H. Derl, Mr. I. R. Dunlap, Mrs. Douroff, Rev. Benson, Dr. R. Bolton, Mrs. Psiol, Mr. and Mrs. Panoff, Mr. Zschugner and party, Mr. Hasenohrl, Mr. A. Jones, Mrs. Ardeff, Mrs. Portmager and two children, Mr. Uglichinin.

Per str. Fausang April 10. From Chefoo and Tientsin. Mr. Gaurvitch, Miss V. Koyleyn, Mr. Popoff, Mr. Giles, Mr. J. McNeill, Mr. G. W. Cookburn, Capt. Leid, Mr. Brunner, Mr. G. C. Barsen, Mr. Newton, Mr. Gourvitch, Miss V. Bartoline, Miss J. Semina.

OUTWARD

Per str. Tingsang, April 8.—For Chefoo and Tientsin.—Miss A. E. Roberts, Miss Christmas, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and infant, Mr. R. L. Aiton, Mr. Cohn, Mr. E. C. Wood, Mr. A. R. Davies, Mr. B. T. Boothby, Mr. and Mrs. Bird, Master Bird, Miss Scarlett, Rev. F. J. Griffith, Mr. Luloff, Mr. Minick, Lt. Cd. Anderson.

Per str. Siangwo, April 8.—For River Ports.—Mr. J. E. March, Mr. Worcester, Mr. Muirhead, Mr. Lockmann, Mr. F. E. Lund, Mr. W. R. Johnson, Mr. R. E. Ayris.

Per str. Khyber, April 8.—For London.—Mr. J. Archibald, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Allen, Mrs. J. Beattie, Mr. G. Bolam, Mr. W. P. Bruce, Mr. M. B. Brown, Miss Bayne, Rev. and Mrs. T. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Cragrs, Mrs. Dearn and infant, Miss M. Dennis, Mrs. Lawes, Mrs. M. A. Dunn, Mrs. Emanuel, Mr. T. Hughes Dr. and Mrs. A. Hutcheson, Miss Hutcheson, Master Hutcheson, Master Hutcheson, Mr. H. Von Heidenstam, Lt.-Col. J. Jeffrey, Mr. and Mrs. C. Knight, Mrs. Kimberley, Mrs. Lachlan, Mr. J. Law, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Large, Mr. H. Mowson, Mrs. Machin, Mrs. Mottram, Miss Mottram, Master Mottram, Mrs. C. A. Peake, Miss Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Pratt, Mrs. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Shields, Master Shields, Miss E. Simpson, Mr. C. T. Song, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. S. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. I. Storch, Mr. E. Toyne, Miss Tracey, Mr. T. J. Webb.—**For Hongkong.**—Mr. I. F. Grant Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Hagen child and infant, Mr. T. C. Shaw, Mr. Wang Ching Chong, Mrs. Mills, Mr. Y. Emanuel, Mr. I. F. Grant and child, Nagayama, Mrs. Clark.

Per str. Shanghai Maru, April 9.—For Japan.—Mr. C. L. Nahas, Mr. Wallbridge, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. E. C. A. Ledertone and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and infant, Mr. H. C. Mehra, Mr. K. C. Mehra, Mr. R. Inglott, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Brose, Rev. R. R. Reichelt, Dr. Stahle, Mr. Ernest Hurd, Mr. S. Julian.

Per str. Luenho, April 9.—For River Ports.—Mr. J. Clement, Mr. G. Guillaume, Mr. B. C. Monypenny, Mr. A. S. Clark, Mr. C. F. Grant.

Per str. General Metzinger, April 9—For Marseilles.—Mr. Baboud and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Michau, Mrs. Fay and three children, Mrs. Poupelain and two children, Mrs. Fouletier and one baby, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Laffranque, Mrs. Blum. Miss Blum, Mr. Blum and two children, Mrs. E. M. F. Guignard and one baby, Mrs. Vve. Vallantin, Mrs. J. Vallantin and two children, Mrs. White and Miss White. Mrs. Charlot and two children, Mrs. F. Gensburger and one child. Mr. and Mrs. Mary and one baby. Mr. Mervilleux du Vignaux, Mr. Pugin, Mr. J. Chenard, Mr. R. Peltier, Mr. Barrau, Mr. and Mrs. Donnart and Miss Donnart, Mrs. Fougerat, Mr. W. T. Ware, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Parker, Miss Schulz, Miss Louise Rimbaud, Misses R. Sewall and P. Wisegarver, Rev. and Mrs. Preston, Misses M. Preston and B. Preston. Mr. Ruedolf. Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Lower, Miss W. Lower and Master Lowaer, Rev. Father Brun, Mr. A. Bovigny. Miss H. Barnett, Miss Heres, Mr. Taddei, Mrs. Fischer and two children, Mrs. Kersulec and three children, Mrs. Michon and child, Mrs. Bordes and child, Mrs. J. Leclere, Mr. Lapin, Mr. and Mrs. Schneiersons and child, Mrs. L. Landres, Mr. R. M. Tisinger, Mrs. Secker. Rev. T. F. Hilgemann, Mrs. Merkuloff, Messrs. L. Desire, J. Corfa, and L. Emo, Messrs. P. Fontaine, A. Thomas, E. Gisquet, E. Nezet, A. Anyin, R. Martias, F. Vennegues, Lazeanzec, J. Le Flecher, A. Mayeur, E. Bougie, J. Le Flecher, A. Mayeur, E. Bougie, A. Jezequel, D. Marchi, J. Morachini, A. Garroli, A. Sow, P. Grimaldi, J. Ori, J. Nelson, J. Agostini, A. Poliak, A. Fondaven, C. Cleach, L. Erdeven, F. Le Gal, C. Dubuis, F. Seguin, E. Cadiere, S. Requier, M. Perrudis, V. Giuliani, M. Aubriere, P. Chiron, J. Le Franc, M. Lallement, A. Lemaire, P. Garcin, P. Nedelec, P. Blons, A. Perennes, J. Audren, G. Yallier, A. Renouf and J. Kernevez, Mr. D. Livadas.

Per str. Nagasaki Maru, April 12.—For Japan.—Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Price and infant, Mrs. A. Sykes, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Taylor, Mr. A. D. Galiway, Mrs. Davis and daughter, Mrs. Flecher, Mr. J. E. Jackson, Mr. Otto, Mrs. Myra McDade, Miss Helen, Calleker, Miss Harriet Whitmor, Miss Blanche Loucks, Miss E. R. Youtey, Dr. A. Richardson, Miss Grace C. Steinbeck.

BIRTHS

ANDERSON.—On April 10, 1927, at the St. Marie Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. N. W. ANDERSON, a son.

DUGUID.—On April 11, 1927, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to MR. and MRS. D. W DUGUID, a daughter.

SCOTT.—On April 7, 1927, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to MR. and MRS. G. S. SCOTT, a son, BRUCE.

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer 9 A.M.	Barometer Att'ed Therm	Wind Direction a.m.	Wind Force 1-12	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather conditions
Apr. 8	30.18	56.7	E	3	52.7	49.6	53.4	48.0	C.
„ 9	30.15	57.0	E	2	52.3	51.1	54.7	48.8	C.
„ 10	30.09	56.8	E N E	1	51.4	50.5	59.9	48.9	C. M.
„ 11	30.06	57.2	N E	2	52.2	51.6	61.7	49.6	C. D. S.
„ 12	30.08	57.4	E S E	2	58.6	54.3	63.0	45.2	B. C.
„ 13	29.91	57.9	E by N E	1	54.3	51.9	55.0	51.2	C. M. D. S.
„ 14	30.12	57.6	N W	3	53.2	50.4	64.7	47.7	C.

Explanation

B—blue sky C—clouds D—drizzle F—fog H—hail L—lightning M—misty (hazy) O—overcast (dull) R—rain S—snow T—thunder Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Thermometer (Fahr.) Minimum 1927	Minimum 1926	Maximum 1927	Maximum 1926	Rainfall Inches 1927	Inches 1926
Apr. 8	49.8	53.0	53.0	75.0	0.09	Nil
„ 9	49.6	52.2	53.0	69.0	0.04	„
„ 10	50.0	45.0	57.0	61.0	0.17	„
„ 11	50.6	51.0	66.0	60.0	0.72	„
„ 12	48.6	53.8	59.2	58.0	0.01	trace
„ 13	49.8	54.0	54.2	60.0	0.45	Nil
„ 14	48.2	50.2	64.6	69.4	0.06	„

MARRIAGES

BROWN—HANCESS.—On April 14, 1927, at H. B. M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, RALPH ESTEVAN BROWN, son of the late JOHN HENRY BROWN of Doncaster, to Fenia Hancess, adopted daughter of MRS. A. L. ZELLENSKY of Shanghai.

MOORE—BAULD.—On March 12, 1927, at "Wellomoor," the home of W. S. MOORE, Ring Street, Santa Cruz, California, MARY MIRIAM MOORE to OSCAR ROBERT BAULD, youngest son of MR. and MRS. J. E. BAULD, Shanghai, the ceremony being performed by the uncle of the bride, the REV. C. M. AKER, of Fresno.

RUSSELL—VEINERMAN.—On April 9, 1927, at the British Consulate-General, Shanghai, DINA VEINERMAN, of Shanghai to MAURICE ASHER RUSSELL, of Kobe, Japan.

DEATHS

BRAND.—On April 12, 1927, in London, ANN SOPHIA, widow of the late DAVID BRAND, of Shanghai, in her 72nd year.

DONALD.—On February 21, 1927, at Muirton Road, Lochee, Dundee, ANDREW BROWN DONALD, in his 90th year.

HAYASHI.—On April 13, 1927, at 21 Robison Road, Shanghai, at 8.40 p.m., T. HAYASHI, Manager of The Bank of Chosen, aged 39 years.

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